Return this book on or before the
Latest Date stamped below.

University of Illinois Library

FEB 20 1956

2 1961

JUN -1 1961

L161—H41

+14

31
m3426
o. 1039

nterim Adjustment of
onsumers' Price Index

Bulletin No. 1039

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index

Correction of New Unit Bias In Rent Component of Consumers' Price Index and Relative Importance of Items

Bulletin No. 1039

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. - - - - - - - - - - - - Price 30 cents

Letter of Transmittal

United States Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1951.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a bulletin presenting a detailed description of the Interim Adjustment of the Consumers' Price Index. This adjustment was undertaken when economic, military, and legislative developments during the summer of 1950 made it imperative that the index should be the best possible measure of current change in prices of goods and services usually purchased by moderate-income city families.

The interim adjustment of the index and the preparation of materials presented herein, were carried out in the Division of Prices and Cost of Living. Much of this information has appeared as special articles in the Monthly Labor Review which were prepared by George Johnson, Bruno Schiro, Doris P. Rothwell, and Donald C. Corridon of the Prices and Cost of Living Division. Important details and records have been added for this bulletin.

Ewan Clague, *Commissioner.*

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin,
Secretary of Labor.

331
Un342b
no. 1039-1046

FEB 13 1952 M. SMITH

Recd 11-5-52 Direct No. 1039 M Cont'd

Preface

The adjusted index is the same as the old one in major respects. It is still defined as a measure of average price change for goods and services customarily bought by moderate-income families in large cities. Calculation procedures and price-collection methods are identical. The important differences are in the weights used to combine price changes for individual items and groups of items, and the inclusion of the new unit bias correction. In the old index the weights reflected quantities bought by wage earner-clerical workers' families whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36. In the adjusted index they reflect approximate quantities bought by the same type of families in 1949. Their 1949 income is estimated at about $3,500.

The Bureau is now concentrating on its full-scale revision of the index, which may include more basic changes in concepts or definition. The extensive survey of family expenditures through interviews with 17,000 families which will furnish the basis for final weight revisions was conducted in 91 separate cities throughout the country.* Pending completion of the comprehensive revision, the Bureau has plans to keep abreast of current changes in family spending patterns by means of a consumer panel of about 1,000 families selected from the 17,000 families and also through other independent sources. If shortages and rationing cause important changes in spending patterns, the Bureau plans to make adjustments in weights where these are necessary to prevent significant error in the United States "all items" index. In this way it is hoped that serious maladjustments in weights can be prevented in the future so that the Bureau's index will continue to be an accurate measure of current price changes.

---

*For details see the Monthly Labor Review, January 1951.

Contents

Pag

- Introduction
- Correction of new unit bias in rent component of Index
  - Origin of new unit bias
  - Requirements for making the correction
  - Estimating volume of new rental housing
    - Survey area
    - Sample design
    - Classifying units as "Old" and "New"
  - Estimating rent differentials
    - Measuring housing quality
    - Construction of quality cells
    - Imputing cell differentials
    - Rent differences by cities
    - Index correction factor
    - Sampling error of index multiplier
    - Yearly accumulation of new unit bias
- Interim adjustment of Index 1
  - Plans for interim adjustment 1
  - Revision of population weights 1
  - Correction of the rent index 1
  - Addition of new items 1
  - Revision of commodity weights 1
  - Adjustments of weights in seven cities 1
  - Estimation of weights for other cities 1
  - General estimating methods 1
  - Other estimating methods 1
  - Food subgroups 1
  - Fuel, light, and refrigeration 1
  - Apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous 1
  - Recalculation of indexes 1
  - Comparison of index series 1
  - City indexes 2
  - Food 2
  - Other groups 2

APPENDIXES

- Appendix A 2
- Appendix B 2
- Appendix C
- Appendix D
- Appendix E 3
  - Relative importance of items in index 34
    - Value weights—Origin and changes 34
    - Uses of relative importance 36
- Appendix F 40
- Appendix G 41
- Appendix H 44

CONTENTS

TEXT TABLES

Page

Table 1.—Number of blocks and dwelling units sampled in the December 1949–February 1950 surveys ---------- 4

Table 2.—Relative proportions of all rented and all owner-occupied dwellings built or created by structural conversion in 1940 or after, December 1949–February 1950 ---------- 5

Table 3.—Percentage difference between rentals of units coming on the market in 1940 and later, and rentals of similar older units, as of December 1949–February 1950 ---------- 7

Table 4.—Correction to the rent index and the "all items" Consumers' Price Index for accumulated new unit bias, 1940 to January 1950 ---------- 8

Table 5.—Estimated accumulation of the new unit bias for the periods 1940–46 and 1947–49 ---------- 8

Table 6.—Comparison of percentage distribution of groups of expenditures by all families of wage earners and clerical workers and unadjusted index weights as of January 1950 ---------- 12

Table 7.—Summary of mean square tests ---------- 15

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A–1: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families: Adjusted all-items and rent indexes for 34 large cities combined, by year and month, 1940–49 ---------- 21

Table B–1: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families: Adjusted all-items and rent indexes, United States and 34 cities, by year, 1940–49, and by month, 1947–49 ---------- 22

Table C–1: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families: Adjusted all-items and group indexes, United States and 34 cities, by month, 1950–April 1951 ---------- 27

Table D–1: Population weights used for combining city data into composites for the United States ---------- 33

Table E–1: Percentage distribution of index value weights ---------- 35

Table E–2: Calculation of relative importance of components, January 1950, before adjustment of weights ---------- 36

Table E–3: Calculation of relative importance of components, February 1951, adjusted series ---------- 36

Table E–4: Calculation of indexes, before and after adjustment of weights, for selected groups ---------- 37

Table E–5: List of items included and relative importance of each item in major groups of items and in total index after adjustment, January 1950 ---------- 38

Table E–6: Relative importance of major groups of goods and services in the Consumers' Price Index after adjustment, by city, January, February, or March 1950 ---------- 40

Table F–1: Percentage distribution of expenditures as of the survey date (1947, 1948, or 1949) and adjusted to 1950, by expenditure group: Wage earners and clerical workers, white families of 2 or more persons ---------- 40

Table G–1: Summary of mean square tests of deviations of estimated weights from survey weights, 6 cities ---------- 41

Table H–1: Grouping of family expenditure data used in obtaining weights for various indexes, by group:
- Food Index ---------- 44
- Apparel Index ---------- 45
- Fuel, Electricity, and Refrigeration Index ---------- 47
- Housefurnishings Index ---------- 48
- Miscellaneous Index ---------- 48

CHARTS

Chart 1.—Consumers' Price Index, all items and rent (adjusted and old series), 1940–49 ---------- 9

Chart 2.—Consumers' Price Index, all items (adjusted and old series), January 1950–April 1951 ---------- 17

Chart 3.—Consumers' Price Index, commodity groups (adjusted and old series), January 1950–April 1951 ---------- 19

Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index

Introduction

Economic, military, and legislative developments during the summer of 1950 made necessary certain interim improvements in the Consumers' Price Index in advance of the comprehensive revision scheduled for completion in June 1952.[1] No major changes in procedures or weights had been made since the full scale revision of 1940.

The need for revision in a number of respects was recognized soon after World War II, and in 1949 Congress authorized a large scale 3-year program for modernization of the Index. This program is still in progress.

When this program was begun, it was not expected to make any important changes in the Index until the general revision was completed. This assumed that the period 1950–52 would be one of relatively stable economic conditions with moderate and comparatively uniform price movements. This expectation was dispelled suddenly by the military developments in Korea in June 1950 and by the steps taken toward economic mobilization of the United States. Sharp and diverse price rises for a number of commodities followed immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities as speculators, and industrial and individual consumers, with the memory of World War II scarcities still vivid, rushed to buy goods while they were still available. These sharp and diverse price changes magnified the effects of the misweighting of the components of the index.

One phase of the adjustment, namely, correction of the new unit bias in the rent index, had been planned and announced in 1949. The first section of this bulletin describes this correction to the rent component of the Consumers' Price Index. Other improvements, such as the introduction of new or substitute items, were comparatively minor and routine; but some represent departures from customary practices. Because these changes, in the aggregate, are likely to affect the trend of the index from January 1950 into the future, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced them in advance. They are documented in detail in this bulletin.

Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of Index

The understatement of the rise in rents during the past decade reflected by the rent component of the Consumers' Price Index, and by the CPI itself, has been corrected and is here described. It arose during the war and postwar years from the failure to reflect the difference between rents charged for new dwellings when they first enter the rental market and those of comparable dwellings already in the market.[2] This difference is equivalent to a price change which properly should be reflected in an index of rents and prices.

---

[1] A general discussion of the shortcomings of the Index and of the Bureau's revision program will be found in "Revision of the Consumers' Price Index" in the Monthly Labor Review for July 1950.

The 3-year revision program of the CPI, authorized in the fall of 1949, included comprehensive housing studies in each of the 34 city areas covered in the CPI and made the correction possible. From surveys conducted early in 1950, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is now able to announce that the correction to the rent index for the accumulated downward bias for 10 years—from 1940 to 1950—is 5.5 percent of the January 1950 rent index and 0.8 percent of the "all items" index for the 34 cities combined. Applying this correction to the January 1950 index would raise the rent index by 6.8 *index points* and the all-items index by 1.3 *index points*. The amount of this correction is somewhat higher than the 1949 rough estimate which follows, because it takes into account the very high rate of new rental construction during 1949 and also because the measurement was more accurate.

Several rough estimates of the understatement had previously been made by the Bureau so that users of the CPI could appraise the extent of this "new unit" bias.[3] However, they were not incorporated into the CPI because of the meager data upon which they were based. In July 1949, the Bureau made its last rough estimate that, as a result of this "downward bias" from 1940 to 1949, the rent index in February 1949 was too low by something between 3½ and 5 *index points*, and that as a result the all-items index was too low by something between 0.6 and 0.9 *index points*.

Origin of New Unit Bias

The procedure used in making the correction for the "new unit" bias in the rent component of the CPI was, of course, conditioned by the basic concept of the Index and can be clarified by a brief review of how the bias originates.

The CPI measures average changes in retail prices of a bill of goods and services of constant quantities and qualities, purchased by moderate income families. It is designed to show the influence of price changes only, and to exclude the effect of changes in the quantities or qualities purchased. Because of the difficulty of determining which houses are identical in quality, the Bureau has measured changes in rents for samples of identical houses as a means of arriving at the change in rent for dwellings of identical quality. If the rent for a unit is not reported at the beginning and the ending months of the period for which rental change is measured, that unit is excluded from the tabulation.

Additions to the rental market (created by new construction or conversion) do not have an "earlier" rent when they first come onto the market, and therefore the procedures for calculating the index do not reflect the difference in rent between "new" units and comparable existing units. Consequently, the price change—between average rents for dwellings in one period and average rent for identical qualities of housing, including new dwellings, in a later period—which properly should be reflected in the index, is missed.

Normally, in a market free from rent controls there is no consistent differential in price between "new" units and comparable existing dwellings. However, during periods of rent control, those market forces which tend to equate the rents for "new" and "old" housing of identical quality are not permitted to function.

Thus, during the war and postwar years—a prolonged period of rent control and housing shortages—additions to the rental market almost always came on the market at higher rents than those for comparable dwellings already in existence.[4] It is the failure of the index to reflect this difference which introduced the consistent downward bias that is referred to as the "new unit bias" in the rent index.

---

[2] References to this problem were made in the following publications: The Cost of Living Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a mimeographed report, February 25, 1944; The Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, 1945; a technical note released with the September 1946 Consumers' Price Index; a technical note in the January 1948 Monthly Labor Review, Residential Rents Under the 1947 Housing and Rent Act; a technical note appearing quarterly in Construction, beginning with the March 1948 issue; a technical note in the BLS regular monthly release of the Consumers' Price Index, beginning in July 1948; The Rent Index: Part 1—Concept and Measurement, and Part 2: Methodology of Measurement, in Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 and January 1949; and Estimate of New Unit Bias in CPI Rent Index, Monthly Labor Review, July 1949.

[3] See the Rent Index: Part 2—Methodology of Measurement, Monthly Labor Review, January 1949 (pp. 66-67), also reprinted as Serial No. R. 1947; and Estimate of New Unit Bias in CPI Rent Index, Monthly Labor Review, July 1949, or Serial No. R. 1965.

[4] Federal rent controls were not in effect until 1942, but additions in 1940 and after were included as "new" units because in many cities rents were "rolled back" to their levels as of January and April 1941, and in Washington, D. C., as of January 1940. Furthermore, in many cities in which rents were frozen as of March 1942, voluntary fair rent commissions had been in operation earlier with varying degrees of effectiveness. To some extent, therefore, new units tended to come onto the market at levels higher than comparable existing dwellings in these earlier years.

New rental units were controlled by the Federal rent regulations as they came on the market, but due allowance was made for increased construction costs in setting their controlled rents. As a result the accumulated "new unit bias" remained relatively small until 1947; beginning in 1947, it increased sharply because new dwellings created by construction and conversions were removed from rent control while existing dwellings remained under control.

At the same time, the Bureau has been unable to bring up to date frequently the sample of tenant dwellings from which rental data are obtained. Newly built rented dwellings are drawn into the samples only when a new sample is drawn. Since 1940, the Bureau has been able to revise its samples in 1942, in 1944–45, and again in 1950 as a result of the surveys upon which the Bureau based the present correction of the new unit bias.

Requirements for Making the Correction

Two kinds of data were required in order to correct the rent index for each city: (1) The proportion of the total number of rental dwellings which were additions to the rental housing market over the 10-year period; and (2) the average relative difference in rents between these and comparable existing dwellings. The volume of additions to the rental market and the relative importance of these additions to the total rental housing supply could only be determined by a sample survey of housing in each city area.[5] Although there were some data on average rents by cities, no source was available that could supply average rents for units created prior to 1940 and for units created in the last 10 years. Here again, to measure rents by quality classes, a specially designed survey of housing was required.[6]

Estimating Volume of New Rental Housing

In order to keep within the strict time schedule established for the Bureau's revision program, a third of the comprehensive housing surveys were conducted in December 1949, January 1950, and February 1950, respectively. In order to estimate the volume of new rental construction in the housing market area of each city, the surveys were designed to insure adequate representation of all kinds of blocks in the area to be covered, and at the same time to cover that area around the city which represented its housing market.

Survey Area. Boundaries established for the survey area determine to an important degree the accuracy of an estimate of the proportion of new and old dwellings. In large cities particularly, the proportion of new buildings in the suburbs has been greater than in the central city. It was therefore important that the Bureau should survey the area which included the city's primary housing market and yet not cover housing located beyond the direct competitive influence of housing in the central city.

The use of the Census standard metropolitan area as the survey area was rejected because it included a territory too large both from the standpoint of survey cost and housing market uniformity. The metropolitan area is defined as the entire county in which the central city is located as well as adjacent counties which are closely related economically to the central city. As a result, the area takes in much rural housing, as well as communities with housing markets comparatively unrelated to that of the central city.

The new Census designation of the urbanized area, designed to separate urban and rural population more efficiently in the vicinity of large cities for the 1950 Census, was found to parallel closely the primary housing market for most cities.[7]

Accordingly, these urbanized areas were adopted in establishing the outer limits to be covered by the dwelling unit surveys in 28 of the 34 cities. In Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco, the urbanized areas were too extensive to be analyzed economically and were considered to cover much more than the city's primary housing market area. After consultation with staff members of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Federal Housing Agency, those portions of the urbanized areas not considered a part of the primary housing market for the five cities were dropped. The New York City survey was confined to the five boroughs.[8]

---

[5] In its previous estimate of the extent of the "new unit bias," the Bureau relied on building permit data published by its Construction Division. Several assumptions had to be made in using these data. First, for individual cities, no information was available on starts or completions; so it was assumed that the number of dwelling units authorized equalled the number of dwelling units built. Secondly, it was assumed that all dwelling units in two-family and multifamily structures were built for rent, and that all single-family structures were built for sale. No information on conversions was available for individual cities. See Estimate of New Unit Bias in CPI Rent Index, Serial No. R. 1965.

[6] In the earlier estimate of the new unit bias, the Bureau estimated the differentials on the basis of general economic data, with the help of opinion surveys conducted by the price control agencies. No attempt was made to estimate differentials separately for each city. See Serial No. R. 1965.

[7] The urbanized area was determined primarily by housing density and by transportation ties to the central city. The districts outside the city limits which were defined by the Census as a part of the urbanized area in 1949, included those areas contiguous to the central city with a density of at least 500 dwelling units per square mile. Also included were noncontiguous areas with a similar density within 1½ miles of the central contiguous area by the shortest route. Farther outlying areas within a half mile of the secondary urban core and meeting the density requirement were also included.

Sample Design. To insure an accurate representation of all types of housing in the area in the selection of the sample of blocks, separate treatment was given to blocks that were densely populated, to blocks occupied largely by a racial minority, and to blocks and areas where housing development was considered to have been likely since 1940. On the basis of data available from the 1940 Census Bulletin of Block Statistics, the blocks in each city were separated into these strata and sampled separately. All areas in the city which in 1940 were geographically large and sparsely developed or entirely undeveloped, and the survey areas beyond the city limits were investigated by a special field survey team. This was done in order to identify areas of new construction and blocks containing apartment developments. These strata of newly developed areas (built in 1940 and after) and old developed areas were then sampled separately to insure a full representation of blocks containing new housing.

Densely populated blocks or blocks containing apartment developments were sampled relatively more heavily than small blocks or nonapartment blocks. However, within the large blocks the dwelling units were sampled at a less intensive ratio than in the small blocks. The product of the "block" ratio and the "within block" ratio in both cases equaled the over-all sampling ratio.[9]

This procedure increased the chances of properly representing new apartment developments, particularly in those cities containing a relatively small number of such developments. It also insured a smaller sampling error on the average rent. The in-block ratios in both the small and large blocks were selected so as to yield approximately eight dwelling units (owned and rented) per block (and in most cities about four rented units per block). Analysis of the variability of rents within blocks and between blocks and the relative costs of sampling blocks and sampling dwellings within blocks, showed that, by obtaining approximately four rental units per block, about the optimum expenditure of the funds available for the survey would be achieved.

The size of the sample in each city was fixed in order to achieve two standard errors of $1.40 on the average rent. Considerably larger samples were required to achieve the stated degree of accuracy in cities with a high variance in rent than in those with more uniform rents.

The total number of blocks and the total number of dwelling units included in the sample for each of the 34 cities are shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Number of blocks and dwelling units sampled in the December 1949–February 1950 surveys*

City	Total number sampled		City	Total number sampled	
	Blocks	Units		Blocks	Units
Atlanta	446	4, 300	Milwaukee	431	2, 800
Baltimore	1, 105	5, 900	Minneapolis	510	3, 700
Birmingham	566	4, 100	Mobile	639	6, 100
Boston	793	4, 500	New Orleans	370	3, 100
Buffalo	400	3, 100	New York	1, 302	9, 800
Chicago	836	5, 500	Norfolk	488	3, 800
Cincinnati	434	4, 000	Philadelphia	790	5, 100
Cleveland	482	3. 900	Pittsburgh	748	4, 300
Denver	453	3, 200	Portland, Maine	325	2, 000
Detroit	785	5, 500	Portland, Oreg	602	3, 800
Houston	656	5, 000	Richmond	466	3, 200
Indianapolis	505	4, 500	St. Louis	1, 134	8, 400
Jacksonville	448	2, 700	San Francisco	474	3, 500
Kansas City	413	3, 200	Savannah	339	2, 700
Los Angeles	745	5, 900	Scranton	518	3, 300
Manchester	393	2, 300	Seattle	745	4, 700
Memphis	644	4, 900	Washington	1, 367	9, 800

Classifying Units as "Old" and "New." Descriptive information for each dwelling in the sample was obtained by personal visit of a Bureau field representative to the dwelling. The representatives were instructed to classify each structure by whether it was built before 1920, between 1920 and 1939, or the exact year if "new," i. e., built in 1940 and after. If the occupant could not state the year the structure was built, agents attempted to get the information from long-time residents in the block. In addition, each unit in the sample was classified by whether it was created when the structure was built, or by subsequent conversion of the structure. This included structures converted from a nonresidential to a residential use, as well as units created by internal structural changes to already existing residential dwellings. Typical of structural conversions were the tearing out or building of partitions, doors, or walls; or the installation of a sink, toilet, bathtub, or shower. Regardless of when the structure was originally built, units created by structural changes in 1940 or after were considered as "new" additions to the rental market.

---

[8] There is some evidence to indicate that had the Bureau surveyed the Census standard metropolitan area, rather than the smaller Census urbanized area, the relative importance of all newly created dwellings (both tenant- and owner-occupied, built in 1940 or later) might have been somewhat higher. Rough calculations from Census preliminary April 1950 housing counts for the metropolitan areas showed that for most of the 34 cities this proportion was higher for the standard metropolitan area than for the urbanized area, but for only 10 cities was the difference greater than 5 percentage points. Much of this difference resulted from the considerably larger proportion of owner-occupied dwellings constructed in the outlying portions of the standard metropolitan area. These differences would therefore not have been as great for rental dwellings only, which alone affected the calculation of the new unit bias correction.

[9] For example, in San Francisco, every ninth large or apartment block was included in the sample, but only every seventeenth unit was sampled within these blocks; and every fifty-first small block was included in the sample, but every third dwelling was included in the sample within these small blocks.

For each of the 34 city areas surveyed, the proportion of all existing dwellings in 1949–50 which were created in 1940 and after is shown in table 2. In 24 of the 34 cities, the proportions built in the last 10 years were greater for owner-occupied dwellings than for rented dwellings, confirming other evidences of the substantial shift to home ownership since 1940. Among the cities where a higher proportion of rental units were built since 1939, are localities where substantial public and private war-housing developments were initiated; for example, Mobile, Norfolk, Portland, Oreg., and Washington, D. C.

In general, the greatest proportion of new rented dwellings were in southern cities; the smallest proportion in the northeastern and midwestern cities. New tenant-occupied dwelling units range from 44 percent of the total rental market in Norfolk to 4 percent in Chicago, St. Louis, and Scranton.

Table 2.—*Relative proportions of all rented and all owner-occupied dwellings built or created by structural conversion in 1940 or after, December 1949–February 1950*

[In percent]

Area	Tenant-occupied		Owner-occupied	
	New [1]	Old [2]	New [1]	Old [2]
Atlanta	19	81	26	74
Baltimore	30	70	22	78
Birmingham	18	82	25	75
Boston	5	95	6	94
Buffalo	16	84	16	84
Chicago	4	96	15	85
Cincinnati	8	92	15	85
Cleveland	7	93	21	79
Denver	19	81	28	72
Detroit	9	91	31	69
Houston	33	67	53	47
Indianapolis	13	87	20	80
Jacksonville	16	84	35	65
Kansas City	18	82	11	89
Los Angeles	27	73	38	62
Manchester	8	92	15	85
Memphis	20	80	31	69
Milwaukee	9	91	16	84
Minneapolis	9	91	20	80
Mobile	42	58	36	64
New Orleans	15	85	30	70
New York City	10	90	11	89
Norfolk	44	56	35	65
Philadelphia	14	86	15	85
Pittsburgh	10	90	16	84
Portland, Maine	11	89	15	85
Portland, Oreg	31	69	22	78
Richmond	17	83	28	72
St. Louis	4	96	17	83
San Francisco	20	80	22	78
Savannah	22	78	31	69
Scranton	4	96	4	96
Seattle	29	71	30	70
Washington	40	60	33	67

[1] Not in existence prior to 1940.

[2] In existence prior to 1940.

Estimating Rent Differentials

The second step in the computation of the correction for the new unit bias required the separation of the sample of tenant-occupied dwelling units into groups having the same characteristics. Within each of these groupings—or cells of comparable quality—the average rent for the new and old units could then be compared to determine the difference in rent for each quality grouping on the survey date. These group or cell differences were combined with weights based on the number of new units in each quality group (quality cell) to obtain for each city the average differential in rent between new and old units of comparable quality.

Measuring Housing Quality. Any precise measure of housing quality would necessitate an expert individual appraisal of both structure and location of each old and new house. However, the size of the Bureau surveys, involving the sampling of 153,000 dwellings in 34 areas within a short period, limited the selection of quality characteristics to those that were susceptible to collection in mass surveys: namely, to those characteristics which could be ascertained by field representatives from a visual inspection of the neighborhood and the structure, and by objective and easily understood questions to be asked of the occupants of the dwelling. By collecting simple and objective data, it was possible to obtain samples of sufficient size to reduce the sampling error to a reasonable limit. The data obtained included descriptions of the dwelling unit, the structure containing the unit, and the neighborhood.[10]

The description of the dwelling unit consisted of such items as the number of rooms and bathroom and plumbing facilities (ranging from no running water to two or more private bathrooms). Number of rooms is of primary importance in differentiating quality levels among living units in similar neighborhoods and structures; the type of bathroom facilities is highly correlated with over-all housing quality.[11] Additional information obtained on the kind of facilities available in the dwellings consisted of type of cooking fuel, kind of heating equipment, kind of refrigeration, and utilities and furniture included in the rent. Quality is generally indicated in most urban housing by the use of gas or electricity for cooking and by mechanical refrigeration. A dwelling having a furnace is symptomatic of a higher housing quality than a corresponding dwelling having an old-fashioned installed heating stove.

---

[10] It might have been desirable to include among the quality characteristics such items as dimensions of rooms, window area, size of closet space, degree of maintenance, and location within structure. However, this would have required the services of housing experts rather than the part-time enumerators employed. The alternative of accepting tenants' opinions on the value of such characteristics would have introduced substantial error.

Structural characteristics taken into account included the type of exterior building material and whether the dwelling was a single-family home, flat, or apartment. Each dwelling in the sample was classified as "dilapidated" or "not dilapidated." [12] A dwelling was classified as dilapidated if it had one major defect, a combination of minor defects, or inadequate original construction.

The neighborhood where each dwelling unit was located was described by the presence of such hazards as a railroad or an inter-city truck route. The extent of commercial or industrial development and the accessibility of play space and schools were also reported. At the same time, each enumerator was required to rate the neighborhood by general appearance (whether it was well kept, average, run down, very poor) and to enter his subjective rating of the quality of the neighborhood.

Because the appearance and over-all quality ratings were subjective, an effort was made to clarify and standardize the basis for each possible rating in the training sessions held in the cities prior to each survey. During the field work, supervisors made frequent checks of the interviewers' evaluations of all of the items. Post-audit showed that the correlations between the over-all ratings and the objective characteristics reported were good, indicating that the ratings on over-all quality were consistent and reasonable and consequently could be used in the comparisons.

Construction of Quality Cells. Although the number of characteristics obtained in the surveys was limited, the total number of theoretically possible quality cells was enormous—more than 1.5 million. Of course, most of them would never occur since the descriptive characteristics for a dwelling are highly correlated. For example, a dwelling which contains two or more complete private bathrooms never consists of one to three rooms; and an urban dwelling with one complete private bathroom usually has modern cooking facilities. Such correlation among housing characteristics indicated the possibility of eliminating certain of the descriptive items in the construction of the quality cells. In turn, any reduction in the amount of descriptive material needed for matching new and old units accurately would correspondingly reduce the complexity and cost of the operation.

To test the practicability of simplifying the comparisons, various levels of progressively more detailed specifications were used in an experimental classification of the units into quality cells. If there was little change in the average differences in rent between new and old units, regardless of whether the units were classified by a few characteristics or by many, naturally the smaller number of characteristics could be used. In this experiment with three cities, however, it became apparent that all of the characteristics were needed.[13]

Imputing Cell Differentials. The decision to compare units using the most exact descriptions available created a further problem. In the cities covered experimentally, it was observed that as the number of characteristics used in describing the quality cells was increased, there was a greater number of quality cells of new units into which the old units failed to fit.

In dealing with these "incomplete" cells, several alternatives were considered. The problem was finally handled by assigning to each incomplete cell the differential in rent from that "complete" cell *nearest* to it in quality. When two or more complete cells were equally near in quality, that cell having the nearest average rent (based only on its new units) was assigned to that of the incomplete cell. This imputation procedure was required for each of the 34 cities. It raised the differentials for 15 cities, lowered them for 18 cities, and made no change in 1 city. Typical comparisons between the differences computed from complete cells only, and differences computed from complete cells plus imputed incomplete cells follow for five cities:

---

[11] As an example of the prevalence in many cities of substandard bathroom facilities the percentages of rental dwelling units not having a minimum of one complete private bathroom are given for six cities: Birmingham 64 percent; Savannah 53 percent; Memphis 53 percent; Mobile 44 percent; Atlanta 39 percent; and St. Louis 35 percent.

[12] According to the definition of dilapidation developed for the 1950 Census by the Technical Advisory Committee on Housing Statistics.

[13] Although 11 main descriptive characteristics are mentioned, each was subdivided to provide further detail. As an example, 10 combinations of plumbing and bathroom facilities were possible, 2 descriptive items for cooking equipment, 2 for refrigeration, 3 descriptive items for heating equipment, 6 kinds of exterior building material, etc., to describe a dwelling unit. In the final comparison, 48 descriptive characteristics were available to describe the dwelling units, providing a theoretical maximum of 1.6 million quality cells, or combinations of characteristics, to describe the housing in a given city.

	Differentials based on—	
	Complete cells	*Complete cells and imputed incomplete cells*
	[Old units=100]	
Atlanta	158	166
Buffalo	152	150
Chicago	131	137
Kansas City	156	152
Milwaukee	143	142

A further refinement of the procedure was necessary to avoid possible bias resulting from over-representing any single cell, i. e., assigning its rent differential to a disproportionate number of incomplete cells. If one cell difference was imputed to many incomplete cells the total of which contained 10 percent or more of the total number of new units in the sample, the average differential of the *three* complete cells nearest in quality was substituted to provide a more dependable imputation.

Rent Differences by Cities. The final average difference in rent between new and old rental dwellings of comparable quality obtained for each of the 34 areas is given in table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Percentage difference between rentals of units coming on the market in 1940 and later, and rentals of similar older units, as of December 1949–February 1950*

[Old units=100]

City	Percent new unit rentals are of comparable old unit rentals	City	Percent new unit rentals are of comparable old unit rentals
Atlanta	166	Milwaukee	142
Baltimore	140	Minneapolis	126
Birmingham	152	Mobile	114
Boston	166	New Orleans	199
Buffalo	150	New York	145
Chicago	137	Norfolk	138
Cincinnati	153	Philadelphia	118
Cleveland	199	Pittsburgh	104
Denver	205	Portland, Maine	107
Detroit	149	Portland, Oreg	121
Houston	137	Richmond	185
Indianapolis	122	St. Louis	156
Jacksonville	115	San Francisco	124
Kansas City	152	Savannah	181
Los Angeles	143	Scranton	114
Manchester	176	Seattle	150
Memphis	163	Washington	123

There is some indication of a regional pattern, with southern cities as a whole showing a greater difference than northern cities. Outstanding exceptions to the pattern in the South are Jacksonville, Mobile, and Houston. In these cities, either public war housing was substantial or rents were decontrolled.

Index Correction Factor. The relative volume of new rental housing in relation to total rental housing (table 2) and the percentage rent differences of new units over old units (table 3) were combined for each city to estimate the amount of the new unit bias and to obtain a correction factor which can be applied directly to the rent component of the CPI for each city. The actual procedure is illustrated by the calculation of the correction factor for Buffalo (rounded figures used for illustrative purposes):

	Percent
Rental units built or converted 1940 or after	16
Rental units built before 1940	84
Total	100
Rent difference for new units (relative to old units)[1]	150
Rent difference for old units [2]	100

[1] As estimated.

[2] By definition.

Computation of the rent index correction factor:

	Percent of total units		*Relative rent difference*
New units	16×150	=	24.00
Old units	84×100	=	84.00
	100		108.00

Thus, the correction factor for the rent index is +8.0 percent.

This correction factor can then be applied directly to the rent index for Buffalo to obtain the adjusted rent index as follows:

Rent index		*Correction factor*		*Index points to be added*
126	×	8%	=	10

The correction factor to be applied to the "all items" index in each city was the product of the rent-index correction factor and the relative importance of rent to "all items."

The correction factors for the combined 34-city indexes were obtained by weighting the correction factors for each city according to the proportion of population in that city compared with total population of all 34 cities.

Correction factors for each city and the effect of the correction factors on the January 1950 rent and all-items indexes by *index points* to be added are shown in table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Correction to the rent index and the "all items" Consumers' Price Index for accumulated new unit bias, 1940 to January 1950*

City	Month	Effect, for month indicated, on—			
		Rent index "Old series"		"All items" index "Old series"	
		Percentage adjustment [1]	Index points to be added	Percentage adjustment [1]	Index points to be added
34 cities combined	Jan. 1950 [2]	5.5	6.8	0.8	1.3
Atlanta	Nov. 1949	12.3	15.5	1.4	2.5
Baltimore	Dec. 1949	12.0	14.3	1.6	2.7
Birmingham	Jan. 1950	9.6	13.7	1.3	2.1
Boston	Jan. 1950	3.6	4.2	.6	.9
Buffalo	Jan. 1950	7.8	9.7	1.1	1.8
Chicago	Jan. 1950	1.7	2.3	.3	.5
Cincinnati	Jan. 1950	4.4	5.2	.5	.8
Cleveland	Nov. 1949	7.1	9.1	.9	1.6
Denver	Jan. 1950	19.7	24.8	2.6	4.3
Detroit	Jan. 1950	4.5	5.9	.7	1.2
Houston	Jan. 1950	12.2	17.2	1.6	2.7
Indianapolis	Jan. 1950	2.8	3.8	.4	.6
Jacksonville	Dec. 1949	2.3	3.3	.3	.5
Kansas City	Jan. 1950	9.3	11.8	1.2	1.9
Los Angeles	Jan. 1950	11.7	14.8	1.5	2.5
Manchester	Jan. 1950	5.9	6.9	.5	.9
Memphis	Dec. 1949	12.8	16.8	1.6	2.7
Milwaukee	Nov. 1949	3.9	5.1	.5	.9
Minneapolis	Dec. 1949	2.3	3.2	.4	.6
Mobile	Dec. 1949	6.1	7.8	.6	1.0
New Orleans	Nov. 1949	14.5	16.7	1.6	2.7
New York	Jan. 1950	4.6	5.0	.7	1.1
Norfolk	Nov. 1949	17.1	19.9	1.8	3.1
Philadelphia	Jan. 1950	2.5	3.0	.3	.5
Pittsburgh	Jan. 1950	.4	.4	.1	.1
Portland, Maine	Dec. 1949	.7	.8	.1	.1
Portland, Oreg	Jan. 1950	6.4	8.3	.6	1.1
Richmond	Jan. 1950	14.7	17.0	1.7	2.8
St. Louis	Dec. 1949	2.5	3.0	.3	.5
San Francisco	Dec. 1949	4.6	5.4	.5	.9
Savannah	Jan. 1950	17.6	20.9	1.9	3.2
Scranton	Nov. 1949	.6	.7	.1	.1
Seattle	Nov. 1949	14.7	18.4	1.7	2.9
Washington	Nov. 1949	9.1	9.7	1.4	2.3

[1] Small rounding differences may occur when the figures in this column are computed from the revised and old indexes for a city.

[2] Based on the October 1950 "old series" index the percentage adjustment in the rent index would be 5.7 percent or 7.1 index points, and for the "all items" index the percentage adjustment would be 0.7 percent or 1.3 index points. These percentages were reported with the October 1950 Consumers' Price Index release.

Sampling Error of Index Multiplier. As indicated, the index multiplier for each city's rent index is determined by the relative importance of new rental housing to all existing rental housing, and of the average difference in rent between new units and comparable old units. Since both of these figures were obtained from a survey of a sample of dwellings in each city area, the survey results may differ from those which would have been obtained from a complete enumeration of all dwellings in each city area.

It is possible to estimate the error in the index multiplier caused by sampling variability. Strictly, the index multiplier is determined by the proportion of new rental units to all existing rental units multiplied by the difference in rent for new units, plus the proportion of old rental units to all existing rental units multiplied by the difference in rent for old units. The difference for old units is always zero by definition and therefore cannot contribute any error to the index multiplier. Since the old units are proportionately more important than the new units (in 23 cities, old rental units comprised more than four-fifths of all the rental dwellings) and since there is no error contributed by the difference for old units, it was possible to calculate the index multiplier without resort to extremely large (and costly) samples.

Thus, the index multiplier is subject to only two types of sampling error: (1) the sampling error of the proportion of new rental units to all

TABLE 5.—*Estimated accumulation of the new unit bias for the periods 1940–46 and 1947–49*

City	Percentage adjustment 1940–46 [1]		Percentage adjustment 1947–49 [1]	
	Rent index	All items index	Rent index	All items index
34 cities combined	1.4	0.2	4.0	0.6
Atlanta	1.9	.2	10.2	1.2
Baltimore	3.4	.4	8.3	1.2
Birmingham	1.7	.4	7.8	1.1
Boston	.7	.1	2.9	.5
Buffalo	2.5	.3	5.2	.8
Chicago	.5	.1	1.4	.2
Cincinnati	.7	.1	3.7	.4
Cleveland	2.5	.3	4.5	.6
Denver	3.0	.4	16.2	2.2
Detroit	2.1	.3	2.4	.4
Houston	2.3	.3	9.7	1.3
Indianapolis	.9	.1	1.9	.3
Jacksonville	1.0	.1	1.3	.2
Kansas City	1.4	.2	7.8	1.0
Los Angeles	2.1	.2	9.4	1.3
Manchester	1.3	.1	4.5	.4
Memphis	2.2	.3	10.4	1.3
Milwaukee	.7	.1	3.2	.4
Minneapolis	.7	.1	1.6	.3
Mobile	4.0	.4	2.0	.2
New Orleans	4.0	.4	10.1	1.2
New York	.7	.1	3.9	.6
Norfolk	10.6	1.1	5.9	.7
Philadelphia	.7	.1	1.8	.2
Pittsburgh	.1	(2)	.3	.1
Portland, Maine	.4	.1	.3	(2)
Portland, Oreg	3.4	.3	2.9	.3
Richmond	2.1	.2	12.3	1.5
St. Louis	.8	.1	1.7	.2
San Francisco	2.6	.3	2.0	.2
Savannah	8.8	.9	8.1	1.0
Scranton	.1	(2)	.5	.1
Seattle	6.7	.7	7.5	1.0
Washington	3.2	.5	5.7	.9

[1] When the adjustments for the 2 periods are multiplied together (after adding 100.0 to each figure) the total adjustment in table 4 can be obtained.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

rental units, as well as the proportion of new rental units in each quality cell to all new rental units; and (2) the sampling error in the rent difference for new units within each quality cell containing new units.

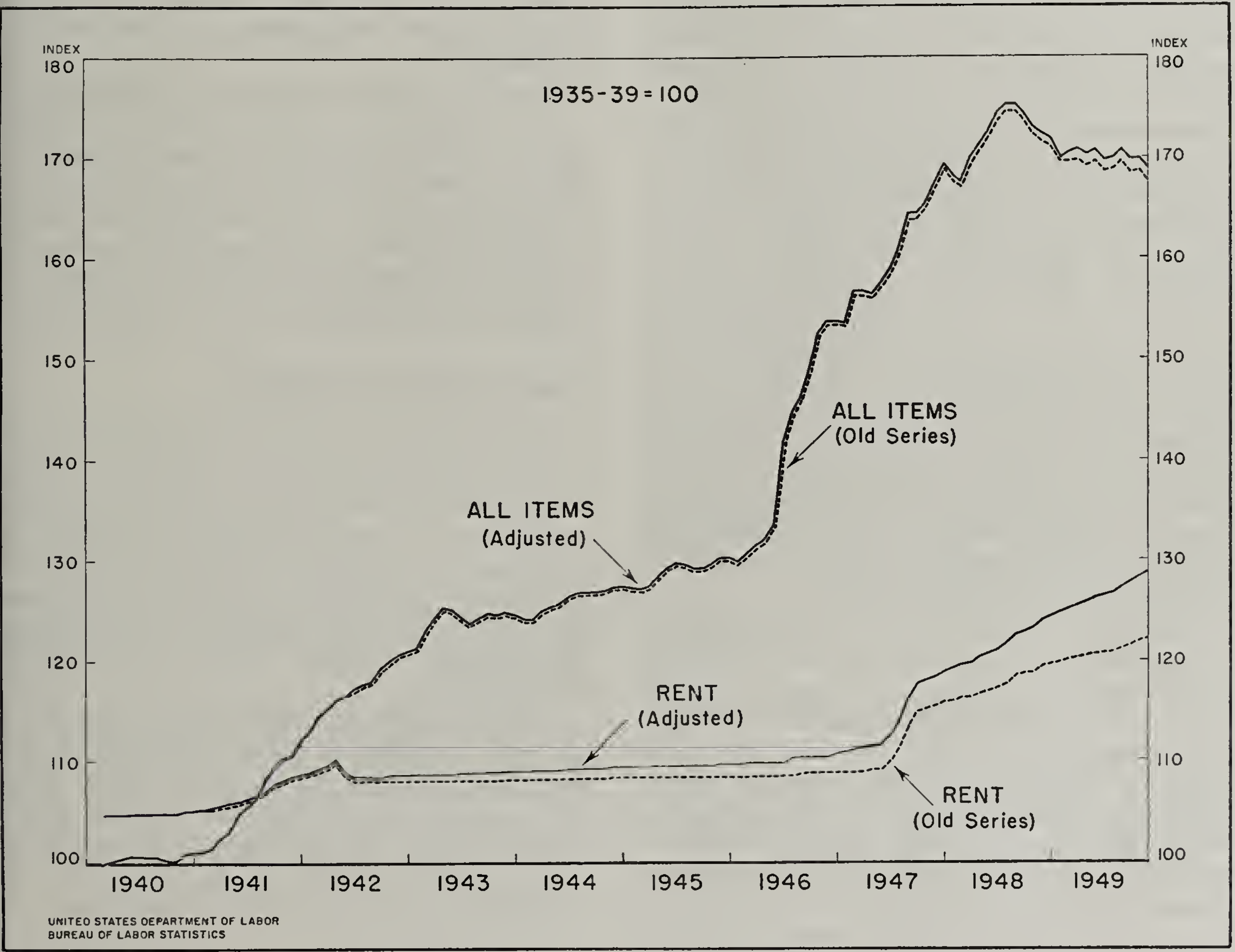
Because of the lengthy and costly tabulations involved, the calculation of the sampling error of the index multiplier was limited to six cities. The cities selected include those with small and large correction factors, as well as some of the most heavily populated cities:

	Rent index		*All items*	
	Correction factor	*Maximum difference 66 times out of 100*	*Correction factor*	*Maximum difference 66 times out of 100*
Chicago	1. 7	±0. 5	0. 3	±0. 1
Boston	3. 6	±. 5	. 6	±. 1
New York	4. 6	±. 5	. 7	±. 1
Washington	9. 2	±1. 3	1. 4	±. 2
Los Angeles	11. 7	±1. 6	1. 5	±. 2
Houston	12. 2	±1. 6	1. 6	±. 2

Figures for the six cities show a strong tendency for the size of the error to correlate with the size of the correction factor. On the basis of this correlation the *sampling* error for the 34 large cities combined can be estimated. The chances are 19 in 20 that the 5.5 percent correction factor for the 34 large city rent index in January 1950 is within the range of 5.1 to 5.9 percent; and the chances are 19 in 20 that the 0.8 percent correction factor for the 34 large city "all items" index in January 1950 is within the range of 0.7 to 0.9 percent.

Yearly Accumulation of New Unit Bias. Most of the understatement in the rent index accumulated during the period from 1947 through 1949. The indexes have now been revised for 1940–49, despite the lack of precise information on the difference in rent between the new units and the old units of

Chart 1.—Consumers' Price Index, All Items and Rent (Adjusted and Old Series), 1940–49



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

comparable quality at the *time* the new units *entered* the market. The present correction was necessarily based on the difference in rent (between new and old units) existing at the time the comprehensive housing surveys were made. By utilizing the research work involved in making the Bureau's earlier estimate of the new unit bias,[14] it is possible to estimate the yearly fluctuations in the differentials. Using these estimates in conjunction with the known volume of new construction by year, the indexes were adjusted over the 10-year period. Table 5 shows the distribution of the correction before 1947, and for the years 1947 and after. Appendix A shows the revised indexes by month for the 34 cities combined from 1940 to 1949. (See chart 1). The corrections for most of the cities in the early years were too small to affect the over-all index. The revised "all items" and rent indexes by year from 1940 to 1949 and by month from 1947 to 1949 for individual cities appear in appendix B, p. 23.

It must be emphasized that the revised indexes from 1940 to 1949 are subject to error but give the approximate magnitude of the correction in each year. Greater accuracy is obtained by using these revised indexes for the years 1940–49, than would be possible by comparing the old series indexes with the adjusted series for 1950 and after.

---

[14] See Estimate of New Unit Bias in CPI Rent Index, Monthly Labor Review, July 1949 (p. 44).

Interim Adjustment of Index

The Interim Adjustment of the Consumers' Price Index came about as a result of inflationary aspects of the economy following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June 1950. Working quickly, Congress, on September 8, 1950, passed the Defense Production Act giving the President broad authority designed to curb inflation, stabilize the economy, and increase production for defense. The terms of the Act dealing with wage and price stabilization pointed up the necessity for making the interim adjustment of the index. The Act established the period from May 25, 1950, to June 24, 1950, as a reference point to which consideration was to be given in determining price and wage stabilization. The Bureau's indexes and price records, as in World War II, were expected to play an important role in such determinations. It was particularly urgent, therefore, that the Bureau calculate its indexes so as to give the best possible measure of price changes from month to month beginning from a period before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

With these considerations in mind, the Bureau during the summer and fall consulted its advisory committees—the Technical Advisory Committee of the American Statistical Association, the Business Research Advisory Committee, the Labor Research Advisory Committee and the Budget Bureau Interagency Committee on Price Statistics. Public announcement of the Bureau's plans was made simultaneously with the issuance of the September 1950 index in October. The announcement explained that indexes already published would be revised back to an early month of 1950, to provide a pre-Korean comparison. This was a departure from the usual practice of publishing the Consumers' Price Index as final at the time of issuance.

This decision had important implications for users, particularly for those employers, unions, and agencies of government which use the index in adjusting wages. To provide a means for equitable adjustment of such contracts, the Bureau made arrangements for parallel calculation of indexes on the old and adjusted bases for an overlapping period extending at least through 1951.

Plans for Interim Adjustment

Three major considerations underlie the general planning of the interim adjustment, which should be considered an *improvement* of the 34-city index *as previously constructed and defined:* (1) not to make adjustments of basic concepts or methodology prior to the comprehensive revision, (2) to make the adjustments quickly, and (3) to make only such changes as would result in demonstrable improvements.

The first consideration precluded departure from the basic definition of the index as a measure of price change. This also meant no change in the characteristics of the population covered or the city coverage; or in basic formula or procedures, price collection methods and pricing cycle; or in the general plan for allocation of weights of unpriced items to priced items. The second consideration dictated concentration on correction of major shortcomings in the index and those for which adequate data were available as a basis for adjustment. The third consideration underlay the choice of data, methodology, and statistical tests.

The scope of the adjustment embraced four major parts:

1. Revision of city population weights.
2. Correction of new unit bias in rent index.
3. Addition of new items.
4. Revision of commodity weights.

Revision of Population Weights

Publication of the 1950 decennial census population data by city and county made possible the calculation of revised population weights for combining 34-city data into a national index for all items, and 56-city data into a national food index. Previous city weights in the index were based on Bureau of the Census estimated population counts for 1942 derived from May 1942 registrations for sugar rationing.[15] In the index weights, each city bears a weight based on its own population and that of other metropolitan areas in the same region.

In calculating revised 1950 weights, the population of standard "metropolitan areas" as defined by the Census was used. The metropolitan area, or entire county in which the central city is located, as well as adjacent counties which are closely related to it economically, has replaced "metropolitan districts" as used in 1940.[16] Essentially the same combination of nearby cities with index cities was maintained in calculating the city weights. A tabulation of the 1942 and 1950 population weights is presented in appendix D, p. 33.

Correction of the Rent Index

As part of the interim adjustment of the Consumers' Price Index, the corrections to the rent index and the "all items" index for the "new unit bias" have been incorporated into the index numbers from 1940 to date. The nature of this correction is described in detail in this bulletin, pp. 1–10.

The amount of the rent corrections, as applicable to the October 1950 indexes, was carried as a footnote to all index releases from October through December 1950. The ultimate incorporation of this rent correction into the index had the effect of raising the national rent index by January 1950 by 6.8 index points, and the national "all items" index by January 1950 by 1.3 index points.

Addition of New Items

No general review of the sample of items priced for the index was feasible for the interim adjustment. However, a few items which had greatly increased in importance in family spending since the mid-thirties were added. A few additional items were included to improve the measurement of average price movements for groups or subgroups of similar items. Frozen peas, strawberries, and orange juice concentrate, canned baby food, group hospitalization payments, home permanent wave refills, television sets, and beer were added because of their increased importance; layer cake, frankfurters, ice cream, cola drinks, grape jelly, men's rayon suits, men's work gloves, women's rayon blouses, boys' jeans, cotton rugs, chrome dinette sets, electric toasters, aluminum pans, velocipedes, and gas for space heating were added to improve the measurement of price change.

These items were introduced into the index calculations at the first period for which reliable prices were available. For the January 1951 index, prices were available in most cities for all new items except beer.

Most of these items had already been priced in some cities as part of the Bureau's experimental pricing project, which is a major part of the comprehensive index revision program. On the basis of this information prices of some new items were estimated for each city back to January 1950. Where prices were lacking, the weights of the items were distributed proportionately to priced items within the group until actual prices became available.

Revision of Commodity Weights

The unrepresentativeness of current index value weights as related to current spending patterns was the most compelling reason for making the interim adjustment. Table 6 indicates the extent

---

[15] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost of Living Index in Wartime, Monthly Labor Review, July 1943; reprinted as Serial No. R. 1545.

[16] See 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Counts. Series PC-3, No. 3.

LIBRARY

of the weight dislocation in the January 1950 index.

To understand why the weight structure of the index became unrepresentative, the reader should review the mechanics of the index calculation.[17] Since food prices have increased more than other groups, the value weight of food in the national index has increased as a percent of the total value of the market basket—from 35 percent in 1934–36 to more than 40 percent before the adjustment.

Only if people had continued to buy the same quantities of all goods and services, would foods actually represent 40 percent of family expenditures. The Bureau's postwar studies indicate, on the contrary, that foods continue to take about one-third of the consumer's dollar. This shows that consumers have adjusted their spending patterns to increased income and higher prices by purchasing different things in different quantities. The index procedure necessarily holds quantity weights constant from month to month. It cannot take continuous account of changes in spending patterns. That is why, periodically, the Bureau must conduct new family expenditure surveys and adjust weights accordingly.

Since actual data had to be estimated for some cities, the interim adjustment of weights served only to bring the index weight diagrams *closer* to current patterns of family spending. Data necessary to adjust the "all items value aggregate" in the index to actual total expenditures in each city were not available. Therefore, the total current index value aggregate for each city was redistributed percentage-wise according to the estimated current spending patterns.

Throughout the rest of this section the term "weights" will refer to the percentage distribution of value weights in a current period and not to physical quantity weights. The term "current index weight" will refer to the weights in the January 1950 index before adjustment.

An explanation of the meaning of relative importance, or percentage distribution of value weights, is included in appendix E, p. 34, together with a complete tabulation of revised relative importances for groups and individual items in the national index for January 1950.

The adjustment of weights for the 7 cities for which recent actual expenditure data are available will be discussed separately from those where they are not.

Adjustments of Weights in Seven Cities

Basic data for adjustment of weights were obtained from special tabulations of the survey results for each of seven cities recently surveyed. Average dollar and percentage expenditures for major groups of commodities were calculated for white and Negro families of wage earners and clerical workers. Since it was desired that index weights be adjusted to the most recent period possible, the survey data which referred to different time periods—1947, 1948, or 1949—were adjusted by estimated changes both in quantity consumption and in price to a common date,

TABLE 6.—*Comparison of percentage distribution of groups of expenditures by all families of wage earners and clerical workers and unadjusted index weights as of January 1950*

Commodity group	Denver		Detroit		Houston		Manchester		Memphis		Richmond		Washington	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted[1]	Unadjusted	Adjusted[1]	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted[1]	Unadjusted	Adjusted[1]	Unadjusted	Adjusted[1]
Food	41.6	29.3	37.8	31.2	36.7	30.1	44.2	30.4	38.7	30.2	37.9	32.8	35.7	30.0
Apparel	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.7	13.6	13.3	15.8	13.5	13.8	13.7	14.0	15.7	13.7
Housing	13.2	12.1	15.3	11.1	13.3	11.1	9.1	10.2	12.6	10.9	11.6	10.9	15.4	13.5
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	4.6	3.6	6.0	4.2	3.1	2.0	9.1	6.5	6.8	2.8	7.7	5.4	4.6	3.3
Household operation	3.7	4.2	2.4	3.6	4.7	5.3	3.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.7	6.0	4.9	4.9
Housefurnishings	4.7	6.9	5.1	6.8	7.4	7.8	6.0	7.2	6.8	9.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	4.8
Automobile transportation	7.1	12.5	8.1	11.5	10.1	9.9	4.8	7.0	6.1	10.0	5.6	6.5	5.7	9.2
Other transportation	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.0	.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.5
Personal care	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.4
Medical care	4.3	5.9	3.3	5.4	3.8	6.3	3.0	4.5	3.5	5.6	4.4	6.3	3.6	5.3
Recreation and reading	2.5	4.7	2.8	5.9	2.5	6.1	2.4	5.2	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.0	2.4	5.9
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	1.9	3.8	2.0	3.7	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.2	1.6	3.6	2.0	2.7	1.3	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Weighted by Negro-white population weights from dwelling unit survey.

---

[17] See Construction of Consumers' Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, September 1949.

approximately January 1950. The 12 commodity groups for which expenditure data were summarized and adjusted, corresponded to the present index groups (and subgroups of miscellaneous goods and services): Food; Clothing; Housing; Fuel, light, and refrigeration; Furnishings and equipment; Household operation; Auto purchase and operation; Other transportation; Personal care; Medical care; Reading and recreation; Alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

Quantity adjustments to survey results were made to 1949 by item—the latest year for which information was available—on the basis of data from independent sources. Department of Commerce national estimates of personal consumption expenditures, retail sales data of the Department of Commerce and Federal Reserve Banks, Internal Revenue tax collection data, annual food consumption data of the Department of Agriculture, automobile registrations, and similar data from other sources were used. In some cases, city data were available; in others, national figures were used. If for any given item or group of items, reliable information on consumption was not available, no quantity adjustment to the survey data was made. Adjustments for price change to 1950, were based on the Bureau's regularly collected retail price data.

After adjustments of the survey data were made, white and Negro expenditures were weighted together for each city to obtain adjusted index weights. The distribution of the total population by race was determined from a count of occupied dwelling units with kitchen facilities, obtained in the Bureau's dwelling unit surveys of late 1949 and early 1950.

The general validity of the adjustment is corroborated by comparison with Department of Commerce annual national estimates of personal consumption expenditures adjusted for comparability with the Bureau's definition of family expenditures. The adjustments did not materially change the percentage distribution of expenditures from the survey data.

The percentage distribution of groups of expenditures shown below are for Detroit as of the survey date, 1948, and as adjusted to 1950. The data are for white wage-earner and clerical-worker families of two or more persons.

	1948	*1950*
Food	32. 3	32. 5
Apparel	12. 8	11. 5
Housing	10. 7	10. 6
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	4. 0	4. 1
Household operation	3. 4	3. 5
Housefurnishings	6. 7	6. 6
Automobile transportation	11. 2	11. 9
Other transportation	2. 0	2. 4
Personal care	2. 1	2. 1
Medical care	5. 2	5. 5
Reading and recreation	5. 8	5. 7
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	3. 8	3. 6
Total	100. 0	100. 0

Similar data for the other six cities recently surveyed are included in appendix F, p. 40.

Using the adjusted data, a complete revision of group and item index weights was made for each of the seven cities. Expenditures for individual foods, available from the survey for a single week, were adjusted to annual totals, using seasonal adjustment factors. Expenditures for individual items were allocated in the usual manner to the sample of items priced for the index. Two exceptions were radios, transferred from the "housefurnishings" group to the "reading and recreation" subgroup, and alcoholic beverages, shifted from food to the miscellaneous group.

Appendix H, p. 44, shows in detail the groupings of family expenditure data to obtain index weights.

Estimation of Weights for Other Cities

Reasonable assumptions about the economic factors affecting the behavior of consumer expenditures were tested against 1934–36 expenditure data available for 32 of the 34 cities, and against the later adjusted survey data for 7 cities.

Coefficients of rank correlation of 1934–36 group percentage expenditures with city population size, population density, community income, relative temperature, and percent of homes owned were calculated, where appropriate, for all cities, or for different city size groups. Since scatter diagrams of the relationships did not indicate a significant degree of correlation this approach was abandoned.

A second approach was through analysis of the adjustment of index weights for the 7 cities, based on the adjusted survey data. The general city-to-city consistency in the direction of and, for some groups, the size of adjustment supported the validity and applicability of the data for weight estimations. (See table 6.)

In the main, the weight revision in these cities resulted in a decreased weight for food, shelter, and fuel, little change in the apparel weights, and increased weight for the less urgent categories of consumption.

Comparison of the adjusted survey data with the current index weights in 6 of these cities[18] not only pointed up the exact nature of the weight dislocations, but through the technique of mean square deviations provided a statistical standard with which to measure the validity of estimates resulting from various methods. The mean square, or variance around the mean, is the sum of the squares of the deviations of each value from the mean, divided by the number of observations corrected for degrees of freedom. An adaptation of this technique was used to compare estimated index weights with observed weights in the 6 cities. Table 7 gives a summary of some of the mean square tests. A complete summary of the mean square tests is given in appendix G, p.41.

It is clear at once that the mean square deviations of the adjusted percentage expenditures from current index weights are in total very much larger than the deviations from 1934–36 weights or the variance around the 6-city average. For food, the mean square of deviations of adjusted percentage expenditures from current index weights was 92.9, compared with 7.5 from the 1934–36 weights and 6.1 for the variance around their average corrected for the difference between the mean of the 6 cities and the mean of the 32 cities in 1934–36. It was evident, therefore, that a method of estimation could be found which would improve the current index weights for all cities. A guiding principle of estimation was that, to be acceptable, estimated weights must give a lower mean square than the current index weights when tested against adjusted survey data for the 6 cities.

The general procedure of estimating weights for cities not surveyed in recent years was (1) to develop estimating methods based on reasonable assumptions about the economic behavior of consumer expenditure distributions, (2) to calculate estimates based on several different estimating methods, (3) to test these estimates against the observed data for the 6 cities, and (4) to select the method which gave the smallest mean square of the deviations estimated from actual data in the 6 cities. If one of several methods appeared clearly superior on logical grounds to the others, it might be used in preference to one showing a lower mean square, provided its mean square was not more than twice the smallest.

The mean square test was not used as a measure of the probable error of estimate in other cities, but rather as a means of choosing statistically the best among several logical methods of estimation.

General Estimating Methods

Two estimating methods proved to give the best results for most group estimates.

Method A is based on the assumption that the change in expenditures from 1934–36 to 1950 has been consistent in magnitude and direction in all cities; and also that the intercity differences in expenditure distributions existing in the earlier period still persist. This method, therefore, uses the ratio of the 6-city average ($\overline{p_{50}q_{49}}^6$) adjusted percentage expenditure from the recent surveys to the average percentage expenditure in 1934-36 ($\overline{p_{34}q_{34}}^6$) as an adjustment factor applied to the 1934-36 data ($p_{34}q_{34}$) for each city. This calculation gives the estimated index weight and for any given city (i) can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Method A: } \frac{\overline{p_{50}q_{49}}^6}{\overline{p_{34}q_{34}}^6} \times (p_{34}q_{34})_i = (p_{50}q_{49})_i$$

Method A was used to estimate index weights for the food group and for automobile purchase and other transportation in the miscellaneous group.

Method B is based on the assumption that the change in quantity and quality consumption from 1934–36 to 1950 has been consistent in all cities both in magnitude and direction; and that the average relationship between current index weights and current expenditures measures the necessary correction for the dislocation of weights in the index. It preserves the intercity differences that exist in current index weights. This method, therefore, uses the ratio of the average adjusted percentage expenditures from the recent

---

[18] Because the survey from which Washington base index weights were obtained was not strictly comparable with other cities, Washington was not used in most of the estimating processes. Hence, the varying references to "6-" and "7-city" surveys.

6-city surveys ($\overline{p_{50}q_{49}}^6$) to the 6-city average of current index weights ($\overline{p_{50}q_{34}}^6$) as an adjustment factor applied to the current index weights for each city $(p_{50}q_{34})_i$. This calculation gives the estimated index weight and can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Method B: } \frac{\overline{p_{50}q_{49}}^6}{p_{50}q_{34}^{\ 6}}\times(p_{50}q_{34})_i=(p_{50}q)_{49i}$$

Method B was used to estimate index weights for the following groups of items: clothing; fuel, light, and refrigeration; housefurnishings and equipment; household operation; medical care; reading and recreation; and tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

A good deal of economic logic supports the assumption on which these methods are based. Many of the factors affecting expenditure patterns were still much the same in each city as they were in 1934–36—such as climate, general geographic environment, industry, racial characteristics, etc.—or had changed in about the same way since 1934–36—such as income, population, and the like. However, there have been some changes in intercity relationships with respect to these factors, and the estimates based on these methods are more or less accurate to the extent that such changes have taken place.

Estimates based on methods A and B were calculated for all other groups of items, and mean square tests of 6-city estimates were made for use in evaluating results of other estimating methods. The total mean square deviation for all group estimates by Method A was 17, and by Method B, 22. Both of these values were very much less than the total mean square deviation of 131 when the current index weights were tested against the survey data for the 6 cities. (See table 7.)

Other Estimating Methods

Still other estimating methods were used for personal care, housing, and automobile operation.

Analysis of family expenditure data reveals that personal care takes a fairly constant proportion of expenditures from time to time and from place to place. For the 7 cities, the percentage expenditures for white families varied from 2.1 to 2.4 percent and for Negro families from 2.6 to 3.6 percent. For other cities, therefore, current index weights were adjusted by weighting together the simple averages for white and Negro families in 7 cities by white-Negro population weights obtained from the dwelling unit survey for the city to be estimated.

TABLE 7.—*Summary of mean square tests*

Commodity group	Mean square deviations of adjusted percentage expenditures in 6 cities from—					
	Final weights [1]	Current index weights	1934-36 weights	Average [2] expenditures, 6 cities	Weights estimated by—	
					Method A	Method B
All groups	15.62	131.10	64.38	21.95	16.98	21.94
Food	7.81	92.92	7.46	6.14	*6.47*	8.59
Apparel	1.15	1.11	2.88	2.20	1.33	*1.22*
Housing		4.09	21.52	.55	.89	2.31
Rent [3]	.40			.24		
Home owner cost [3]	.33			.36	.79	
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	.77	5.10	14.40	2.66	1.14	*.78*
Household operations	.46	.97	.69	.95	.84	*.60*
Housefurnishings	.66	3.64	5.56	1.18	1.24	*.84*
Automobile		10.42	5.69	5.46	3.44	6.24
Purchase	2.19				*2.90*	
Operation [3]	.52					
Other transportation	.32	.60	.34	.89	*.10*	.40
Personal care	.03	.33	.04	[4] *.02*	.04	.27
Medical care	.37	4.54	.84	1.30	.30	*.23*
Reading and recreation	.18	4.88	3.43	.22	.62	*.11*
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	.43	2.50	1.53	.38	.57	*.35*

[1] Based on estimated weights adjusted to total 100.

[2] Adjusted for significant differences between mean of 6 cities and mean of 32 cities in 1934-36.

[3] Mean square deviations of estimated weights for:
Rent by Method H, *.37*; Home owner costs by Method J, *.29*;
Auto operations by Method R, *.55*.

[4] Based on average of 7 cities.

Italics indicate selected method.

Intercity differences in housing and automobile operation are known to be large, and the index weight adjustments for these groups in the 7 cities were not entirely consistent as to direction or magnitude. Average annual dollar expenditures for rent were calculated directly from a 1949–50 BLS dwelling unit survey for each of the 34 cities for white and Negro families separately. These data were adjusted for comparability with expenditure survey data in the 7 cities.

For index weights it was necessary to convert these dollar estimates to a percentage of estimated dollar expenditures on all items. A fairly constant ratio was found between adjusted total expenditures and total index value weights, in the 6 surveyed cities, when analyzed separately by race. Total expenditures, therefore, were estimated by applying these average ratios by race to corresponding index value weights for the city to be estimated (as for Method B). Estimated dollar expenditures for rent divided by these estimated total expenditures gave the percentage weight for rent. This method is referred to as Method H.

Estimated dollar expenditures for owned housing were computed by multiplying the 7-city average expenditure per home owner by the percentage of homes owned in each city. This estimated dollar expenditure was converted to a percentage weight as in the rent estimating procedure. This is referred to as Method J.

A simple regression equation of dollar expenditures for automobile operation on percent of families owning cars as shown by the survey data for 6 cities was calculated (Method R). The percent of families owning cars was estimated for each city by dividing total passenger car registrations by the number of dwelling units in the city as reported in the 1950 Census of Housing. R. L. Polk & Co. automobile registration data,[19] adjusted to the survey level, were used in estimating car ownership for the regression equation. Estimated dollar expenditures for automobile operation were calculated for each city and converted to a percent of estimated total dollar expenditures in the same way as was done for housing.

Many estimating methods were tried for use in adjusting weights; some were carried through the mean square tests; others were discarded on the basis of scatter diagrams.

Methods of estimation similar to that used for automobile operation were attempted for car purchase but dubious results finally led to selection of Method A.

Because of the importance of food and the size of the index weight adjustment required in the 7 cities, special attention was given to the possibility of developing estimates by regression or other methods from independent data available for the 34 cities. All estimating methods were, after test, finally discarded in favor of Method A.

For clothing and public transportation, regression equations of the 6-city percentage expenditures on population were calculated; and for fuel, the 6-city percentage expenditures on climate, and on climate and percent of homes owned. When tested for 6 cities, none of these yielded as low a mean square as Method A or Method B.

For the remaining groups—furnishings and equipment, household operation, medical care, reading and recreation, and alcoholic beverages and tobacco—mean squares of estimates by Method A or Method B were considerably below those of current index weights and no further tests were considered necessary.

The selection of an estimating method was ultimately made separately for each group. In a final step, it was necessary to adjust these independently estimated weights to total 100. This adjustment did not greatly change the unadjusted estimates. The total mean square deviations, using selective methods for each commodity group, were lower than those obtained by sole use of either Method A or Method B. A comparison of the combined 34-city index weights of major groups and subgroups of food and miscellaneous for January 1950 before and after adjustment is included in appendix E, p. 35.

In general, item weights and subgroup weights, except for food subgroups, were adjusted only where data for the 7 cities showed a consistent and usually a substantial difference between current index weights and actual expenditures. After such adjustments were made, the estimated percentage weights were adjusted to 100 within each group.

Food Subgroups

The changes made to food subgroup weights were comparatively small. Use of the 1948 food consumption surveys for Birmingham, Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture (adjusted for comparability with BLS 7-city survey data) provided data for 11 cities altogether which were used for adjustments in weights for all 56 food cities.

For most subgroups, the ratio of the adjusted survey percentage expenditures to the current index weights in 11 cities was fairly consistent and was used to adjust index weights for other cities as in Method B. For two groups—meats, poultry and fish, and beverages—variation in the adjusted percentage expenditures in the 11 cities was very small, and no acceptable relationships between these expenditures and other factors could be established. For these groups, and for frozen fruits and vegetables, a new subgroup, the average of 11 cities was used as the estimate for all cities. For the remaining group, fresh fruits and vegetables, a good correlation was found between percentage expenditures and population density, apparently reflecting the influence of home gardens in less heavily populated areas. This relationship was used in estimating index weights for this subgroup. As a final step, separate subgroup estimates were adjusted to 100 within the food group.

---

[19] Published by the Automobile Manufacturers Association in *Automobile Facts and Figures.*

Weights for food items which showed a consistent difference between current index weights and adjusted percentage expenditures in the 11 cities were adjusted by Method B. These adjustments resulted in the following weight shifts within subgroups besides addition of new items: increased—vanilla cookies and layer cake, hamburger, poultry, fresh milk, shortening, margarine; decreased—corn meal, rolled oats, rib roast, veal cutlet, butter, apples, canned tomatoes, coffee, sugar, lard, salad dressing.

Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration

Sizable shifts since 1934–36 in types of fuel used were observed in the 7 cities surveyed, and were known to have taken place in other cities. Gas for space heating and fuel oil were added for cities in which they had become important. Adjusted index weights for Birmingham, Indianapolis, and Portland, Oreg., surveyed by BLS for 1945, and Milwaukee, Savannah, and Scranton, surveyed by BLS for 1946, were based on the survey data, adjusted for changes in prices and consumption in the same way as were the 1947–49 surveys.

For the remaining 21 cities, varying sources of information were used for each city. Adjusted index weight subtotals were calculated for heating fuels and nonheating fuel items within the group by Method B. The relative expenditures for heating fuel items in wide use in the 7 cities were generally proportional to the percentage of families using each item, and this relationship was used in distributing the total weight on heating fuels to the individual items.

Apparel, Housefurnishings, and Miscellaneous

Method B was used to adjust subgroup weights within the apparel group for 26 cities. Additional survey data available from a 1948 BHNHE survey were used for Minneapolis. The subgroup weight adjustments resulted in decreased weights for men's, boys' and girls' apparel, and increased weights for women's and infants' apparel and yard goods. No important adjustments of item weights were required in this group.

The housefurnishings group includes textile housefurnishings, furniture, heavy durable goods, and smaller household equipment. Because the items in the group are heterogeneous and because the direction of adjustments of index weights in the 7 cities was generally uniform for all items within the group, each item was adjusted by Method B. Weight adjustment within this group resulted in increased weight on washing machines and curtains and decreased weight on brooms, furniture, wool rugs, and cook stoves.

As already indicated, index weights were adjusted separately for each subgroup of items in the miscellaneous group. The adjustment of item weights within these subgroups was limited for the most part to a redistribution of weights within subgroups after introduction of new items.

In the personal care subgroup home permanent wave kits were added with weights based on average expenditures in the 7 survey cities.

Automobile repairs were added to the index pricing list for 21 of the 34 cities and their weight within the automobile operation subgroup was based on the average index weight in the other 13 cities. Domestic service was added to the index pricing list in 22 cities and its weight within household operation was based on the average index weights in the other 12 cities. Cleanser, matches, and laundry starch were deleted from all city lists.

Two new items, television sets in 27 cities and velocipedes, were added to the index pricing list for reading and recreation. The average percentage expenditure in 7 cities was used for velocipedes. Because the television industry has grown rapidly, the 7-city survey data for this item were unrealistic for index weights even for the survey cities. Average family expenditures for television, representing 1949 quantities at 1950 prices, were estimated for each of the 27 cities having TV stations, based on number of sets sold multiplied by an estimated average price calculated as a weighted average of prices of 3 leading manufacturers. Estimated family expenditures varied widely—from $19.45 in one city to $110.31 in another. Because of this and because it was impossible to anticipate changes in television expenditures in the near future, it was decided to use for each of the 27 cities the average of the 27 city estimates, reduced by 50 percent and converted to a percent of estimated family expenditures for reading and recreation.

Group hospitalization was added to the index pricing list of medical care items. Estimated family expenditures were calculated by multiplying the percentage of population enrolled in Blue Cross plans in each city by family hospitalization rates, both reported by the Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association. Since these estimates were based on total population they were adjusted to represent family expenditures on the basis of observed survey data in 6 cities.

The introduction of new items in the miscellaneous group and the adjustment of weights on items showing consistent differences between index weights and adjusted percentage expenditures in the 7 cities, resulted in the following important shifts in weights within the group: weights were increased on automobile repairs and train fare and decreased on hospital rooms and doctors' fees, men's haircuts, and radios.

Recalculation of Indexes

The final step preparatory to recalculation of adjusted indexes was to distribute current index values (aggregates) for all items according to adjusted percentage weights for groups and items for each city. Since the food index is calculated with physical quantity weights, it was also necessary to calculate revised quantity multipliers reflecting both revised value weights and revised city population weights.

After extensive consideration of three alternative link dates for the new index series—January 1950, June 1950, and January 1951—January 1950 was finally chosen and published indexes back to January 1950 were recalculated. The new unit bias correction was applicable to January 1950, and the adjusted quantity weights were more appropriate to this date than to June 1950 or January 1951.

Index aggregates were recalculated from January 1950 forward, using the same price relatives as in the old index (for items included in both series) and adjusted weights. The originally published January 1950 all-city indexes for rent and all items and January, February, or March 1950 city indexes (depending on frequency and schedule of price collection) were corrected for the new unit bias in the rent index. Indexes for the first month of the completely adjusted series, January 1950, are the originally published January 1950 indexes except for rent and all items which had been corrected for new unit bias. Price changes from January 1950 forward, calculated with adjusted group and item weights were linked to these adjusted January 1950 indexes to complete the adjusted series.

Comparison of Index Series

The movement of the adjusted 34-city index series for all items since January 1950 has not been very different from the old series; the adjusted series rose 1 percent less in a year. The difference in movement of the two series is due chiefly to the downward adjustment of the weight on foods which increased sharply in price during the year, and to the increased weight on items in the miscellaneous group. (See chart 2.)

The difference in the level of the two indexes at the start is due solely to the correction of the rent index which was incorporated entirely in the month of January 1950.

The variation in the measurement of average price changes for all items reflects not only the

Chart 2.—Consumers' Price Index, All Items (Adjusted and Old Series), January 1950–April 1951

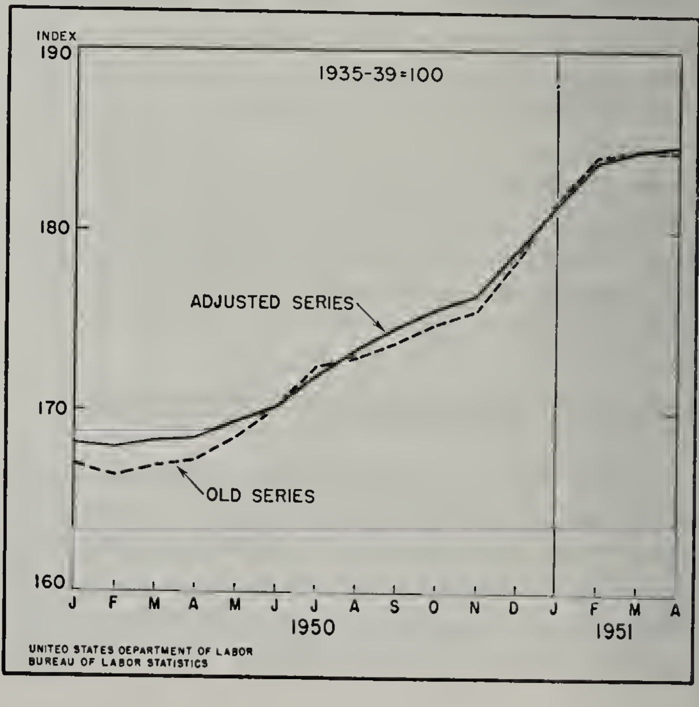
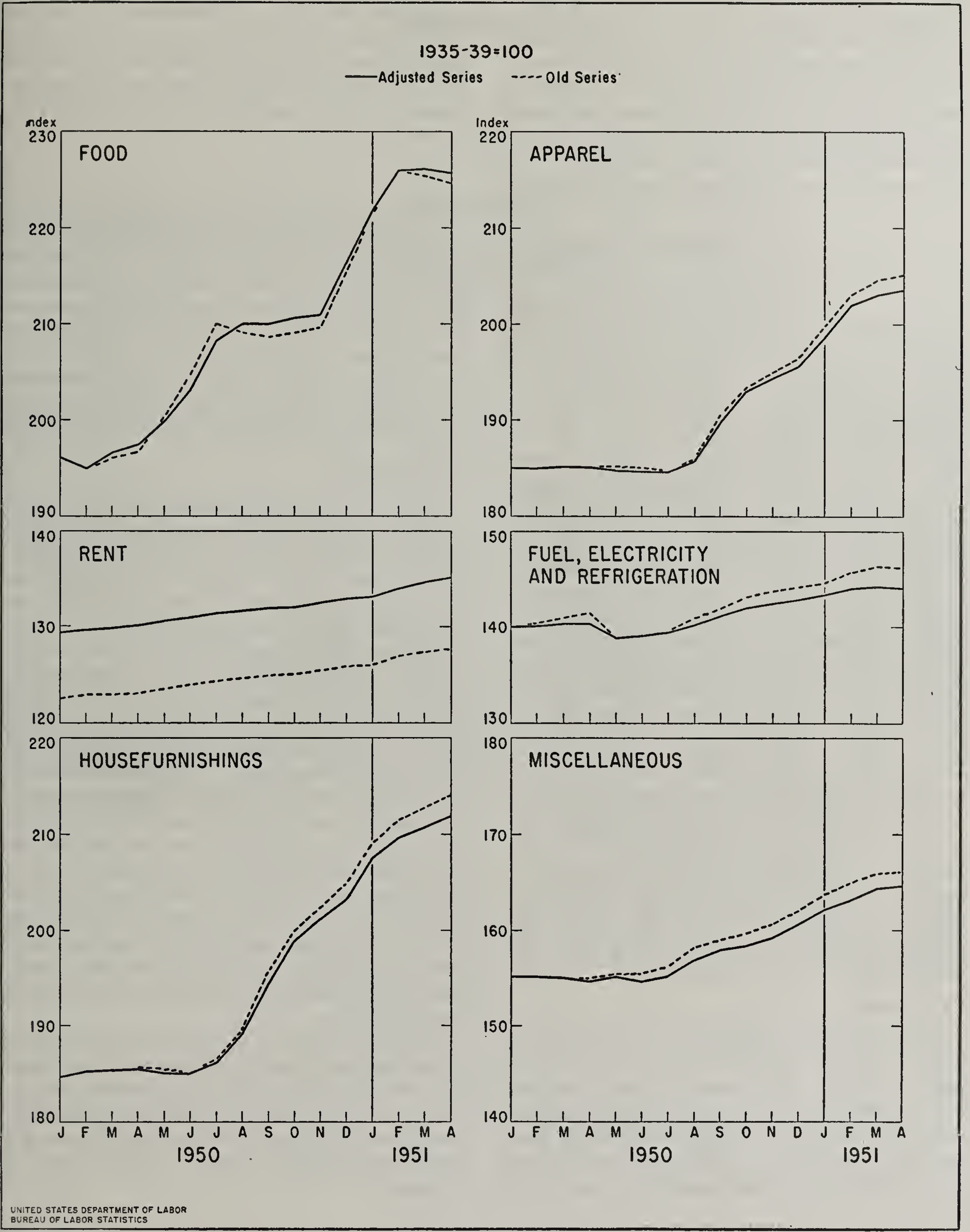


Chart 3.—Consumers' Price Index, Commodity Groups (Adjusted and Old Series), January 1950–April 1951



group-weight adjustments but also the internal adjustments which are reflected in different changes for commodity group indexes. About one-half of the difference between the two indexes in their movement from January 1950 to January 1951 is accounted for by changes in the group weight; about three-eighths by changes in internal weights within groups; and the remainder by the interaction of the two kinds of changes.

Item	Percent increase in indexes: Average of 34 cities			
	January 1950 to January 1951		January 1950 to June 1950	
	Adjusted series	Old series	Adjusted series	Old series
All items	7.9	8.8	1.2	2.0
Food	13.2	13.1	3.6	4.4
Apparel	7.3	7.9	−.2	0
Rent	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.1
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	2.4	3.2	−.6	−.8
Housefurnishings	12.3	13.1	.1	.3
Miscellaneous	4.5	5.5	−.3	.1

The combined effect of differences in weights and price movements for each major group on the measurement of average price change for all items from January 1950 to January 1951 is illustrated below mathematically. This table shows how the various groups account for a net difference of 0.9 in the price change on the two series over the year, and indicates the decreased influence of food and the increased influence of the miscellaneous group.

Item	Old index			Adjusted index		
	(1) Price relative, Jan. 1950 to Jan. 1951	(2) Weight, Jan. 1950	(3) Product, (1) × (2)	(4) Price relative, Jan. 1950 to Jan. 1951	(5) Adjusted weight, Jan. 1950	(6) Product. (4) × (5)
All items	108.8 ×	100.0 =	108.8	107.9 ×	100.0 =	107.9
Food	113.1 ×	41.6 =	47.0	113.2 ×	33.3 =	37.7
Apparel	107.9 ×	12.2 =	13.2	107.3 ×	12.8 =	13.7
Rent	102.8 ×	13.8 =	14.2	102.9 ×	11.6 =	11.9
Fuel	103.2 ×	5.6 =	5.8	102.4 ×	3.7 =	3.8
Housefurnishings	113.1 ×	4.7 =	5.3	112.3 ×	5.7 =	6.4
Miscellaneous	105.5 ×	22.1 =	23.3	104.5 ×	32.9 =	34.4

City Indexes

There are greater differences between the two index series for individual cities than for the 34-city average. The amount of the correction for new unit bias and consequently in the adjustment of index level at January 1950 for all items and rent varies widely. Moreover some of the weight adjustments, particularly for the 7 cities recently surveyed, have varied from the average adjustment, thus exerting different effects on group price movements. Tabulations of indexes for all items and for major groups from January 1950 through April 1951, are shown for each city in appendix C. A tabulation of relative importances of major groups by city is shown in appendix E.

Food

The measurement of average change in United States food prices over the whole period from January 1950 to January 1951 was almost the same by the two series. However, adjustment of the food subgroup and item weights dampened the sharp rise from April to July 1950 and the sharp advance in the 2 months from November 1950 to January 1951. It also eliminated the decline from July to September 1950, previously reported on the old series. (See chart 3.)

Other Groups

The result of weight adjustments for the fuel, light, and refrigeration group, has been both a smaller average rise and less sharp fluctuations of the index. This is because more weight has been given to more stable items, particularly gas and electricity, and less weight to coal.

Average price changes over the year for the apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous groups have been lower, according to the adjusted series for these groups, reflecting the net effect of internal weight adjustments and addition of new items already mentioned. For housefurnishings, the difference seems to be due chiefly to the shift in weights from furniture and rugs to durable goods, prices for which had been more stable. For the miscellaneous group the differences seem to arise from the addition of television sets which decreased in price in the middle of the year; the shift in weight from doctors' and hospital fees to group hospitalization which had been more stable; and weight adjustments for men's haircuts, soaps, and other items.

Although the level of the United States rent index has been raised by the new unit bias correction, the movement of the rent indexes over the year is almost identical. The only differences arise from the slight effect of changes in city population weights on the average change for all cities.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

TABLE A–1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and rent indexes for 34 large cities combined, by year and month, 1940–49*

[1935–39=100]

Period	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	All items									
Average	100.2	105.2	116.6	123.7	125.7	128.6	139.5	159.6	171.9	170.2
January	(1)	100.8	112.0	120.8	124.4	127.3	130.1	153.6	169.3	171.7
February	(1)	100.8	112.9	121.1	124.0	127.1	129.8	153.5	168.0	169.9
March	99.8	101.2	114.3	122.9	124.0	127.0	130.4	156.7	167.5	170.4
April	(1)	102.2	115.1	124.2	124.8	127.3	131.3	156.6	169.9	170.7
May	(1)	102.9	116.0	125.2	125.3	128.3	131.9	156.4	171.1	170.2
June	100.5	104.6	116.4	124.9	125.6	129.2	133.5	157.5	172.4	170.6
July	(1)	105.3	117.1	124.1	126.3	129.6	141.5	158.8	174.4	169.6
August	(1)	106.2	117.6	123.6	126.6	129.5	144.4	160.7	175.2	169.9
September	100.4	108.1	117.9	124.1	126.7	129.1	146.2	164.3	175.2	170.7
October	100.2	109.3	119.1	124.6	126.7	129.1	148.9	164.3	174.4	169.7
November	100.1	110.2	119.9	124.4	126.8	129.5	152.5	165.4	173.0	169.8
December	100.7	110.5	120.5	124.6	127.2	130.1	153.6	167.5	172.2	168.8
	Rent									
Average	104.6	106.4	108.8	108.7	109.1	109.5	110.1	113.6	121.2	126.4
January	(1)	105.0	108.6	108.5	108.9	(1)	(1)	110.7	118.9	124.4
February	(1)	105.1	108.8	108.6	108.9	(1)	(1)	110.9	119.2	124.8
March	104.5	105.2	109.2	108.6	109.0	109.4	109.8	111.1	119.6	125.1
April	(1)	105.5	109.5	108.6	109.0	(1)	(1)	111.2	119.7	125.5
May	(1)	105.8	110.2	108.6	109.0	(1)	(1)	111.4	120.3	125.8
June	104.6	105.9	108.8	108.6	109.0	109.4	109.9	111.5	120.7	126.2
July	(1)	106.2	108.4	108.7	109.1	(1)	(1)	112.4	121.1	126.4
August	(1)	106.4	108.4	108.7	109.1	(1)	110.2	113.7	121.7	126.7
September	104.7	107.0	108.4	108.7	109.2	109.5	110.3	116.2	122.6	127.3
October	104.7	107.7	108.4	108.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	117.6	122.9	127.8
November	104.7	108.0	108.5	108.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	118.0	123.2	128.4
December	104.9	108.4	108.5	108.9	109.3	109.6	(1)	118.3	124.0	128.8

---

[1] Data not available.

Appendix B

Table B–1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and rent indexes, United States and 34 cities, by year, 1940–49, and by month, 1947–49*

[1935–39=100]

Period	34 cities combined		Atlanta		Baltimore		Birmingham		Boston		Buffalo		Chicago	
	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent
1940	100.2	104.6	99.1	104.3	99.9	104.2	99.8	113.9	99.3	100.5	101.0	106.2	100.6	108.6
1941	105.2	106.4	104.6	105.1	106.2	109.1	106.7	121.5	103.5	101.5	107.5	110.8	105.7	110.6
1942	116.6	108.8	115.8	106.8	118.5	111.1	118.3	125.1	114.5	104.9	120.1	116.0	116.3	114.2
1943	123.7	108.7	123.9	107.3	126.0	108.4	125.6	122.4	120.7	105.1	126.6	116.4	122.8	114.6
1944	125.7	109.1	126.0	107.9	127.9	108.9	129.3	123.4	122.0	105.1	126.5	117.2	124.8	114.9
1945	128.6	109.5	130.4	108.4	132.0	109.8	132.4	123.7	124.4	105.4	129.0	117.7	127.4	115.2
1946	139.5	110.1	140.2	109.5	142.1	110.5	142.7	124.7	134.7	106.0	138.8	118.1	138.6	116.1
1947	159.6	113.6	162.5	114.2	164.0	115.3	165.3	132.7	153.3	109.9	159.2	119.7	161.0	122.7
1948	171.9	121.2	173.4	126.1	176.1	121.6	176.0	144.1	165.9	115.8	171.2	126.3	175.1	134.1
1949	170.2	126.4	173.0	138.1	175.6	128.9	172.9	152.8	163.9	120.3	169.8	132.6	174.9	141.5
1947: January	153.6	110.7	(1)	(1)	156.8	111.6	159.0	(1)	148.8	(1)	153.2	(1)	153.2	(1)
February	153.5	110.9	(1)	(1)	156.6	(1)	158.4	(1)	147.6	(1)	152.9	(1)	153.0	(1)
March	156.7	111.1	161.3	(1)	160.3	(1)	162.4	(1)	150.5	106.9	155.8	(1)	156.4	(1)
April	156.6	111.2	(1)	(1)	160.5	(1)	162.1	127.8	149.6	(1)	155.8	(1)	155.9	(1)
May	156.4	111.4	(1)	111.1	160.2	(1)	161.1	(1)	148.8	(1)	156.8	118.7	157.0	117.3
June	157.5	111.5	159.5	(1)	161.4	(1)	162.6	(1)	150.6	(1)	158.3	(1)	158.5	(1)
July	158.8	112.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	164.6	(1)	152.2	(1)	159.7	(1)	160.3	(1)
August	160.7	113.7	162.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	167.1	135.1	154.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.9	(1)
September	164.3	116.2	(1)	(1)	168.8	117.1	169.6	(1)	158.9	112.1	(1)	(1)	168.5	128.6
October	164.3	117.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	170.2	(1)	157.8	(1)	163.2	120.7	167.5	(1)
November	165.4	118.0	168.0	119.7	(1)	(1)	172.2	139.4	158.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	168.5	(1)
December	167.5	118.3	(1)	(1)	172.4	118.7	174.4	(1)	160.8	113.5	(1)	(1)	170.3	130.3
1948: January	169.3	118.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.0	(1)	163.5	(1)	168.1	123.3	171.7	(1)
February	168.0	119.2	169.9	121.7	(1)	(1)	173.5	140.7	161.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.0	(1)
March	167.5	119.6	(1)	(1)	172.1	120.3	172.7	(1)	161.3	114.4	(1)	(1)	169.2	131.8
April	169.9	119.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.5	(1)	164.1	(1)	168.1	124.5	172.3	(1)
May	171.1	120.3	171.8	124.0	(1)	(1)	174.5	143.1	164.6	115.0	(1)	(1)	175.1	(1)
June	172.4	120.7	(1)	(1)	177.3	121.2	175.6	(1)	166.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	176.4	132.9
July	174.4	121.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	177.9	(1)	169.1	(1)	174.1	126.8	178.9	(1)
August	175.2	121.7	177.4	127.9	(1)	(1)	180.2	145.3	169.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	179.1	(1)
September	175.2	122.6	(1)	(1)	180.5	122.6	179.6	(1)	169.6	117.2	(1)	(1)	179.7	135.2
October	174.4	122.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	177.9	(1)	168.4	(1)	173.8	128.2	178.4	(1)
November	173.0	123.2	175.1	130.8	(1)	(1)	176.1	146.9	167.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	176.2	(1)
December	172.2	124.0	(1)	(1)	175.3	123.8	175.9	(1)	165.3	118.0	(1)	(1)	175.7	139.9
1949: January	171.7	124.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	174.9	(1)	164.5	(1)	171.0	130.8	175.2	(1)
February	169.9	124.8	171.8	134.1	(1)	(1)	173.0	149.9	162.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.2	(1)
March	170.4	125.1	(1)	(1)	175.6	126.1	173.1	(1)	163.2	119.5	(1)	(1)	174.8	140.8
April	170.7	125.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.0	(1)	163.1	(1)	169.7	131.8	175.4	(1)
May	170.2	125.8	172.5	137.3	(1)	(1)	172.9	152.1	162.9	119.8	(1)	(1)	174.6	(1)
June	170.6	126.2	(1)	(1)	176.2	128.6	173.7	(1)	164.0	120.3	(1)	(1)	176.3	141.2
July	169.6	126.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	172.6	(1)	163.4	(1)	170.9	132.9	174.3	(1)
August	169.9	126.7	174.5	139.4	(1)	(1)	172.8	154.2	164.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	174.8	(1)
September	170.7	127.3	(1)	(1)	176.4	130.9	173.6	154.6	166.2	121.3	(1)	(1)	176.2	141.8
October	169.7	127.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	172.2	155.1	164.9	121.5	169.1	133.5	174.8	142.7
November	169.8	128.4	173.0	141.7	(1)	(1)	172.4	155.9	164.9	121.8	(1)	(1)	175.8	143.4
December	168.8	128.8	(1)	(1)	173.6	133.4	170.4	156.4	163.6	122.2	(1)	(1)	173.7	143.5

---

[1] Not available.

TABLE B–1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and rent indexes, United States and 34 cities, by year 1940–49, and by month, 1947–49*—Continued

[1935-39=100]

Period	Cincinnati		Cleveland		Denver		Detroit		Houston		Indianapolis		Jacksonville	
	All Items	Rent	All Items	Rent	All Items	Rent	All Items	Rent	All Items	Rent	All Items	Rent	All Items	Rent
1940	99.0	102.2	101.3	107.9	99.3	106.7	100.3	107.9	101.2	106.7	100.3	110.1	100.1	104.1
1941	104.8	103.1	107.2	111.2	103.9	107.4	106.6	112.5	105.7	107.4	106.7	114.6	107.4	111.8
1942	116.5	105.0	119.0	116.7	115.7	109.4	118.4	116.8	116.7	109.0	118.4	117.7	120.1	115.3
1943	123.1	105.6	127.2	116.4	122.2	109.7	124.8	115.1	122.8	109.9	124.5	115.8	129.4	112.6
1944	125.6	105.9	129.5	117.4	124.7	110.3	126.6	116.0	124.0	110.6	126.3	116.1	132.1	113.3
1945	128.5	106.2	131.6	118.2	127.4	111.3	130.0	117.0	126.7	111.0	129.1	116.5	136.0	114.3
1946	138.7	107.0	141.8	118.9	137.5	114.0	141.4	117.8	136.7	112.9	138.7	117.1	144.2	114.4
1947	161.1	110.0	162.4	123.3	158.9	125.4	161.0	121.3	160.5	117.5	161.7	121.4	166.3	116.8
1948	173.7	116.5	175.9	129.8	172.9	139.5	173.8	129.7	174.0	128.4	175.3	130.8	176.7	126.9
1949	170.4	120.5	172.9	134.7	171.5	147.0	171.6	133.5	173.5	139.9	172.4	134.5	175.8	136.8
1947: January	152.8	(1)	156.6	(1)	152.2	(1)	153.5	(1)	154.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
February	153.4	(1)	156.5	(1)	153.2	(1)	153.6	(1)	154.6	(1)	(1)	117.5	(1)	(1)
March	157.3	(1)	159.8	(1)	155.9	(1)	157.1	(1)	157.7	(1)	157.7	(1)	163.6	114.2
April	157.5	(1)	159.8	120.0	157.1	(1)	157.3	(1)	159.2	114.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
May	157.1	(1)	159.7	(1)	157.3	121.2	157.4	(1)	158.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	158.8	108.5	161.0	(1)	157.6	(1)	159.3	118.8	158.2	(1)	158.3	(1)	163.7	(1)
July	160.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	157.6	(1)	160.8	(1)	159.1	(1)	159.8	118.7	(1)	(1)
August	162.6	(1)	163.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	163.4	(1)	160.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	166.7	111.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	164.9	(1)	162.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	168.8	118.2
October	167.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.8	132.3	167.4	125.1	164.2	(1)	168.1	127.6	(1)	(1)
November	167.6	(1)	167.8	128.0	(1)	(1)	167.3	(1)	166.6	121.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	170.8	113.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.7	(1)	170.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	174.2	120.4
1948: January	171.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.6	135.1	171.3	127.8	171.7	(1)	172.6	129.0	(1)	(1)
February	170.6	(1)	172.5	128.8	(1)	(1)	169.7	(1)	171.3	124.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
March	169.9	114.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.5	(1)	171.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.1	125.0
April	171.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	171.2	137.6	172.6	128.6	172.5	(1)	172.8	129.7	(1)	(1)
May	172.9	(1)	174.6	129.3	(1)	(1)	174.0	(1)	172.6	127.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	174.1	115.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.3	(1)	173.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	178.6	126.5
July	176.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.4	140.2	176.7	129.7	175.0	(1)	176.9	131.2	(1)	(1)
August	176.3	(1)	180.3	129.8	(1)	(1)	176.9	(1)	176.5	130.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	177.0	118.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	176.3	(1)	176.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	179.5	129.4
October	176.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	174.0	142.0	175.5	131.1	176.2	(1)	178.4	132.0	(1)	(1)
November	174.5	(1)	177.2	131.3	(1)	(1)	174.0	(1)	175.4	132.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	172.9	119.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.7	(1)	175.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	176.6	130.2
1949: January	172.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	174.3	144.0	172.5	132.3	174.3	(1)	174.0	132.8	(1)	(1)
February	170.4	(1)	173.6	133.1	(1)	(1)	171.6	(1)	172.0	134.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
March	171.4	120.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	171.8	(1)	172.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	174.7	130.8
April	171.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.4	145.6	172.1	133.0	172.9	(1)	172.4	133.5	(1)	(1)
May	169.8	(1)	172.8	134.1	(1)	(1)	172.6	(1)	172.6	136.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	171.2	120.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.0	(1)	172.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.3	131.6
July	169.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	171.6	147.1	171.5	133.6	172.6	(1)	171.5	134.2	(1)	(1)
August	169.6	(1)	173.0	135.0	(1)	(1)	171.0	(1)	172.7	138.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	171.6	121.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	171.5	134.1	173.8	142.3	(1)	(1)	177.0	143.8
October	169.5	120.9	(1)	(1)	168.6	148.9	169.8	134.4	174.4	146.4	172.7	136.0	(1)	(1)
November	169.1	120.5	171.9	136.9	(1)	(1)	171.0	134.9	175.8	153.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	168.6	120.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	170.3	135.2	175.8	155.4	(1)	(1)	176.0	146.7

---

[1] Not available.

TABLE B–1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and rent indexes, United States and 34 cities, by year 1940–49, and by month, 1947–49*—Continued

[1935–39=100]

Period	Kansas City		Los Angeles		Manchester		Memphis		Milwaukee		Minneapolis		Mobile	
	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent
1940	98.4	102.8	101.1	106.8	100.1	102.3	98.9	105.7	98.7	102.3	100.8	108.0	99.2	106.6
1941	102.8	104.5	106.2	107.2	105.2	104.5	104.9	110.4	103.9	104.1	106.0	108.5	107.2	116.0
1942	114.2	109.0	119.4	110.3	118.4	107.6	117.6	115.7	114.7	108.7	115.9	109.8	120.7	122.3
1943	121.2	109.5	125.4	110.9	126.4	108.1	126.9	116.6	121.3	108.4	121.0	110.2	127.1	117.6
1944	123.5	110.4	127.4	111.6	127.7	108.5	129.1	117.2	123.4	108.7	122.3	110.7	128.3	118.6
1945	126.7	110.7	131.1	112.2	130.3	108.5	131.7	117.3	126.1	109.1	124.5	110.7	130.2	119.1
1946	135.6	111.4	141.3	113.6	140.3	109.6	140.9	117.7	136.1	109.6	135.6	111.6	139.5	119.0
1947	153.3	116.7	159.5	119.0	162.5	111.3	164.7	123.8	158.2	112.4	156.6	117.7	162.5	123.4
1948	165.7	126.3	171.1	129.8	175.3	115.5	175.7	134.9	171.2	118.9	170.9	127.9	174.1	129.8
1949	163.9	133.8	170.6	138.0	170.9	119.9	175.0	144.4	169.1	126.4	169.3	135.2	171.0	133.7
1947: January	148.0	111.9	155.6	114.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	148.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
February	149.0	(1)	156.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	119.0	(1)	(1)	149.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
March	151.1	(1)	157.3	(1)	158.3	(1)	159.4	(1)	154.7	(1)	151.8	112.6	159.8	121.5
April	151.3	(1)	157.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	151.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
May	150.8	(1)	158.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	151.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	149.9	(1)	156.9	(1)	160.7	110.8	161.2	(1)	156.8	110.5	153.1	(1)	159.9	(1)
July	150.9	115.4	157.8	118.1	162.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
August	(1)	(1)	158.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	125.1	159.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	(1)	(1)	162.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.4	121.1	165.0	124.9
October	158.3	121.8	162.0	(1)	166.4	112.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
November	(1)	(1)	164.9	124.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	164.3	116.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	(1)	(1)	166.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	174.3	129.8	(1)	(1)	166.5	124.1	171.0	125.9
1948: January	162.9	123.9	168.4	(1)	172.9	113.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
February	(1)	(1)	169.0	126.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	167.3	117.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
March	(1)	(1)	168.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.4	132.5	(1)	(1)	168.0	125.0	170.7	126.7
April	163.8	124.6	170.3	(1)	172.5	114.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
May	(1)	(1)	170.2	127.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	171.5	118.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	(1)	(1)	169.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.8	134.3	(1)	(1)	171.7	128.0	174.3	130.2
July	166.9	126.3	171.4	(1)	178.7	115.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
August	(1)	(1)	172.2	131.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.0	119.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	(1)	(1)	172.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	178.4	136.6	(1)	(1)	174.2	129.0	178.2	132.0
October	168.2	128.3	173.1	(1)	177.2	116.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
November	(1)	(1)	173.6	133.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	171.7	120.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	(1)	(1)	174.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.8	139.2	(1)	(1)	171.2	132.4	174.4	132.8
1949: January	166.0	130.2	174.2	(1)	173.0	118.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
February	(1)	(1)	172.9	136.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.3	121.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
March	(1)	(1)	172.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.1	141.8	(1)	(1)	169.8	133.8	172.0	133.3
April	164.5	131.9	172.9	(1)	171.4	119.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
May	(1)	(1)	171.4	137.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	170.0	122.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	(1)	(1)	170.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.6	144.1	(1)	(1)	169.6	134.6	171.2	133.8
July	163.5	133.9	169.2	(1)	170.8	120.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
August	(1)	(1)	168.9	139.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	167.7	123.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	(1)	(1)	169.3	139.3	(1)	(1)	175.1	146.2	(1)	(1)	168.9	136.4	170.2	133.9
October	162.8	136.3	168.8	139.7	170.2	120.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
November	(1)	(1)	168.9	140.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.3	137.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	(1)	(1)	167.8	140.9	(1)	(1)	173.5	148.4	(1)	(1)	168.0	137.6	168.4	134.5

[1] Not available.

Table B–1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and rent indexes, United States and 34 cities, by year 1940–49, and by month, 1947–49*—Continued

[1935-39=100]

Period	New Orleans		New York		Norfolk		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh		Portland, Maine		Portland, Oreg.	
	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent
1940	101.4	103.4	100.8	102.7	98.9	102.9	98.7	103.2	100.1	105.5	98.2	100.6	100.9	106.5
1941	107.1	104.8	104.7	102.9	107.8	111.6	103.6	104.7	105.5	106.5	103.3	101.2	107.4	109.4
1942	119.8	107.7	114.8	103.4	121.8	117.4	115.3	106.8	116.2	107.6	116.0	105.5	122.3	116.8
1943	129.7	108.9	123.2	103.7	131.2	117.8	122.7	107.2	123.7	107.4	122.9	106.6	129.7	118.3
1944	130.5	109.4	126.2	103.9	132.0	119.1	124.5	107.4	126.3	107.6	124.4	107.0	131.2	118.9
1945	133.1	110.3	129.2	103.9	134.1	119.9	127.5	107.6	129.4	107.6	126.0	106.8	135.5	118.3
1946	145.4	111.1	141.8	104.2	143.5	120.7	138.5	108.1	140.6	107.7	134.7	106.7	145.0	118.1
1947	168.3	113.6	158.9	105.9	164.9	123.4	158.6	112.6	162.8	111.4	155.8	107.9	164.0	122.0
1948	178.9	122.4	169.8	109.6	175.2	130.2	171.2	120.7	174.8	117.9	166.6	112.2	178.8	129.9
1949	175.7	129.8	167.8	112.6	172.8	135.0	169.3	123.3	172.4	121.1	165.1	114.7	176.8	134.5
1947: January	(1)	(1)	154.8	104.5	(1)	(1)	152.5	(1)	156.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
February	(1)	111.9	154.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	151.8	108.8	156.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
March	165.2	(1)	157.6	(1)	162.7	(1)	156.3	(1)	159.2	(1)	152.6	(1)	161.2	(1)
April	(1)	(1)	157.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	155.1	(1)	159.0	108.7	(1)	106.6	(1)	118.4
May	(1)	(1)	155.8	(1)	(1)	121.7	155.3	(1)	159.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	165.4	(1)	157.1	(1)	162.7	(1)	157.3	(1)	161.1	(1)	153.4	(1)	162.1	(1)
July	(1)	(1)	157.8	105.6	(1)	(1)	158.5	111.9	162.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.7	(1)
August	169.3	113.6	158.9	(1)	165.4	(1)	159.7	(1)	165.0	112.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	(1)	(1)	162.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	163.4	(1)	168.3	(1)	159.3	108.6	(1)	(1)
October	(1)	(1)	162.0	107.3	(1)	(1)	162.4	(1)	167.9	114.8	(1)	(1)	167.2	125.9
November	174.0	115.8	163.6	(1)	170.1	126.4	164.4	117.9	168.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	(1)	(1)	165.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	166.5	(1)	170.3	(1)	162.1	110.3	(1)	(1)
1948: January	(1)	(1)	167.4	108.5	(1)	(1)	168.6	(1)	172.4	116.1	(1)	(1)	175.2	127.7
February	178.2	118.3	166.8	(1)	172.2	127.6	166.8	119.1	170.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
March	(1)	(1)	164.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	165.8	(1)	170.2	(1)	162.8	110.5	(1)	(1)
April	(1)	(1)	167.4	108.9	(1)	(1)	169.6	(1)	172.0	116.1	(1)	(1)	176.6	128.6
May	177.9	120.8	167.9	(1)	174.1	129.2	170.7	120.1	173.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	(1)	(1)	169.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	172.4	(1)	175.8	(1)	167.5	112.3	(1)	(1)
July	(1)	(1)	173.1	109.7	(1)	(1)	173.2	(1)	177.9	118.8	(1)	(1)	181.2	129.8
August	181.6	123.7	173.8	(1)	178.6	131.4	175.1	121.4	178.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	(1)	(1)	173.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.2	(1)	178.4	(1)	170.8	113.1	(1)	(1)
October	(1)	(1)	172.2	110.4	(1)	(1)	174.5	(1)	177.2	119.3	(1)	(1)	181.0	131.6
November	178.7	126.9	171.6	(1)	176.6	132.7	172.1	122.2	176.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	(1)	(1)	169.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	171.0	(1)	175.0	(1)	167.2	114.0	(1)	(1)
1949: January	(1)	(1)	169.8	111.1	(1)	(1)	170.8	(1)	174.7	120.4	(1)	(1)	179.5	133.1
February	175.4	128.0	167.5	(1)	173.3	133.8	168.9	122.7	172.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
March	(1)	(1)	168.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.4	(1)	172.8	(1)	165.1	114.1	(1)	(1)
April	(1)	(1)	168.9	112.2	(1)	(1)	169.4	(1)	173.1	120.7	(1)	(1)	178.6	133.5
May	174.9	129.2	167.6	(1)	173.2	134.5	170.3	123.0	173.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June	(1)	(1)	167.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.6	(1)	173.2	(1)	165.9	114.6	(1)	(1)
July	(1)	(1)	168.0	113.1	(1)	(1)	168.0	(1)	172.0	121.3	(1)	(1)	176.1	134.1
August	176.4	130.4	167.7	(1)	173.2	135.6	169.2	123.7	172.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September	(1)	(1)	168.4	113.3	(1)	(1)	170.1	123.9	172.4	121.5	165.0	115.0	(1)	(1)
October	(1)	(1)	166.9	113.5	(1)	(1)	169.4	124.0	171.2	121.8	(1)	(1)	174.7	135.9
November	176.0	131.7	166.8	113.6	171.3	136.3	169.1	124.1	171.4	121.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
December	(1)	(1)	166.0	113.8	(1)	(1)	167.8	124.3	170.4	121.8	162.9	115.8	(1)	(1)

---

[1] Not available.

TABLE B–1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and rent indexes, United States and 34 cities, by year 1940–49, and by month, 1947–49*—Continued

[1935-39=100]

Period	Richmond		St. Louis		San Francisco		Savannah		Scranton		Seattle		Washington, D. C.	
	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent	All items	Rent
1940	99.0	102.9	99.6	101.5	100.4	103.7	100.6	104.7	98.6	98.1	101.7	106.7	99.7	100.2
1941	104.2	103.5	104.8	102.1	105.9	104.4	106.9	108.4	103.3	98.3	107.8	111.6	104.4	101.0
1942	115.7	104.6	116.1	106.4	118.7	106.2	120.9	116.6	114.1	98.1	121.3	116.1	115.7	101.5
1943	121.7	104.1	122.5	106.4	126.6	107.3	131.5	120.4	121.4	97.4	128.2	114.8	123.0	102.0
1944	122.7	104.1	124.3	106.5	129.8	108.6	135.2	124.3	123.2	97.2	130.1	117.6	124.8	102.6
1945	125.4	104.5	126.6	106.5	133.3	109.0	138.1	125.5	126.6	97.9	133.2	118.1	128.6	102.9
1946	134.2	106.0	137.5	107.0	144.1	109.4	148.8	125.6	138.2	102.0	143.4	119.5	139.7	103.4
1947	156.4	110.7	159.5	110.9	163.3	112.7	169.2	127.2	160.7	103.2	162.1	124.1	157.9	104.6
1948	168.4	122.6	171.5	119.3	174.9	118.8	180.4	133.3	170.1	107.8	175.6	134.2	167.5	108.1
1949	167.0	129.8	169.6	122.6	174.5	121.6	176.9	137.7	167.9	111.8	174.9	141.0	167.3	113.1
1947: January	(1)	(1)	151.3	(1)	159.8	(1)	163.8	125.8	(1)	(1)	156.8	(1)	152.9	(1)
February	(1)	(1)	152.0	(1)	158.9	110.0	164.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	156.6	(1)	152.3	104.0
March	153.3	(1)	156.0	(1)	160.8	(1)	168.2	(1)	157.3	101.6	159.4	120.9	155.5	(1)
April	(1)	(1)	155.3	(1)	161.8	(1)	167.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	160.3	(1)	155.6	(1)
May	(1)	(1)	154.8	(1)	161.0	(1)	167.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	159.8	(1)	155.4	(1)
June	153.1	107.9	155.8	107.7	159.8	(1)	167.4	(1)	159.9	(1)	159.6	(1)	156.8	(1)
July	154.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	167.5	127.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
August	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.8	103.6	163.2	124.1	159.9	104.6
September	(1)	(1)	165.7	114.6	166 3	114.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
October	162.3	115.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	173.2	128.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
November	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	165.2	150.3	167.7	129.2	162.5	105.4
December	(1)	(1)	168.2	117.0	169.5	116.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948: January	166.0	117.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	177.5	130.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
February	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	166.5	106.3	172.3	131.8	164.1	106.6
March	(1)	(1)	168.1	117.4	172.1	117.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April	164.6	120.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	179.8	131.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
May	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	170.2	107.0	176.1	133.2	167.7	107.5
June	(1)	(1)	172.4	118.2	174.9	118.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
July	170.5	123.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	182.6	133.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
August	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	174.8	108.5	178.1	135.0	170.3	108.5
September	(1)	(1)	175.3	121.5	177.9	119.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
October	171.9	125.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	181.1	135.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
November	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.5	109.4	176.3	136.9	168.3	109.6
December	(1)	(1)	171.4	121.7	177.5	120.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1949: January	168.6	127.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	179.5	136.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
February	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	166.9	110.8	176.5	138.9	165.6	110.9
March	(1)	(1)	169.4	122.0	175.4	121.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April	166.5	129.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	177.8	137.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
May	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	168.5	111.8	175.0	140.1	167.1	112.2
June	(1)	(1)	170.2	122.4	174.5	121.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
July	166.8	130.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	176.3	137.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
August	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.6	112.2	173.5	141.8	168.0	113.4
September	(1)	(1)	169.4	122.9	173.9	121.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
October	167.5	131.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	176.5	138.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
November	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	166.4	112.5	174.5	143.3	168.5	116.1
December	(1)	(1)	168.3	123.6	172.4	122.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

Appendix C

TABLE C-1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and group indexes, United States and 34 cities, by month, 1950–April 1951*

[1935-39=100]

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
LARGE CITIES (NATIONAL AVERAGE)							
1950: Average	171.9	204.4	187.7	131.0	140.6	190.2	156.5
Jan. 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	184.7	155.1
Feb. 15	167.9	194.9	184.9	129.7	140.1	185.2	155.1
Mar. 15	168.4	196.6	185.1	129.8	140.3	185.3	155.0
Apr. 15	168.5	197.3	184.9	130.1	140.3	185.4	154.7
May 15	169.3	199.8	184.7	130.6	138.8	185.0	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	184.8	154.6
July 15	172.0	208.2	184.5	131.3	139.4	186.1	155.2
Aug. 15	173.4	209.9	185.7	131.6	140.2	189.1	156.8
Sept. 15	174.6	210.0	189.8	131.8	141.2	194.2	157.8
Oct. 15	175.6	210.6	193.0	132.0	142.0	198.7	158.3
Nov. 15	176.4	210.8	194.3	132.5	142.5	201.1	159.2
Dec. 15	178.8	216.3	195.5	132.9	142.8	203.2	160.6
1951: Jan. 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	207.4	162.1
Feb. 15	183.8	226.0	202.0	134.0	143.9	209.7	163.2
Mar. 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	210.7	164.3
Apr. 15	184.6	225.7	203.6	135.1	144.0	211.8	164.6
ATLANTA, GA.							
1950: Average	175.5	201.4	196.0	143.3	154.2	193.3	161.7
Jan. 15	(1)	192.5	(1)	(1)	155.4	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	170.8	190.1	191.9	142.8	155.3	186.5	159.7
Mar. 15	(1)	195.6	(1)	(1)	155.4	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	194.1	(1)	(1)	155.3	(1)	(1)
May 15	171.7	193.2	191.3	143.6	153.1	187.2	159.7
June 15	(1)	195.4	(1)	(1)	153.0	(1)	(1)
July 15	(1)	202.0	(1)	(1)	153.1	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	177.9	210.1	195.6	143.7	153.6	194.6	161.5
Sept. 15	(1)	210.2	(1)	(1)	153.4	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	(1)	208.6	(1)	(1)	154.3	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	180.7	208.3	204.3	144.8	154.4	204.0	165.6
Dec. 15	(1)	217.0	(1)	(1)	154.6	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	223.4	(1)	(1)	154.4	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	187.5	224.0	211.2	146.4	155.9	210.0	168.5
Mar. 15	(1)	224.1	(1)	(1)	156.1	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	228.5	(1)	(1)	155.5	(1)	(1)
BALTIMORE, MD.							
1950: Average	176.8	215.3	182.4	133.3	149.4	192.5	155.7
Jan. 15	(1)	206.6	(1)	(1)	151.5	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	205.0	(1)	(1)	151.1	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	172.9	207.1	179.4	134.0	151.1	189.3	152.9
Apr. 15	(1)	207.0	(1)	(1)	150.0	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	210.0	(1)	(1)	148.2	(1)	(1)
June 15	174.7	215.6	179.0	134.4	149.0	185.6	152.1
July 15	(1)	220.4	(1)	(1)	149.7	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	(1)	222.0	(1)	(1)	150.7	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	180.6	221.8	185.0	135.1	152.5	196.0	159.3
Oct. 15	(1)	221.2	(1)	(1)	145.4	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	(1)	220.5	(1)	(1)	146.4	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	183.1	226.4	188.6	135.5	146.8	202.0	161.3
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	231.8	(1)	(1)	146.8	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	237.1	(1)	(1)	147.6	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	188.6	236.8	197.6	135.9	148.8	211.7	163.8
Apr. 15	(1)	236.2	(1)	(1)	148.8	(1)	(1)
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.							
1950: Average	174.6	196.5	196.8	171.6	135.3	182.7	151.2
Jan. 15	169.0	186.4	194.8	156.8	135.5	177.8	150.0
Feb. 15	168.2	183.0	194.9	157.5	135.5	178.8	150.0
Mar. 15	170.0	189.2	194.4	157.5	136.8	178.9	150.0
Apr. 15	169.9	189.9	194.5	157.6	133.2	179.0	149.7
May 15	170.5	191.8	194.1	157.6	133.3	178.5	150.1
June 15	171.6	192.2	193.5	168.8	133.5	177.3	149.8
July 15	175.4	199.8	193.8	183.1	133.6	179.1	149.5
Aug. 15	176.8	201.5	195.0	184.4	135.1	181.1	150.8
Sept. 15	179.7	206.4	198.3	(1)	135.1	188.9	152.3
Oct. 15	179.3	202.7	200.7	(1)	137.3	189.2	152.9
Nov. 15	180.8	203.0	202.7	188.2	137.3	190.4	154.5
Dec. 15	183.9	212.3	204.3	(1)	137.6	193.1	154.8
1951: Jan. 15	188.2	219.8	210.7	(1)	137.6	196.6	157.8
Feb. 15	189.8	220.8	213.3	192.8	138.6	198.4	158.7
Mar. 15	190.6	220.5	215.0	(1)	138.6	200.3	160.2
Apr. 15	189.9	218.3	215.1	(1)	137.9	200.2	160.2
BOSTON, MASS.							
1950: Average	166.1	195.6	177.2	123.6	154.7	181.6	154.1
Jan. 15	162.4	186.6	174.9	122.4	155.1	177.7	153.3
Feb. 15	161.9	185.4	175.0	122.7	153.3	177.5	153.0
Mar. 15	162.9	187.9	175.3	123.2	153.4	178.4	153.3
Apr. 15	163.0	188.6	174.9	123.2	152.7	176.9	153.2
May 15	163.6	190.6	175.2	123.6	149.9	176.4	153.5
June 15	165.5	196.1	176.1	123.9	151.8	175.9	153.2
July 15	167.1	202.0	174.6	123.9	152.7	177.0	152.9
Aug. 15	168.1	202.9	175.7	124.2	153.5	181.7	153.9
Sept. 15	168.2	200.1	180.2	124.4	156.4	181.9	154.5
Oct. 15	169.5	201.9	180.6	(1)	158.1	191.4	155.4
Nov. 15	169.7	201.5	181.2	(1)	159.5	191.8	155.9
Dec. 15	171.2	204.1	182.3	125.6	159.7	192.5	156.8
1951: Jan. 15	173.5	209.1	184.4	(1)	159.7	197.7	157.7
Feb. 15	175.5	213.8	187.1	(1)	160.0	199.5	158.3
Mar. 15	175.8	213.3	187.2	126.3	161.1	199.3	159.0
Apr. 15	175.5	212.8	186.4	(1)	161.1	201.8	158.6
BUFFALO, N. Y.							
1950: Average	171.1	198.7	181.1	135.5	148.2	189.8	159.6
Jan. 15	166.6	189.8	179.8	134.8	146.5	183.0	157.1
Feb. 15	(1)	189.4	(1)	(1)	146.5	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	191.6	(1)	(1)	147.3	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	167.4	192.3	177.0	135.1	147.4	184.1	157.8
May 15	(1)	193.9	(1)	(1)	146.7	(1)	(1)
June 15	(1)	199.0	(1)	(1)	147.5	(1)	(1)
July 15	171.5	204.9	175.8	135.7	147.7	185.4	159.0
Aug. 15	(1)	203.5	(1)	(1)	148.1	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	(1)	202.6	(1)	(1)	149.2	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	174.1	204.0	187.0	135.9	149.8	198.8	161.1
Nov. 15	(1)	205.7	(1)	(1)	150.3	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	(1)	207.5	(1)	(1)	150.8	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	180.8	215.5	193.2	136.9	152.1	206.1	166.8
Feb. 15	(1)	217.9	(1)	(1)	153.8	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	219.6	(1)	(1)	153.8	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	183.3	218.0	200.1	137.2	153.5	211.3	168.5

---

[1] Not available.

Table C-1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and group indexes, United States and 34 cities, by month, 1950–April 1951*—Continued

[1935-39=100]

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
CHICAGO, ILL.							
1950: Average	176.7	209.4	192.4	145.0	135.1	175.1	159.4
Jan. 15	172.8	199.9	190.0	144.0	134.3	169.4	159.0
Feb. 15	172.4	198.6	189.3	144.5	135.0	169.7	159.0
Mar. 15	173.0	201.1	189.1	144.6	135.3	169.1	158.4
Apr. 15	172.9	201.1	188.6	144.7	135.5	170.6	157.8
May 15	174.5	206.0	189.4	144.6	134.0	170.6	157.9
June 15	175.1	208.4	189.7	144.7	134.0	169.3	157.5
July 15	177.3	214.8	190.1	145.3	134.0	170.6	157.4
Aug. 15	179.0	217.0	191.8	145.6	134.9	173.1	159.0
Sept. 15	179.5	214.7	195.3	145.9	135.0	181.2	160.6
Oct. 15	180.3	215.0	197.4	(1)	136.3	184.8	161.4
Nov. 15	180.6	214.8	198.9	(1)	136.3	185.0	161.9
Dec. 15	183.4	221.6	199.0	146.6	136.5	187.3	163.0
1951: Jan. 15	185.4	225.1	202.3	(1)	137.5	194.0	163.6
Feb. 15	188.5	232.9	204.6	(1)	138.2	195.7	164.1
Mar. 15	189.1	231.6	205.2	148.4	138.3	197.3	166.2
Apr. 15	189.1	231.1	206.0	(1)	138.4	198.7	166.3
CINCINNATI, OHIO							
1950: Average	172.2	206.2	186.6	121.2	149.4	180.2	156.6
Jan. 15	168.5	197.4	185.1	120.9	149.5	177.1	154.8
Feb. 15	168.1	197.0	183.3	121.0	150.2	175.7	154.7
Mar. 15	168.6	198.2	183.6	121.1	151.6	177.3	154.6
Apr. 15	168.1	197.7	182.8	120.9	150.7	175.5	154.4
May 15	169.7	202.0	182.3	121.0	146.9	176.1	155.9
June 15	170.5	205.1	182.1	121.4	146.8	175.5	155.6
July 15	172.0	210.2	182.0	121.4	146.8	176.1	155.4
Aug. 15	173.9	213.2	183.1	121.7	149.1	179.7	156.9
Sept. 15	175.9	214.2	193.5	121.9	149.1	183.1	157.6
Oct. 15	176.1	212.6	192.4	(1)	150.5	186.6	159.0
Nov. 15	176.1	210.7	193.3	(1)	150.5	189.7	159.8
Dec. 15	178.4	215.9	195.1	122.9	150.7	190.6	160.7
1951: Jan. 15	182.3	223.7	200.9	(1)	150.8	194.1	162.8
Feb. 15	183.9	226.9	203.6	(1)	150.8	198.4	162.9
Mar. 15	184.4	225.8	204.8	124.3	151.2	200.5	164.0
Apr. 15	184.6	226.0	204.6	(1)	151.1	200.8	164.2
CLEVELAND, OHIO							
1950: Average	174.6	211.4	187.4	138.8	148.5	173.0	153.3
Jan. 15	(1)	202.6	(1)	(1)	148.2	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	170.3	201.7	183.4	137.7	148.4	168.4	151.4
Mar. 15	(1)	201.8	(1)	(1)	148.9	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	203.1	(1)	(1)	149.0	(1)	(1)
May 15	171.1	205.7	182.5	138.6	147.4	167.9	151.0
June 15	(1)	211.2	(1)	(1)	147.4	(1)	(1)
July 15	(1)	216.6	(1)	(1)	147.4	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	176.5	218.3	186.3	139.0	147.7	170.8	154.1
Sept. 15	(1)	217.5	(1)	(1)	148.4	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	(1)	219.1	(1)	(1)	149.1	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	179.6	217.8	196.4	140.6	150.0	183.8	156.2
Dec. 15	(1)	220.9	(1)	(1)	150.0	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	227.4	(1)	(1)	150.0	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	186.2	232.7	203.2	143.3	150.0	190.9	158.6
Mar. 15	(1)	233.3	(1)	(1)	150.0	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	231.8	(1)	(1)	150.0	(1)	(1)

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
DENVER, COLO.							
1950: Average	173.7	207.6	185.8	152.5	112.5	215.0	152.0
Jan. 15	168.8	196.8	181.3	150.8	112.2	205.3	149.9
Feb. 15	(1)	196.6	(1)	(1)	112.2	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	199.0	(1)	(1)	112.5	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	169.7	199.0	179.2	151.7	112.4	206.7	151.0
May 15	(1)	203.0	(1)	(1)	112.4	(1)	(1)
June 15	(1)	205.9	(1)	(1)	112.4	(1)	(1)
July 15	172.6	209.6	179.7	152.4	112.4	206.1	151.2
Aug. 15	(1)	214.8	(1)	(1)	112.4	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	(1)	212.2	(1)	(1)	112.4	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	178.1	215.1	196.2	152.7	112.5	229.5	153.4
Nov. 15	(1)	216.0	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	(1)	223.6	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	184.9	227.8	200.9	159.2	113.3	241.5	156.9
Feb. 15	(1)	229.0	(1)	(1)	113.7	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	230.5	(1)	(1)	113.7	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	187.0	229.9	203.1	161.2	113.8	245.5	158.9
DETROIT, MICH.							
1950: Average	174.5	203.5	183.5	136.3	150.6	205.5	168.1
Jan. 15	169.7	191.8	181.3	135.7	149.4	195.5	166.3
Feb. 15	169.5	190.8	180.9	135.8	150.0	196.9	166.3
Mar. 15	170.1	192.8	181.1	135.6	151.1	197.3	166.2
Apr. 15	170.7	194.9	181.0	135.7	151.4	198.2	166.2
May 15	172.1	198.7	181.4	135.7	148.5	197.7	167.4
June 15	173.5	202.9	181.3	135.7	148.1	198.2	168.0
July 15	175.0	208.0	180.8	136.3	148.2	202.3	167.7
Aug. 15	175.9	208.8	181.5	136.4	149.5	209.2	167.8
Sept. 15	177.5	209.7	185.3	(1)	150.8	217.0	169.1
Oct. 15	179.1	212.5	187.7	137.0	152.8	216.9	170.1
Nov. 15	179.8	213.5	189.3	(1)	153.6	218.1	170.5
Dec. 15	181.3	217.2	190.0	(1)	153.9	218.5	171.5
1951: Jan. 15	184.2	223.7	192.6	137.8	154.1	223.4	172.6
Feb. 15	186.2	228.3	195.5	(1)	154.1	225.9	173.3
Mar. 15	187.0	228.8	196.1	(1)	153.9	227.8	174.8
Apr. 15	186.7	227.3	196.0	138.2	154.8	228.6	174.7
HOUSTON, TEX.							
1950: Average	178.7	214.5	200.0	162.6	98.6	186.6	159.0
Jan. 15	175.5	207.7	196.7	159.2	98.9	186.3	157.6
Feb. 15	175.0	206.0	196.2	160.2	98.9	184.6	157.5
Mar. 15	175.9	209.2	196.1	160.2	98.6	184.3	157.8
Apr. 15	175.1	206.6	195.8	160.6	98.6	182.4	157.8
May 15	175.3	206.3	195.2	162.0	98.6	183.4	158.2
June 15	175.8	208.1	194.8	163.5	98.6	183.3	157.9
July 15	177.5	212.8	195.2	165.0	98.6	184.0	158.4
Aug. 15	180.6	221.9	197.8	165.0	98.6	187.0	159.0
Sept. 15	182.2	223.3	205.5	(1)	98.6	188.7	159.5
Oct. 15	182.3	222.3	206.8	(1)	98.6	189.8	159.7
Nov. 15	183.0	222.1	208.5	165.7	98.6	192.3	160.6
Dec. 15	186.1	227.5	211.0	(1)	98.6	193.0	164.1
1951: Jan. 15	190.1	236.0	216.8	(1)	98.6	200.1	165.6
Feb. 15	191.0	235.6	218.6	167.4	98.6	202.9	166.5
Mar. 15	192.4	238.5	219.8	(1)	98.6	205.3	167.2
Apr. 15	192.5	238.3	220.5	(1)	98.6	206.3	167.3

[1] Not available.

TABLE C–1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and group indexes, United States and 34 cities, by month, 1950–April 1951*—Continued

[1935-39=100]

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.							
1950: Average	175.1	201.5	184.7	138.7	162.3	180.8	163.0
Jan. 15	171.2	192.3	181.9	136.8	162.8	174.4	161.9
Feb. 15	(1)	191.2	(1)	(1)	163.7	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	192.7	(1)	(1)	164.6	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	171.4	193.3	181.4	137.9	163.2	177.6	160.7
May 15	(1)	196.1	(1)	(1)	160.1	(1)	(1)
June 15	(1)	198.1	(1)	(1)	159.9	(1)	(1)
July 15	174.4	263.4	180.1	138.7	159.9	179.3	162.1
Aug. 15	(1)	208.8	(1)	(1)	161.1	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	(1)	210.3	(1)	(1)	160.9	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	178.9	208.6	190.4	140.0	163.8	184.7	165.1
Nov. 15	(1)	208.8	(1)	(1)	163.8	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	(1)	214.9	(1)	(1)	163.8	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	184.4	218.6	196.2	141.1	163.9	195.2	168.4
Feb. 15	(1)	220.6	(1)	(1)	163.9	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	222.1	(1)	(1)	162.0	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	187.7	222.4	198.7	142.1	162.0	198.2	173.3
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.							
1950: Average	179.0	209.5	187.8	147.4	148.6	188.0	163.9
Jan. 15	(1)	260.7	(1)	(1)	148.2	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	199.0	(1)	(1)	148.4	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	175.6	202.3	185.1	146.8	148.6	181.9	162.9
Apr. 15	(1)	201.5	(1)	(1)	148.0	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	202.8	(1)	(1)	148.0	(1)	(1)
June 15	176.3	205.8	184.0	147.3	147.9	181.9	162.6
July 15	(1)	211.4	(1)	(1)	147.9	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	(1)	218.1	(1)	(1)	147.9	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	181.7	219.1	190.8	148.1	148.8	191.1	163.8
Oct. 15	(1)	215.2	(1)	(1)	148.8	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	(1)	215.3	(1)	(1)	149.5	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	185.6	223.1	193.9	149.3	151.2	204.0	167.5
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	229.0	(1)	(1)	153.0	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	231.5	(1)	(1)	153.4	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	190.4	234.8	197.8	151.6	143.4	208.0	170.2
Apr. 15	(1)	234.3	(1)	(1)	143.4	(1)	(1)
KANSAS CITY, MO.							
1950: Average	166.5	191.2	182.1	141.0	127.9	180.7	156.8
Jan. 15	162.5	183.6	178.2	138.7	126.2	176.1	155.0
Feb. 15	(1)	182.8	(1)	(1)	125.9	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	183.5	(1)	(1)	126.0	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	163.2	184.7	178.3	140.5	126.9	178.2	154.9
May 15	(1)	187.2	(1)	(1)	127.1	(1)	(1)
June 15	(1)	189.2	(1)	(1)	127.3	(1)	(1)
July 15	166.9	195.0	178.9	141.5	130.2	178.0	156.8
Aug. 15	(1)	194.9	(1)	(1)	128.6	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	(1)	195.8	(1)	(1)	129.3	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	169.0	196.2	187.8	142.3	129.4	185.3	157.5
Nov. 15	(1)	198.1	(1)	(1)	128.8	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	(1)	203.2	(1)	(1)	128.6	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	175.6	208.5	194.0	142.5	129.4	191.1	163.9
Feb. 15	(1)	210.5	(1)	(1)	128.9	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	211.6	(1)	(1)	130.4	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	178.5	212.4	198.9	144.0	130.1	197.2	165.7

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.							
1950: Average	171.7	205.5	183.8	146.9	98.5	186.8	154.2
Jan. 15	169.4	201.4	180.7	141.8	95.1	183.6	154.4
Feb. 15	168.9	198.9	182.3	142.7	98.8	184.6	153.6
Mar. 15	169.1	199.5	183.5	143.6	98.8	184.3	153.1
Apr. 15	169.5	201.6	183.1	145.3	98.8	184.1	152.4
May 15	169.5	201.3	182.2	146.7	98.8	183.6	152.3
June 15	169.3	201.6	182.0	146.9	98.8	182.1	151.8
July 15	170.1	204.4	182.0	147.9	98.8	181.7	151.6
Aug. 15	172.1	208.6	182.2	149.0	98.8	183.6	153.3
Sept. 15	173.2	207.8	184.1	(1)	98.8	188.3	155.3
Oct. 15	174.8	210.9	185.7	(1)	98.7	191.9	156.2
Nov. 15	176.2	212.1	187.8	150.2	98.7	195.9	157.5
Dec. 15	178.5	218.0	189.5	(1)	98.7	197.6	158.5
1951: Jan. 15	181.3	226.3	191.3	(1)	98.7	199.9	159.5
Feb. 15	184.1	226.9	196.9	159.4	98.7	201.6	160.7
Mar. 15	185.6	229.8	201.0	(1)	98.7	202.3	161.5
Apr. 15	185.6	228.9	201.1	(1)	98.7	203.8	161.7
MANCHESTER, N. H.							
1950: Average	172.2	200.9	179.9	123.7	154.3	197.6	150.4
Jan. 15	168.0	191.6	176.2	122.1	154.8	192.8	149.1
Feb. 15	(1)	190.4	(1)	(1)	152.5	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	193.3	(1)	(1)	152.3	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	168.0	192.6	174.9	122.5	151.3	195.0	149.2
May 15	(1)	196.2	(1)	(1)	150.4	(1)	(1)
June 15	(1)	200.6	(1)	(1)	151.9	(1)	(1)
July 15	172.1	206.3	175.1	123.9	152.2	194.0	149.6
Aug. 15	(1)	207.3	(1)	(1)	152.1	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	(1)	206.2	(1)	(1)	156.0	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	176.6	208.8	189.2	124.7	156.6	202.4	151.8
Nov. 15	(1)	207.4	(1)	(1)	160.0	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	(1)	210.1	(1)	(1)	161.3	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	180.6	215.1	188.9	126.7	162.2	210.6	155.3
Feb. 15	(1)	218.9	(1)	(1)	162.2	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	217.6	(1)	(1)	162.4	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	182.9	217.8	193.4	128.1	162.2	214.6	156.7
MEMPHIS, TENN.							
1950: Average	175.9	212.1	206.8	148.3	140.7	174.2	145.0
Jan. 15	(1)	203.1	(1)	(1)	140.3	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	202.9	(1)	(1)	140.3	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	172.8	204.8	204.0	148.9	140.5	171.5	143.8
Apr. 15	(1)	203.4	(1)	(1)	140.5	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	205.8	(1)	(1)	140.5	(1)	(1)
June 15	172.7	208.3	202.8	149.7	140.5	172.0	141.3
July 15	(1)	213.6	(1)	(1)	140.5	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	(1)	219.4	(1)	(1)	140.5	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	179.2	221.5	210.6	150.1	141.2	176.6	145.7
Oct. 15	(1)	220.1	(1)	(1)	141.2	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	(1)	218.3	(1)	(1)	141.2	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	182.7	224.0	213.2	151.1	141.5	180.4	150.9
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	227.6	(1)	(1)	141.4	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	230.8	(1)	(1)	141.5	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	186.5	233.8	217.0	154.4	141.5	183.4	151.3
Apr. 15	(1)	232.9	(1)	(1)	141.4	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

TABLE C-1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and group indexes, United States and 34 cities, by month, 1950–April 1951*—Continued

[1935-39=100]

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
MILWAUKEE, WIS.							
1950: Average	174.6	206.8	188.2	143.6	145.7	191.6	151.6
Jan. 15	(1)	196.3	(1)	(1)	145.4	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	168.6	196.4	185.4	139.2	145.9	185.8	146.9
Mar. 15	(1)	199.0	(1)	(1)	145.7	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	198.9	(1)	(1)	146.8	(1)	(1)
May 15	172.0	204.2	184.0	140.9	143.4	185.9	150.6
June 15	(1)	206.6	(1)	(1)	143.4	(1)	(1)
July 15	(1)	212.7	(1)	(1)	143.8	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	176.6	213.7	185.6	145.2	144.7	189.3	153.1
Sept. 15	(1)	212.3	(1)	(1)	145.3	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	(1)	212.3	(1)	(1)	147.2	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	180.3	213.0	197.0	149.0	147.4	205.0	155.5
Dec. 15	(1)	216.3	(1)	(1)	148.9	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	219.6	(1)	(1)	148.7	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	187.5	227.4	203.3	158.0	149.7	210.5	157.6
Mar. 15	(1)	226.9	(1)	(1)	150.8	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	224.8	(1)	(1)	150.8	(1)	(1)
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.							
1950: Average	170.9	195.2	193.0	139.2	141.9	181.0	161.3
Jan. 15	(1)	189.1	(1)	(1)	141.6	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	187.5	(1)	(1)	142.6	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	167.4	187.2	190.5	138.0	142.8	175.8	159.5
Apr. 15	(1)	187.1	(1)	(1)	142.8	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	191.3	(1)	(1)	142.8	(1)	(1)
June 15	169.1	194.1	190.2	139.0	141.4	176.6	159.0
July 15	(1)	196.8	(1)	(1)	139.9	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	(1)	200.7	(1)	(1)	140.6	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	172.8	199.1	192.9	140.0	141.7	183.5	163.0
Oct. 15	(1)	200.7	(1)	(1)	142.3	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	(1)	202.1	(1)	(1)	142.3	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	177.7	206.8	202.6	142.5	142.3	193.9	165.0
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	213.8	(1)	(1)	142.3	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	217.9	(1)	(1)	142.3	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	183.2	217.7	208.0	144.4	142.3	199.0	168.9
Apr. 15	(1)	217.6	(1)	(1)	136.7	(1)	(1)
MOBILE, ALA.							
1950: Average	170.9	203.9	190.0	136.7	129.8	169.4	147.9
Jan. 15	(1)	196.4	(1)	(1)	129.1	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	194.8	(1)	(1)	129.7	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	167.4	198.7	187.2	134.8	129.8	164.4	145.3
Apr. 15	(1)	199.7	(1)	(1)	129.9	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	199.8	(1)	(1)	129.7	(1)	(1)
June 15	168.2	200.1	186.7	136.6	130.2	165.0	145.9
July 15	(1)	204.7	(1)	(1)	130.2	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	(1)	212.6	(1)	(1)	129.9	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	173.9	210.2	192.1	139.7	129.8	172.9	149.7
Oct. 15	(1)	207.4	(1)	(1)	129.7	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	(1)	208.8	(1)	(1)	129.4	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	177.1	213.2	198.0	140.5	129.8	179.7	152.6
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	220.4	(1)	(1)	130.0	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	222.5	(1)	(1)	130.3	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	181.9	223.8	205.4	142.7	130.6	177.6	154.6
Apr. 15	(1)	225.7	(1)	(1)	130.4	(1)	(1)
NEW ORLEANS, LA.							
1950: Average	177.1	216.9	199.5	133.0	113.1	192.1	146.1
Jan. 15	(1)	209.6	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	173.5	207.4	198.8	132.2	113.1	190.4	145.1
Mar. 15	(1)	209.8	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	211.3	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
May 15	174.4	210.8	197.1	132.7	113.1	188.3	145.5
June 15	(1)	212.9	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
July 15	(1)	218.5	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	179.6	227.0	198.0	134.3	113.1	191.0	145.0
Sept. 15	(1)	225.2	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	(1)	221.5	(1)	(1)	113.1	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	180.1	220.7	203.2	135.0	113.2	197.7	148.6
Dec. 15	(1)	228.2	(1)	(1)	113.2	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	237.8	(1)	(1)	113.2	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	187.9	239.8	209.1	136.1	113.2	205.6	150.8
Mar. 15	(1)	242.1	(1)	(1)	113.2	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	240.2	(1)	(1)	113.2	(1)	(1)
NEW YORK, N. Y.							
1950: Average	168.9	204.7	186.0	114.0	140.0	179.6	159.9
Jan. 15	164.8	195.9	182.4	113.9	139.7	172.5	157.9
Feb. 15	165.1	195.9	182.5	113.9	139.2	174.1	158.6
Mar. 15	165.5	197.2	182.6	113.9	139.1	173.6	158.6
Apr. 15	165.9	198.7	183.6	113.9	139.3	174.2	158.0
May 15	166.1	200.3	183.1	113.9	138.6	173.5	157.4
June 15	167.0	203.7	182.7	114.0	138.8	174.2	157.2
July 15	169.8	209.2	183.0	114.0	139.2	176.7	160.0
Aug. 15	169.7	207.2	183.9	114.0	139.8	177.9	161.1
Sept. 15	171.7	210.6	189.4	(1)	140.9	184.3	161.3
Oct. 15	172.4	210.2	192.3	114.1	141.5	189.0	161.9
Nov. 15	173.2	211.3	192.4	(1)	142.1	191.7	162.9
Dec. 15	175.4	216.1	194.0	(1)	142.1	193.8	164.3
1951: Jan. 15	177.8	221.0	195.6	114.5	142.1	196.9	165.9
Feb. 15	180.8	227.0	200.6	(1)	142.9	200.2	167.0
Mar. 15	180.4	224.7	201.5	(1)	142.9	201.7	167.6
Apr. 15	180.6	224.9	201.8	115.0	142.9	201.6	167.6
NORFOLK, VA.							
1950: Average	175.7	206.4	181.0	142.0	160.7	188.9	156.6
Jan. 15	(1)	194.8	(1)	(1)	157.8	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	170.3	195.1	179.0	136.4	159.9	184.5	154.5
Mar. 15	(1)	198.7	(1)	(1)	159.9	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	199.1	(1)	(1)	159.9	(1)	(1)
May 15	173.6	202.1	178.3	142.5	159.9	185.2	156.2
June 15	(1)	205.9	(1)	(1)	160.3	(1)	(1)
July 15	(1)	210.3	(1)	(1)	160.3	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	178.8	217.6	180.1	145.4	160.3	188.6	156.5
Sept. 15	(1)	216.3	(1)	(1)	161.3	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	(1)	211.8	(1)	(1)	162.6	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	179.3	210.8	185.4	146.0	163.1	196.4	159.0
Dec. 15	(1)	214.8	(1)	(1)	163.1	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	225.2	(1)	(1)	164.0	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	187.1	231.1	192.5	146.6	164.6	203.0	161.2
Mar. 15	(1)	233.8	(1)	(1)	164.6	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	227.9	(1)	(1)	164.6	(1)	(1)

---

[1] Not available.

TABLE C–1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and group indexes, United States and 34 cities, by month, 1950–April 1951*—Continued

[1935–39=100]

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
PHILADELPHIA, PA.							
1950: Average	170.3	201.3	183.7	125.1	144.3	196.4	152.9
Jan. 15	166.4	191.3	182.4	124.5	143.8	189.1	152.4
Feb. 15	165.9	190.2	181.3	124.6	143.3	189.3	152.2
Mar. 15	166.8	193.4	180.9	124.6	142.5	189.1	152.2
Apr. 15	166.7	193.6	180.5	124.8	143.6	189.3	151.7
May 15	167.4	195.5	180.9	124.8	141.3	189.9	152.0
June 15	169.1	201.4	180.8	124.7	142.1	190.4	151.6
July 15	170.4	205.9	180.5	124.8	142.5	191.6	151.2
Aug. 15	171.8	208.1	180.8	125.4	144.6	194.6	152.3
Sept. 15	173.1	208.8	186.3	(1)	145.7	199.3	152.8
Oct. 15	173.8	207.9	187.9	(1)	146.3	208.7	153.5
Nov. 15	174.1	206.7	190.3	125.9	147.6	211.3	153.8
Dec. 15	178.1	212.9	191.7	(1)	148.1	214.8	159.2
1951: Jan. 15	181.0	217.7	196.9	(1)	148.1	219.1	161.0
Feb. 15	185.4	222.2	201.1	126.1	149.7	220.8	168.0
Mar. 15	185.6	221.4	201.3	(1)	150.3	221.1	169.0
Apr. 15	185.9	222.3	201.7	(1)	149.7	220.7	169.3
PITTSBURGH, PA.							
1950: Average	173.8	208.1	216.0	123.0	138.4	192.0	152.6
Jan. 15	170.0	199.7	214.8	122.2	138.2	188.0	149.9
Feb. 15	169.4	198.4	214.3	122.2	138.2	186.7	149.7
Mar. 15	169.5	198.5	214.0	122.3	138.5	187.0	149.8
Apr. 15	169.9	201.0	212.5	122.3	138.6	186.9	149.5
May 15	171.0	205.1	212.9	123.1	137.0	183.6	149.8
June 15	171.8	207.5	213.7	123.4	137.0	184.5	149.6
July 15	172.9	211.1	213.0	123.4	137.0	187.6	149.4
Aug. 15	176.0	213.3	214.2	123.4	138.6	191.8	155.2
Sept. 15	177.4	214.6	219.4	(1)	138.5	196.2	155.8
Oct. 15	178.8	215.9	220.4	123.7	139.6	202.5	157.0
Nov. 15	178.7	213.8	221.6	(1)	140.1	203.2	157.7
Dec. 15	180.2	218.0	221.6	(1)	140.1	206.4	158.2
1951: Jan. 15	183.4	222.4	227.0	123.7	148.8	213.9	159.7
Feb. 15	185.6	227.4	232.5	(1)	149.9	214.7	159.9
Mar. 15	186.0	227.2	234.3	(1)	150.0	214.9	160.7
Apr. 15	186.7	227.8	234.6	125.4	150.3	216.6	161.0
PORTLAND, MAINE							
1950: Average	166.2	194.1	192.0	116.4	150.5	183.9	153.7
Jan. 15	(1)	187.3	(1)	(1)	151.4	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	186.7	(1)	(1)	149.7	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	163.7	190.3	188.1	116.0	149.7	179.0	152.4
Apr. 15	(1)	188.2	(1)	(1)	148.1	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	189.2	(1)	(1)	145.8	(1)	(1)
June 15	164.4	193.0	187.7	116.3	148.0	178.6	152.6
July 15	(1)	198.9	(1)	(1)	148.3	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	(1)	198.0	(1)	(1)	149.2	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	168.1	197.7	196.2	116.7	152.1	187.1	154.6
Oct. 15	(1)	198.9	(1)	(1)	153.5	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	(1)	198.1	(1)	(1)	154.9	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	171.3	202.9	200.0	117.2	155.0	195.2	156.4
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	207.9	(1)	(1)	155.0	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	211.0	(1)	(1)	155.3	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	175.7	210.5	207.7	117.7	156.0	199.4	159.2
Apr. 15	(1)	209.6	(1)	(1)	155.8	(1)	(1)

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
PORTLAND, OREG.							
1950: Average	179.9	221.4	187.6	139.4	132.4	186.4	161.8
Jan. 15	174.9	210.4	183.8	137.2	131.8	178.3	159.9
Feb. 15	(1)	212.1	(1)	(1)	132.0	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	211.3	(1)	(1)	132.0	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	175.8	212.9	185.1	138.2	131.5	181.1	159.3
May 15	(1)	216.6	(1)	(1)	131.2	(1)	(1)
June 15	(1)	219.1	(1)	(1)	131.2	(1)	(1)
July 15	179.3	224.2	184.0	139.2	131.2	182.3	160.7
Aug. 15	(1)	227.5	(1)	(1)	132.8	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	(1)	228.5	(1)	(1)	132.8	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	184.3	228.7	193.3	140.4	133.7	195.4	164.9
Nov. 15	(1)	230.7	(1)	(1)	134.0	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	(1)	234.9	(1)	(1)	134.6	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	190.4	243.4	196.5	144.9	135.1	203.1	166.9
Feb. 15	(1)	247.4	(1)	(1)	135.3	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	250.3	(1)	(1)	134.8	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	194.1	248.6	199.6	150.9	134.9	207.8	169.1
RICHMOND, VA.							
1950: Average	169.6	196.8	188.1	140.5	150.0	201.2	147.3
Jan. 15	164.6	188.3	185.0	132.1	149.6	195.3	145.7
Feb. 15	(1)	187.9	(1)	(1)	149.6	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	189.3	(1)	(1)	150.5	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	164.7	189.0	185.1	132.0	150.3	195.7	145.4
May 15	(1)	191.1	(1)	(1)	146.8	(1)	(1)
June 15	(1)	195.2	(1)	(1)	147.1	(1)	(1)
July 15	170.0	200.7	184.6	145.3	148.2	193.3	146.6
Aug. 15	(1)	202.9	(1)	(1)	148.2	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	(1)	202.9	(1)	(1)	151.5	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	173.8	202.0	193.3	147.5	152.2	211.7	149.2
Nov. 15	(1)	201.6	(1)	(1)	152.7	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	(1)	210.3	(1)	(1)	152.7	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	179.8	215.6	198.1	148.5	148.3	220.8	152.4
Feb. 15	(1)	218.3	(1)	(1)	148.3	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	217.4	(1)	(1)	148.3	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	181.2	215.9	202.0	150.8	148.3	226.6	153.1
ST. LOUIS, MO.							
1950: Average	171.5	213.7	191.6	125.7	139.7	171.5	146.1
Jan. 15	(1)	204.6	(1)	(1)	140.0	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	202.8	(1)	(1)	140.5	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	168.0	204.7	188.6	124.9	140.5	167.1	145.5
Apr. 15	(1)	202.6	(1)	(1)	140.0	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	207.2	(1)	(1)	137.3	(1)	(1)
June 15	168.8	210.2	188.7	126.1	137.3	166.1	143.9
July 15	(1)	220.1	(1)	(1)	137.5	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	(1)	220.8	(1)	(1)	138.5	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	174.0	220.4	193.4	126.7	140.1	175.3	146.7
Oct. 15	(1)	220.2	(1)	(1)	141.0	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	(1	221.2	(1)	(1)	140.5	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	178.8	229.7	199.0	127.5	142.8	182.6	149.2
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	234.0	(1)	(1)	142.8	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	240.0	(1)	(1)	143.0	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	185.2	239.4	203.6	128.3	143.0	187.5	156.3
Apr. 15	(1)	237.6	(1)	(1)	143.1	(1)	(1)

---

[1] Not available.

TABLE C-1: *Consumers' price index for moderate-income families: Adjusted all-items and group indexes, United States and 34 cities, by month, 1950–April 1951*—Continued

[1935-39=100]

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.							
950: Average	174.7	215.2	184.1	123.1	86.0	164.2	167.0
Jan. 15	(1)	214.3	(1)	(1)	84.5	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	211.9	(1)	(1)	84.5	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	172.9	210.5	181.4	122.8	84.5	159.3	166.9
Apr. 15	(1)	210.8	(1)	(1)	86.5	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	210.4	(1)	(1)	86.5	(1)	(1)
June 15	172.4	211.1	181.3	123.5	86.5	157.6	165.1
July 15	(1)	215.9	(1)	(1)	86.5	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	(1)	217.3	(1)	(1)	86.5	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	175.3	214.3	184.9	123.5	86.5	169.7	167.7
Oct. 15	(1)	217.0	(1)	(1)	86.5	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	(1)	219.3	(1)	(1)	86.5	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	181.5	229.0	192.2	125.6	86.5	175.7	169.4
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	238.0	(1)	(1)	86.5	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	(1)	235.3	(1)	(1)	86.5	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	188.7	241.7	199.3	131.9	92.0	179.1	173.5
Apr. 15	(1)	238.4	(1)	(1)	92.0	(1)	(1)
SAVANNAH, GA.							
1950: Average	178.2	208.8	186.5	149.0	153.4	196.4	160.6
Jan. 15	172.3	197.0	184.6	139.4	152.2	192.2	158.5
Feb. 15	(1)	195.6	(1)	(1)	152.2	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	200.0	(1)	(1)	152.2	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	173.4	200.0	182.3	142.1	152.5	193.5	158.9
May 15	(1)	203.6	(1)	(1)	152.4	(1)	(1)
June 15	(1)	206.3	(1)	(1)	152.6	(1)	(1)
July 15	177.7	211.6	181.1	152.7	152.6	190.9	158.8
Aug. 15	(1)	219.5	(1)	(1)	152.6	(1)	(1)
Sept. 15	(1)	217.9	(1)	(1)	153.9	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	183.6	215.9	194.3	155.5	154.4	202.9	163.7
Nov. 15	(1)	214.9	(1)	(1)	156.4	(1)	(1)
Dec. 15	(1)	223.0	(1)	(1)	156.4	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	189.2	229.8	196.1	158.5	156.4	209.8	165.7
Feb. 15	(1)	231.5	(1)	(1)	156.6	(1)	(1)
Mar. 15	(1)	232.3	(1)	(1)	156.6	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	195.5	237.6	205.2	161.6	160.6	218.2	170.9
SCRANTON, PA.							
1950: Average	169.0	202.6	196.2	115.1	149.0	171.5	145.7
Jan. 15	(1)	192.4	(1)	(1)	147.1	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	164.0	191.4	194.4	113.0	147.1	167.7	143.8
Mar. 15	(1)	194.7	(1)	(1)	148.8	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	194.0	(1)	(1)	148.8	(1)	(1)
May 15	166.6	199.6	193.1	113.8	147.2	167.2	144.0
June 15	(1)	204.2	(1)	(1)	147.9	(1)	(1)
July 15	(1)	209.5	(1)	(1)	148.3	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	171.2	209.8	194.5	116.3	149.1	170.8	145.8
SCRANTON, PA.—*Continued*							
1950: Sept. 15	(1)	208.9	(1)	(1)	149.8	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	(1)	207.2	(1)	(1)	150.6	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	173.1	207.1	201.8	117.3	151.1	180.3	148.9
Dec. 15	(1)	212.1	(1)	(1)	151.8	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	217.7	(1)	(1)	152.0	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	180.8	223.7	210.5	118.7	158.3	185.7	150.5
Mar. 15	(1)	222.7	(1)	(1)	158.3	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	221.4	(1)	(1)	154.9	(1)	(1)
SEATTLE, WASH.							
1950: Average	177.4	211.8	185.9	145.3	129.4	193.1	162.4
Jan. 15	(1)	205.8	(1)	(1)	128.3	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	174.3	205.3	182.5	144.8	128.3	187.2	161.8
Mar. 15	(1)	204.4	(1)	(1)	128.4	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	205.6	(1)	(1)	128.9	(1)	(1)
May 15	174.4	206.9	182.8	145.4	128.9	189.7	160.2
June 15	(1)	208.6	(1)	(1)	128.9	(1)	(1)
July 15	(1)	211.4	(1)	(1)	128.9	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	177.3	214.6	184.8	145.8	129.0	189.6	161.4
Sept. 15	(1)	214.1	(1)	(1)	129.3	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	(1)	218.0	(1)	(1)	131.2	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	183.1	221.8	192.3	147.6	131.2	205.2	166.2
Dec. 15	(1)	225.7	(1)	(1)	131.5	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	230.2	(1)	(1)	131.8	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	188.3	231.7	201.8	148.1	132.0	213.5	168.7
Mar. 15	(1)	234.3	(1)	(1)	132.1	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	234.4	(1)	(1)	132.1	(1)	(1)
WASHINGTON, D. C.							
1950: Average	169.5	202.6	210.9	116.7	144.2	202.0	159.2
Jan. 15	(1)	194.4	(1)	(1)	143.5	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	166.0	194.0	210.2	116.4	143.0	196.8	156.9
Mar. 15	(1)	194.7	(1)	(1)	143.0	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	194.4	(1)	(1)	143.0	(1)	(1)
May 15	166.8	196.9	208.5	116.5	141.7	196.7	157.4
June 15	(1)	201.9	(1)	(1)	143.0	(1)	(1)
July 15	(1)	205.8	(1)	(1)	143.3	(1)	(1)
Aug. 15	170.8	207.4	209.0	117.4	144.0	200.7	159.9
Sept. 15	(1)	207.0	(1)	(1)	145.6	(1)	(1)
Oct. 15	(1)	208.9	(1)	(1)	145.8	(1)	(1)
Nov. 15	173.5	208.9	215.1	117.8	147.1	213.0	162.5
Dec. 15	(1)	216.7	(1)	(1)	147.4	(1)	(1)
1951: Jan. 15	(1)	221.2	(1)	(1)	147.4	(1)	(1)
Feb. 15	179.2	223.3	222.5	118.1	149.1	222.4	164.3
Mar. 15	(1)	222.4	(1)	(1)	149.1	(1)	(1)
Apr. 15	(1)	222.2	(1)	(1)	146.7	(1)	(1)

(1) Not available.

Appendix D

TABLE D–1: *Population weights used for combining city data into composites for the United States* [1]

Regions and metropolitan areas [2]	Weights for combining			
	City food data for food price index for large cities in United States		City data for other goods and services to obtain indexes for large cities in United States	
	1950 percent	1942 percent	1950 percent	1942 percent
North Atlantic:				
Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill,[3] Worcester,[4] Brockton [5]	3.84	4.9	6.88	8.8
Providence [6]	.91	.8		
Fall River [6]	.17	.4		
Bridgeport, Waterbury	.51	.6		
New Haven, Hartford, Springfield-Holyoke, New Britain-Bristol [5]	1.45	2.1		
Portland, Maine [4]	.15	.2	.15	.2
Manchester [4]	.11	.1	.11	.1
Buffalo, Erie	1.62	1.6	3.86	3.9
Rochester, Syracuse, Utica-Rome, Schenectady-Troy-Albany	2.24	2.3		
New York City, Stamford-Norwalk [5]	11.98	11.8	16.13	13.4
Newark (Northeastern N. J.)[7]	4.15	1.6		
Philadelphia, Allentown-Bethlehem, Easton, Wilmington, Trenton, Atlantic City, Reading, Lancaster, York,[4] Harrisburg	7.07	7.2	7.07	7.2
Scranton, Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton	.80	.9	.80	.9
Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Altoona, Charleston, Wheeling-Steubenville	4.10	4.2	4.10	4.2
Total	39.10	38.7	39.10	38.7
South Atlantic:				
Baltimore	1.64	1.8	1.64	1.8
Washington	1.81	1.9	1.81	1.9
Richmond, Roanoke, Durham,[4] Greensboro [4]–High Point	.93	.8	1.11	1.0
Winston-Salem	.18	.2		
Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News [3]	.68	.7	.68	.7
Atlanta, Augusta,[4] Macon,[4] Asheville,[4] Charlotte [4]	1.59	1.3	1.59	1.3
Savannah	.19	.2	.56	.6
Charleston,[4] Columbia [4]	.37	.4		
Jacksonville, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Miami	1.48	1.1	1.48	1.1
Total	8.87	8.4	8.87	8.4
North Central:				
Chicago, South Bend, Rockford	7.23	8.1	7.23	8.1
Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Madison [4]	1.51	1.7	1.51	1.7
Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute [4]	1.04	1.2	1.93	2.2
Peoria, Davenport[8]	.60	.4		
Springfield, Ill.,[9] Decatur	.29	.6		
North Central—Continued				
Cincinnati, Hamilton,[4] Huntington-Ashland	1.60	1.8	3.83	4.1
Louisville, Evansville	.91	1.0		
Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Ohio [4]	1.32	1.3		
Detroit, Jackson,[4] Kalamazoo,[4] Toledo, Grand Rapids, Flint, Lansing,[4] Saginaw [4]	5.55	6.1	5.55	6.1
Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Youngstown	3.31	3.6	3.31	3.6
St. Louis, Springfield, Mo.[4]	2.20	2.5	2.20	2.5
Kansas City, Mo., Topeka,[4] St. Joseph [4]	1.25	1.3	2.65	2.8
Wichita	.27	.3		
Cedar Rapids	.13	.1		
Omaha, Sioux City,[4] Lincoln,[4] Des Moines	1.00	1.1		
Minneapolis [10]	1.09	1.1	1.68	1.7
St. Paul [10]	.59	.6		
Total	29.89	32.8	29.89	32.8
South Central:				
Birmingham, Montgomery,[4] Chattanooga,[4] Nashville	1.56	1.7	1.98	2.0
Knoxville	.42	.3		
Memphis	.60	.5	1.02	.9
Jackson	.18	.2		
Little Rock	.24	.2		
Mobile [4]	.28	.3	.28	.3
Houston, Austin,[4] Beaumont-Port Arthur,[4] San Antonio, El Paso	2.29	2.1	4.36	3.9
Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco,[4] Oklahoma City, Tulsa	2.07	1.8		
New Orleans, Shreveport [4]	1.06	1.1	1.06	1.1
Total	8.70	8.2	8.70	8.2
Western:				
Denver, Pueblo [4]	.81	.8	1.23	1.2
Salt Lake City	.34	.3		
Butte-Anaconda [3]	.08	.1		
Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma	1.52	1.3	1.52	1.3
Portland, Oreg	.87	.7	.87	.7
San Francisco-Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, Fresno [4]	3.78	3.1	3.78	3.1
Los Angeles, San Diego	6.04	5.6	6.04	5.6
Total	13.44	11.9	13.44	11.9
Grand total	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.0

---

[1] Source: 1950 population weights based on 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Counts, Series PC–3, No. 3 and No. 4; 1942 population weights based on 1940 population adjusted by percent of change from April 1940 to May 1942 from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the Civilian Population by Counties, May 1, 1942, Series P–3, No. 33.

[2] In each case the city first enumerated is that in which prices are obtained.

[3] Not classified as a metropolitan area in 1950, but included for comparability with weights used in previous years.

[4] Not classified as a metropolitan district in 1940 by the census.

[5] Not classified as a metropolitan district in 1940, but was a separate metropolitan area in 1950; included for comparability with old weights.

[6] For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index in 1942 the Providence weight was computed on the basis of two-thirds of the combined population of the Providence metropolitan district as given by the census, the Fall River weight on the basis of one-third of that population.

[7] Deleted from the New York–northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area; includes population of all northeastern New Jersey counties.

[8] For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index in 1942, the Peoria weight includes one-third of combined population of the Davenport–Moline–Rock Island metropolitan district; the Springfield, Ill., weight, two-thirds of that population.

[9] In 1940 not classified as a metropolitan district by the census. For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index in 1942, the Peoria weight included one-third of the combined population of the Davenport–Moline–Rock Island metropolitan district; the Springfield, Ill., weight two-thirds of that population.

[10] Population of Duluth–Superior prorated over Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Appendix E.—Relative Importance of Items in Index

In adjusting the Consumers' Price Index as of January 1950, weights were revised to reflect the 1949–50 pattern of consumers' expenditures. New items were introduced, and the weights of others were changed. (For a description of the adjusted index, see pp. 10–20.) As a result, the relative importances, which reflect the effective weight of each item in the index, were changed as shown in table E–5.

"Relative importance" refers to the percentage distribution of the "value weights" which enter into the index calculation. The relative importance figures for the base period of the index represent the distribution of family expenditures for that period. To exemplify, if 30 percent of consumers' expenditures were allocated to food and 10 percent to recreation, 30 percent and 10 percent would represent relative importances of these groups. In subsequent periods, the relative importances do not reflect the distribution of actual expenditures. Instead, they are the percentage distribution of the costs necessary to purchase in the current period, the same quantity and quality of goods purchased in the base period. They are therefore affected by the size of the base-period expenditure, as well as by the differences in the rates at which prices for different items change, i. e., relative importance will increase for those items which rise in price faster than average and decline for those items which increase in price less than average.

Changes in relative importance over time are illustrated by assuming that an index contains only two items, as follows. The base-period expenditure for item A was $60 (3 units at $20 each), and for item B it was $40 (one unit at $40). The base-period relative importance would be 60 percent and 40 percent, respectively. If the price of A doubles and the price of B increases only 50 percent, the cost of the base-period units currently becomes $120 (3 units of item A at $40 each) plus $60 (one unit of item B at $60) or $180. The relative importance of item A is thus 67 percent $\left(\frac{120}{180}\right)$ and of item B, 33 percent $\left(\frac{60}{180}\right)$.

Utilization of relative importances makes possible useful short-cut procedures in constructing special indexes, and in weighting group indexes together to obtain composite or "all items" indexes. These procedures are here described and the current explanation supersedes that made in the August 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Value Weights—Origin and Changes

It is obviously impossible to collect, frequently, the information on price changes for all the goods and services purchased by consumers; but complete coverage is unnecessary for the purpose of the CPI calculation. Instead, pricing of a representative sample of items suffices, since fairly large groups of related items have similar price movements over time. Thus, in the construction of the CPI, the price movement of one item is imputed to the group of which it is a part.

Before the January 1950 adjustment, the index was calculated by using the annual average expenditure for each item purchased by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers as disclosed in a 1934–36 expenditure survey. The expenditures for related groups of items known to have similar price movements were then totaled, and representative items were priced. The total expenditure for each group was multiplied by the percentage change in the price of the item selected to represent it. In this manner the 1934–36 annual expenditures were adjusted to the 1935–39 price level.

These figures formed the base-period "value weights" and their percentage distribution gives the base-period relative importance. In order to obtain value weights for subsequent periods, these base-period weights were multiplied by the appropriate price relatives from period to period. Subsequent value weights divided by those of the base period yield the index for the subsequent period. The percentage distribution of these value weights at any period is the relative importance for that period.

Value weights in the CPI have been altered at times to reflect unusual conditions or to calculate the index with a different number of priced items. Thus, they are not strictly comparable over the years since 1935–39. For example, during World War II, the weights were adjusted within commodity groups (and to some extent between groups) to account for rationing and shortages, but the original weights were subsequently restored.

In 1947, the number of priced items was reduced and at the same time some articles of children's clothing were added to the priced items. Base-period value weights assigned to those items for which pricing was discontinued were reassigned to currently priced items. Base-period value weights for children's clothing (which had previously been assigned to items used to reflect the price movement of children's clothing) were assigned to the representative items which had been added to the list of priced items. These later adjustments affected the relative importance of individual items in relation to the group and to the all-items total, but the relationship of groups to the total index was unaffected.

More important than the foregoing adjustments, however, are those changes in value weights (and consequently relative importance) due to changed prices. Since prices of items increase or decrease at different rates, the relationships (or relative importance) of the value weight of the item to the total varies from time to time, as exemplified at the beginning of this article. In the index before adjustment, for example, the relative importance of food as of January 1950 had increased much more from the base period than that of any other group; this resulted because prices of food had increased more than those of other groups, and not because families were spending a larger fraction of their total expenditures on food. In contrast, the relative importance of rent declined because rents rose very slowly compared with prices of other things. The relative importance of major groups and subgroups of food and miscellaneous commodities is shown in table E–1 for the base period (1935–39) and for January 1950, both before and after adjustment.

January 1950 figures after adjustment are not comparable with those previously published. A few changes in classification were made as part of the interim adjustment: radios were transferred from the housefurnishings to the miscellaneous group; television and alcoholic beverages were added to the miscellaneous group. The group of unallocated expenditure items, formerly included in the miscellaneous group, were distributed proportionally to priced items. The effect of these changes is shown in table E–1. Unallocated items have been distributed proportionally to the priced items in the January 1950 figures both before and after adjustment in order to show the changes in relative importances.

Table E–1.—*Percentage distribution of index value weights*

Commodity group	1935–39	January 1950		
		Before adjustment, with unallocated—		After adjustment
		Separated	Distributed	
Food	33.9	39.8	41.6	33.3
Cereals and bakery products	5.3	5.9	6.1	3.9
Meats, poultry, and fish	9.6	12.4	13.0	10.6
Meats	7.7	10.0	10.5	7.6
Beef and veal	4.2	5.9	6.2	4.7
Pork	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.1
Lamb	.8	1.2	1.3	.8
Chickens	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0
Fish	.8	1.3	1.4	1.0
Dairy products	6.5	7.2	7.5	6.1
Eggs	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4
Fruits and vegetables	7.3	8.6	9.0	7.0
Fresh	5.6	6.9	7.3	4.7
Frozen	--------	--------	--------	.3
Canned	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.8
Dried	.3	.5	.5	.2
Beverages	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.4
Fats and oils	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9
Sugar and sweets	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0
Apparel	10.5	11.7	12.2	12.8
Rent	18.1	13.2	13.8	11.6
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	6.4	5.4	5.6	3.7
Housefurnishings	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.7
Miscellaneous	26.9	25.4	22.1	32.9
Allocated:				
Medical care	3.8	3.2	3.3	5.2
Personal care	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4
Automobiles	3.8	5.2	5.5	7.8
Other transportation	4.1	2.4	2.5	3.6
Reading and recreation	2.8	2.8	2.9	5.8
Household operation	3.6	3.1	3.3	4.1
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	2.3	2.0	2.1	4.0
Unallocated	4.2	4.3	--------	--------
All items	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table E–1 illustrates that the index relative importances as of January 1950 (before adjustment) represent the percentage distribution of the current costs of a fixed market basket of goods and services and not the actual current distribution of consumer expenditures. Actually, consumers change their buying habits considerably over time. For example, new items, such as television, are introduced in the market and claim their share of the consumers' dollar. In addition, the relationships of prices of competing goods cause consumers to substitute one item for another; if the price of rib roast, for example, advances, the consumer often substitutes a cheaper cut of meat such as frankfurters or possibly a cheese or egg dish. Government controls also affect the expenditure pattern as well: with rents controlled many consumers had greater proportionate amounts to spend on other items. Thus, as the base period recedes, the relative-importance figures become less and less indicative of the manner in which consumers spend their money.

The interim adjustment was designed specifically to correct this deviation from reality. As of January 1950, the value weights were adjusted to reflect the current distribution of consumers' expenditures, i. e., the manner in which consumers were spending their money as of that date. The extent of the revision in the value weights may be seen by comparing the relative importance both before and after revision in table E–1.

Uses of Relative Importance

Index relative importance figures can be calculated for any date in much the same manner as are value factors. By the steps shown in tables E–2 and E–3, the relative importances may be determined for any particular date desired, and group indexes may be combined to approximate the all-items index. This all-items index will not exactly equal the Bureau's published index, partly because of differences in rounding and partly because of minor changes in value weights and differences in the method of handling the group of unpriced items.

In using relative importance figures, it must be remembered that they are not quantity weights; they are value weights expressed as percentages and are applied to price relatives, not to prices. The reference date (or base period) of the relative must be the same as the date of the relative importance. Thus, the discussion which follows uses base-period relative importances and published indexes on a 1935–39 base for periods prior to January 1950, and indexes and relative importances based on January 1950 for periods after that date.

The procedure for calculating relative importances, shown in table E–2, consists of multiplying the base-period group relative importance by the corresponding index of the group for the period desired, in this case January 1950. Prices of the miscellaneous unallocated group were assumed to move with (i. e., are assigned the same index as) the all-items index.

The products of these multiplications, when summed, approximate the all-items index, and the percentage distribution of the products represents the relative importance of each group in January 1950.

TABLE E–2: *Calculation of relative importance of components, January 1950, before adjustment of weights*

Group	Relative importance, 1935–39 (1)	Index, January 1950 (1935–39=100): Adjusted series (2)	Product: columns (1)×(2) ÷100 (3)	Relative importance, January 1950 [1] (col. 3÷168.2799) (4)
Food	33.9	196.0	66.4440	39.5
Apparel	10.5	185.0	19.4250	11.6
Rent	18.1	129.4	23.4214	13.9
Fuel	6.4	140.0	8.9600	5.3
Housefurnishings	4.2	184.7	7.7574	4.6
Miscellaneous:				
Allocated	22.7	155.1	35.2077	20.9
Unallocated	4.2	168.2	7.0644	4.2
All items	100.0	168.2	168.2799	100.0

[1] Including effect of new unit bias correction in rent.

To obtain the relative importances for the adjusted index after January 1950, the procedure shown in table E–3 should be followed: multiply the group relative importances for the adjusted index for January 1950 by the relative price change in the corresponding adjusted index from January 1950 to the designated date. The percentage distribution of these products is the relative importance. The sum of the products is the weighted relative change from January 1950 (i. e., an all-items index with January 1950=100).

To obtain the all-items index on a 1935–39 base, multiply this figure by the January 1950 all-items index.

TABLE E–3: *Calculation of relative importance of components, February 1951, adjusted series*

Group	Index—January 1950 (1935–39=100) (1)	Relative importance, January 1950 (2)	Relative change in index, January 1950 to February 1951 (3)	Product: cols. (2)×(3)÷100 (4)	Relative importance, February 1951 (col. 4÷109.2740) (5)
Food	196.0	33.3	115.3	38.3949	35.1
Apparel	185.0	12.8	109.2	13.9776	12.8
Rent	129.4	11.6	103.6	12.0176	11.0
Fuel	140.0	3.7	102.8	3.8036	3.5
Housefurnishings	184.7	5.7	113.5	6.4695	5.9
Miscellaneous	155.1	32.9	105.2	34.6108	31.7
All items	168.2	100.0	109.3	109.2740	100.0

All items, February 1951 (1935–39=100) $=\Sigma$ (column 4) $\times 168.2 = 183.8$.

The January 1950 indexes for all items and rent used in tables E–2 and E–3 are adjusted indexes corrected for "new unit bias"[1] (as shown in appendix C, p. 27). Therefore, the relative importances for January 1950 calculated in table E–2 differ from those in table E–1, which do not show the effect of the rent correction.[2] To calculate relative importances for the "old series" index, the procedure shown in table E–2 should be followed for periods both before and after January 1950, using "old series" index numbers.

The manner in which special indexes may be calculated is illustrated in table E–4. An index of all items less food is computed in the example shown. Procedures are the same as those already explained, except that the relative importance of groups excluding food is redistributed to equal 100.

The uses which may be made of group relative importances may also be made by item, using price relatives for individual foods in regular food releases and for other items in the quarterly releases for other groups. However, since some item weights have been changed from time to time, this calculation will give only approximations.

In the following listing of January 1950 relative importances, the food figures are based on a weighted average of the value weights of 56 cities; for other groups they are based on a weighted average of actual or estimated data for 34 cities. This presentation differs from the ordinary calculation regularly issued for December of each year which has been based only on the cities priced in December weighted to represent all cities. In the list, all groups of unallocated items shown in earlier reports—other apparel, other housefurnishings, other household supplies, and other unallocated items—have been distributed proportionately to priced items.

Table E–4: *Calculation of indexes, before and after adjustment of weights, for selected groups*

Group	Before adjustment				
	Relative importance, 1935-39		Index, January 1950 (1935–39=100)	Product: cols. (2) ×(3)÷100	Relative importance, less food, January 1950 [1] (col. 4÷153.1361)
	All groups (1)	All groups, less food (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Food	33.9				
Apparel	10.5	17.0	185.0	31.4500	20.5
Rent	18.1	29.2	129.4	37.7848	24.7
Fuel	6.4	10.3	140.0	14.4200	9.4
Housefurnishings	4.2	6.8	184.7	12.5596	8.2
Miscellaneous:					
Allocated	22.7	36.7	155.1	56.9217	37.2
Unallocated	4.2				
All items, less food	100.0	100.0	168.2	153.1361	100.0

Group	After adjustment					
	Index, January 1950	Relative importance January 1950		Relative change in index, January 1950 to February 1951	Product: columns (3)×(4) ÷100	Relative importance, less food, February 1951 (col. 5÷106.2607)
	(1)	All groups (2)	All groups, less food (3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Food		33.3				
Apparel	185.0	12.8	19.2	109.2	20.9664	19.7
Rent	129.4	11.6	17.4	103.6	18.0264	17.0
Fuel	140.0	3.7	5.6	102.8	5.7568	5.4
Housefurnishings	184.7	5.7	8.5	113.5	9.6475	9.1
Miscellaneous	155.1	32.9	49.3	105.2	51.8636	48.8
All items, less food	153.1	100.0	100.0	106.3	106.2607	100.0

[1] Including effect of new unit bias correction in rent.

All items, less food, February 1951 (1935–39=100.0)=Σ (column 5)×153.1=162.7.

---

[1] See Correction of New Unit Bias in the Rent Component of Consumers' Price Index, pp. 1-10.

[2] Previously published relative importances for the period 1940 through 1949, during which the new unit bias was accumulating, do not show the effect of this correction. Appropriate adjustments must be made.

Table E–5: *List of items included and relative importance of each item in major groups of items and in total index after adjustment, January 1950*

Item and unit	Group total	All-items total
FOOD	100.0	33.3
Cereals and bakery products	11.7	3.9
Cereals:		
Flour, wheat ... 5 lb	1.8	.6
Corn flakes ... 11 oz	.4	.1
Corn meal ... lb	.1	(1)
Rice ... lb	.2	.1
Rolled oats ... 20 oz	.2	.1
Bakery products:		
Bread, white ... lb	6.5	2.2
Vanilla cookies ... lb	2.5	.8
Meats	31.5	10.6
Beef:		
Round steak ... lb	4.0	1.4
Rib roast ... lb	1.3	.4
Chuck roast ... lb	1.7	.6
Frankfurters ... lb	2.7	.9
Hamburger ... lb	3.4	1.1
Veal cutlets ... lb	1.0	.3
Pork:		
Chops ... lb	2.8	.9
Bacon, sliced ... lb	1.6	.5
Ham, whole ... lb	1.9	.6
Salt pork ... lb	.3	.1
Lamb, leg ... lb	2.3	.8
Poultry—frying chickens	5.5	2.0
Fish:		
Fish (fresh, frozen) ... lb	2.1	.7
Salmon, pink ... 16-oz. can	.9	.3
Dairy products	18.3	6.1
Butter ... lb	2.6	.9
Cheese ... lb	1.7	.6
Milk, fresh (delivered) ... qt	6.7	2.1
Milk, fresh, (grocery) ... qt	4.7	1.6
Milk, evaporated ... 14½-oz. can	.9	.3
Ice cream ... pt	1.7	.6
Eggs, fresh ... doz	4.3	1.4
Sugar and sweets	3.1	1.0
Sugar ... 5 lb	2.2	.7
Grape jelly ... 12-oz. jar	.9	.3
Fruits and vegetables	21.2	7.0
Frozen foods	.8	.3
Strawberries ... 16 oz	.2	.1
Orange juice ... 6 oz	.2	.1
Peas ... 12 oz	.4	.1
Fresh fruits and vegetables	14.1	4.7
Fresh fruits:		
Apples ... lb	.8	.3
Bananas ... lb	1.6	.5
Oranges ... doz	2.1	.7
Fresh vegetables:		
Beans, green ... lb	1.0	.3
Cabbage ... lb	.5	.2
Carrots ... bunch	.8	.3
Lettuce ... head	1.6	.5
Onions ... lb	1.0	.3
Potatoes ... 15 lb	2.6	.9
Sweet potatoes ... lb	.4	.1
Tomatoes ... lb	1.7	.6
Canned fruits and vegetables	5.6	1.8
Canned fruits:		
Peaches ... No. 2½ can	.9	.3
Pineapples ... No. 2½ can	.7	.2
Canned vegetables:		
Corn ... No. 2 can	1.0	.3
Tomatoes ... No. 2 can	1.4	.5
Peas ... No. 303 can	.9	.3
Baby food ... 4¾-oz. jar	.7	.2
Dried fruits and vegetables	.7	.2
Fruits, prunes ... lb	.2	.1
Vegetables, navy beans ... lb	.5	.1
Beverages	7.1	2.4
Coffee ... lb	5.3	1.8
Cola drinks ... 6-bottle carton	1.8	.6
Fats and oils	2.8	.9
Lard ... lb	.4	.1
Shortening, hydrogenated ... lb	1.0	.4
Salad dressing ... pt	.7	.2
Oleomargarine ... lb	.7	.2

Item	Group total	All-items total
APPAREL	100.0	12.8
Wool	29.1	3.7
Men's:		
Overcoats	1.6	.2
Topcoats	1.1	.1
Suits	8.1	1.1
Slacks	1.7	.2
Sweaters	.5	.1
Women's:		
Coats, heavy, fur trimmed	1.8	.2
Coats, sport, heavy	3.2	.4
Coats, light	2.2	.3
Suits	4.9	.6
Dresses	1.1	.1
Girls': Coats	1.4	.2
Boys':		
Suits	.4	.1
Slacks	.3	(1)
Mackinaw	.8	.1
Cotton	19.0	2.4
Men's:		
Suits	.1	(1)
Trousers	.5	.1
Overalls, denim	.8	.1
Shirts, work	.8	.1
Shirts, business	2.2	.3
Pajamas	.5	.1
Shorts	.8	.1
Undershirts	.5	.1
Unionsuits	.3	(1)
Socks	.9	.1
Gloves, work	.5	.1
Women's:		
Dresses, street	2.0	.2
Housedresses	1.0	.1
Nightgowns	.3	(1)
Gloves	.4	.1
Girls':		
Dresses	1.6	.1
Slips	.3	(1)
Panties	.3	(1)
Anklets	.5	.1
Boys':		
Slacks	.7	.1
Jeans, blue denim	.4	.1
Shirts, sport	.6	.1
Shirts, polo	.2	(1)
Shorts, knit	.3	(1)
Yard goods	1.3	.2
Diapers	1.2	.2
Silk, rayon, and nylon	18.5	2.4
Men's:		
Suits, rayon, tropical	.6	.1
Socks	.5	.1
Women's:		
Blouses, rayon	1.6	.2
Dresses	5.5	.6
Slips	1.8	.3
Nightgowns	1.1	.1
Panties	.8	.1
Hose, nylon	5.8	.8
Yard goods	.8	.1
Footwear	14.0	1.8
Men's:		
Shoes, oxford	3.6	.5
Shoes, work	1.0	.1
Rubbers, dress	.3	(1)
Women's:		
Shoes, oxford	4.0	.5
Shoes, strap, pump, or tie	1.8	.2
Children's:		
Girls', oxford	1.3	.2
Boys', oxford	2.0	.3
Other garments	7.8	1.0
Men's:		
Hats, felt	1.0	.1
Jackets, horsehide	1.1	.1
Women's:		
Coats, fur	2.6	.4
Gloves, capeskin	.3	(1)
Girdles	2.8	.4

---

[1] 0.05 percent or less.

TABLE E-5: *List of items included and relative importance of each item in major groups of items and in total index after adjustment, January 1950*—Continued

Item	Group total	All-items total
APPAREL—Continued		
Services	11.6	1.5
Men's:		
Dry cleaning	8.4	1.1
Shoe repair	1.9	.2
Women's: Shoe repair	1.3	.2
RENT	100.0	11.6
FUEL, ELECTRICITY, AND REFRIGERATION	100.0	3.7
Anthracite, Pennsylvania	7.3	.3
Bituminous coal	12.7	.5
Coke	2.7	.1
Fuel oil	11.1	.4
Kerosene	1.0	(1)
Range oil	2.3	.1
Wood	.1	(1)
Electricity	30.9	1.1
Gas:		
Space heating	7.8	.3
Other than heating	18.4	.7
Ice	5.7	.2
HOUSEFURNISHINGS	100.0	5.7
Towels	1.0	.1
Sheets	3.1	.2
Curtains	9.0	.5
Blankets	1.7	.1
Rugs:		
Cotton	.7	(1)
Axminster	4.6	.3
Felt base	2.0	.1
Living room suites	8.7	.5
Dinette suites:		
Oak	2.6	.1
Chrome	1.9	.1
Bedroom suites	6.8	.4
Sofa beds	1.3	.1
Bedsprings	2.7	.2
Mattresses	3.4	.2
Sewing machines, electric	1.8	.1
Toasters, electric	2.3	.1
Washing machines, electric	14.1	.8
Vacuum cleaners, electric	4.1	.2
Refrigerators, electric	15.8	.9
Stoves, cook	5.0	.3
Dinnerware, 53-piece set	3.9	.2
Pans, aluminum	2.8	.2
Brooms	.7	(1)
MISCELLANEOUS	100.0	32.9
Transportation	34.7	11.4
Automobiles	11.5	3.7
Tires	.7	.2
Gasoline	6.3	2.1
Motor oil	.5	.2
Auto repairs	2.1	.7
Auto insurance	2.0	.7
Auto license, fees and registration	.8	.3
Streetcar fares	7.3	2.4
Bus fares	1.4	.4
Railroad fares	2.1	.7
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued		
Medical care	15.7	5.2
Physicians:		
Office visit	2.0	.6
House visit	1.7	.5
Obstetrical care	.6	.2
Surgeons: Appendectomy	.4	.1
Specialist: Tonsillectomy	.4	.1
Dentist:		
Filling	2.4	.9
Extraction	.9	.3
Hospitals:		
Men's pay ward	.7	.2
Room	.9	.3
Group hospitalization	2.7	1.0
Optometrist: Eyeglasses complete	.7	.2
Medicine and drugs:		
Prescriptions	1.1	.4
Aspirin	.2	.1
Quinine	.1	(1)
Tincture of iodine	.3	.1
Milk of magnesia	.6	.2
Household operation	12.5	4.1
Laundry services	3.1	1.0
Domestic services	3.4	1.1
Telephone	2.2	.7
Postage	.4	.1
Water rent	.7	.2
Laundry soap:		
Bar	.8	.3
Granulated	1.1	.4
Toilet tissue	.8	.3
Recreation	17.6	5.8
Velocipedes	2.6	.9
Motion pictures: Adults	6.9	2.2
Newspapers	4.4	1.5
Television sets	2.6	.9
Radios: Table models	1.1	.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco:	12.3	4.0
Cigars	.5	.2
Cigarettes	6.1	1.9
Pipe tobacco	.3	.1
Beer	5.4	1.8
Personal care	7.2	2.4
Barber shop service, Haircuts: Men's	1.9	.7
Beauty shop service, Women's:		
Plain shampoos and waves	.8	.3
Permanent waves	.6	.2
Home permanent refills	.1	(1)
Toilet articles:		
Toilet soap	1.1	.3
Toothpaste	.9	.3
Face powder	.8	.3
Sanitary napkins	.6	.2
Razor blades	.4	.1

---

[1] 0.05 percent or less.

TABLE E-6: *Relative importance of major groups of goods and services in the consumers' price index after adjustment, by city, January, February, or March 1950*

City	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous							
							Total miscellaneous	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Household operation	Public transportation	Automobiles	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
Atlanta [1]	100.0	30.0	12.7	11.0	3.9	6.7	35.7	4.2	2.3	4.7	8.5	2.5	9.4	4.1
Baltimore [2]	100.0	33.6	11.7	13.0	4.4	6.2	31.1	3.8	2.3	5.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	4.0
Birmingham [3]	100.0	30.8	14.9	10.3	3.8	6.9	33.3	4.3	2.5	4.2	7.6	3.0	7.6	4.1
Boston [3]	100.0	36.1	11.8	12.1	6.1	4.1	29.8	5.3	2.4	5.0	4.0	4.8	4.4	3.9
Buffalo [3]	100.0	32.6	12.0	11.3	4.7	6.2	33.2	4.2	2.3	6.1	3.5	2.6	9.8	4.7
Chicago [3]	100.0	37.6	11.4	11.8	3.6	3.9	31.7	5.4	2.5	5.3	3.6	3.4	6.9	4.6
Cincinnati [3]	100.0	34.1	12.8	10.8	3.6	7.6	31.1	4.3	2.3	5.4	3.1	3.7	8.5	3.8
Cleveland [1]	100.0	32.2	13.3	10.8	4.2	7.1	32.4	5.1	2.4	4.6	2.9	3.3	10.5	3.6
Denver [3]	100.0	29.3	12.2	12.1	3.6	6.9	35.9	5.9	2.5	4.7	4.2	2.3	12.5	3.8
Detroit [3]	100.0	31.2	12.2	11.1	4.2	6.8	34.5	5.4	2.1	5.9	3.6	2.3	11.5	3.7
Houston [3]	100.0	30.1	13.6	11.1	2.0	7.8	35.4	6.3	2.6	6.1	5.3	2.0	9.9	3.2
Indianapolis [3]	100.0	29.1	12.6	10.9	5.0	8.4	34.0	4.2	2.2	5.1	2.9	2.5	13.3	3.8
Jacksonville [2]	100.0	29.5	12.5	10.8	3.4	6.1	37.7	4.0	2.4	4.6	9.4	2.6	10.3	4.4
Kansas City [3]	100.0	29.3	12.1	12.6	3.8	6.9	35.3	5.0	2.2	4.9	4.3	2.9	12.5	3.5
Los Angeles [3]	100.0	30.5	12.3	12.3	1.6	6.3	37.0	5.7	2.2	6.4	3.6	2.6	13.4	3.1
Manchester [3]	100.0	30.4	15.8	10.2	6.5	7.2	29.9	4.5	2.3	5.2	4.4	2.3	7.0	4.2
Memphis [2]	100.0	30.2	13.8	10.9	2.8	9.0	33.3	5.6	2.3	5.4	4.5	1.9	10.0	3.6
Milwaukee [1]	100.0	31.4	12.6	12.2	4.7	7.3	31.8	5.4	2.3	5.7	2.8	2.7	9.8	3.1
Minneapolis [2]	100.0	30.5	12.0	11.2	4.9	6.6	34.8	6.4	2.3	5.1	3.5	2.8	11.2	3.5
Mobile [2]	100.0	31.4	15.2	11.0	4.2	7.1	31.1	3.8	2.5	4.5	6.2	2.8	6.9	4.4
New Orleans [1]	100.0	36.0	13.8	11.6	3.0	5.4	30.2	3.4	2.5	5.1	5.2	4.2	5.9	3.9
New York [3]	100.0	36.2	13.9	11.9	3.0	4.0	31.0	4.9	2.4	7.0	4.1	4.4	3.3	4.9
Norfolk [1]	100.0	31.4	11.4	10.6	5.4	9.1	32.1	4.5	2.4	4.9	6.2	2.8	7.7	3.6
Philadelphia [3]	100.0	34.9	12.7	11.4	4.5	6.1	30.4	4.1	2.4	5.7	3.7	4.9	5.3	4.3
Pittsburgh [3]	100.0	32.5	14.2	11.5	3.5	6.8	31.5	5.4	2.4	5.1	3.2	4.2	7.0	4.2
Portland, Maine [2]	100.0	32.3	12.9	11.3	5.8	6.1	31.6	5.0	2.3	6.3	4.0	1.7	7.2	5.1
Portland, Oreg.[3]	100.0	30.8	11.6	11.0	3.2	6.2	37.2	7.0	2.2	6.0	3.5	2.4	13.1	3.0
Richmond [3]	100.0	32.8	14.0	10.9	5.4	5.6	31.3	6.3	2.3	5.0	6.0	2.5	6.5	2.7
St. Louis [2]	100.0	33.1	11.9	10.8	4.0	6.6	33.6	4.7	2.4	4.8	3.0	4.4	10.0	4.3
San Francisco [2]	100.0	33.1	12.8	11.0	1.3	4.5	37.3	6.7	2.3	7.1	5.1	3.3	9.6	3.2
Savannah [3]	100.0	30.9	14.3	11.0	4.1	7.2	32.5	4.3	2.6	4.9	6.4	3.2	7.0	4.1
Scranton [1]	100.0	36.3	15.1	11.7	4.9	6.5	25.5	5.2	2.4	3.9	2.8	2.0	5.5	3.7
Seattle [1]	100.0	32.0	11.5	11.5	3.5	5.5	36.0	7.7	2.3	5.9	3.9	3.3	9.3	3.6
Washington [1]	100.0	30.0	13.7	13.5	3.3	4.8	34.7	5.3	2.4	5.9	4.9	3.5	9.2	3.5

[1] February 1950.

[2] March 1950.

[3] January 1950.

Appendix F

TABLE F-1: *Percentage distribution of expenditures as of the survey date (1947, 1948, or 1949) and adjusted to 1950, by expenditure group: Wage earners and clerical workers, white families of 2 or more persons*

Group	Denver		Detroit		Houston		Manchester		Memphis		Richmond		Washington, D. C.	
	1948	1950	1948	1950	1948	1950	1947	1950	1949	1950	1947	1950	1947	1950
Food	30.0	29.5	32.3	32.5	32.0	30.2	32.8	30.6	29.2	29.4	34.4	31.8	31.4	29.7
Apparel	13.2	12.0	12.8	11.5	14.1	12.6	16.9	15.7	13.2	12.9	14.8	13.7	14.3	13.5
Housing	11.8	12.1	10.7	10.6	10.1	11.6	9.7	10.2	11.5	11.9	10.6	11.0	13.5	13.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.1	2.2	2.0	5.6	6.3	2.8	2.5	4.8	5.1	3.2	3.0
Household operation	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.5	5.1	5.3	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.8	6.3	4.7	5.2
Housefurnishings	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.3	9.0	8.8	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.9
Automobile transportation	11.4	12.7	11.2	11.9	9.4	10.8	6.1	7.0	11.8	11.3	6.5	7.7	8.1	9.8
Other transportation	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.5
Personal care	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
Medical care	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.5	6.3	6.5	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.7	5.4	5.4
Reading and recreation	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.5	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.1
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix G

TABLE G–1: *Summary of mean square tests of deviations*[1] *of estimated weights from survey weights, 6 cities*

	Food	Clothing	Housing			Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Furnishing and equipment	Household operation	Auto purchase and operation			Other transportation	Personal care	Medical care	Reading and recreation	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	All groups
			Total	Home owners' costs	Rent				Total	Auto purchase	Auto operation						
							MEAN SQUARE DEVIATIONS										
ll races—Final weights:																	
Adjusted to 100 percent	7.81	1.15	------	0.33	0.40	0.77	0.66	0.46	------	2.19	0.52	0.32	0.03	0.37	0.18	0.43	15.62
Before adjustment to 100 percent	6.56	1.39	------	.45	.51	.87	.89	.58	------	2.43	.55	.35	.03	.28	.13	.44	15.46
hite families—basic data:																	
Current index weights	[2]92.92	1.11	[2]4.09	------	------	5.10	3.64	.97	10.42	------	------	[2].60	[2].33	[2]4.54	[2]4.88	[2]2.50	131.10
1934–36 weights	7.46	2.88	21.52	------	------	14.40	5.56	.69	5.69	------	------	.34	.04	.84	3.43	1.53	64.38
6-city average 1950 weights	[3]6.14	2.20	.55	.36	.24	2.66	1.18	.95	5.46	------	------	[3].89	[4]*.02	[3]1.30	.22	.38	21.95
ata estimated by various methods:																	
Method A	*6.47	1.33	.89	.79	------	1.14	1.24	.84	3.44	*2.90	------	*.10	.04	.30	.62	.57	16.98
Method B	8.59	*1.22	2.31	------	------	*.78	*.84	*.60	6.24	------	------	.40	.27	*.23	*.11	*.35	21.94
Method C	6.16	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method D	6.29	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method E	------	1.38	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	.12	------	------	------	------	------
Method F	------	------	------	------	------	1.40	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method G	------	------	------	------	------	1.90	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method H	------	------	------	------	*.37	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method I	------	------	------	------	.56	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method J	------	------	------	*.29	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method K	------	------	------	3.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method L	------	------	------	2.82	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method M	------	------	------	3.49	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method N	------	------	------	10.10	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method O	------	------	1.53	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
l families—basic data:																	
6-city average 1950 weights (separately by race)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	[4]*.03	------	------	------	------
ata estimated by various methods:																	
Method A—with Negro as ratio to white	*6.56	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	*2.43	------	*.35	------	------	------	------	------
Method B—with Negro as ratio to white	8.31	*1.39	1.97	------	------	*.87	*.89	*.58	5.02	------	------	.44	.27	*.28	*.13	*.44	[5]20.59
Method A—computed directly	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method B—computed directly	8.19	.87	2.04	------	------	.69	.84	.37	5.12	------	------	.43	.28	.18	.19	.35	19.55
Method B—separately by race	8.10	1.55	1.99	------	------	.59	1.00	.36	4.87	------	------	.40	.27	.31	.23	.34	20.01
Method C—with Negro as ratio to white	6.38	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method D—computed directly	4.20	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method H—separately by race	------	------	------	------	*.51	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method J—with Negro as ratio to white	------	------	------	*.45	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method P—computed directly	8.55	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method R—computed directly	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	*.55	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method S—with Negro as ratio to white	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2.63	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method T—computed directly	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	4.46	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Method U—computed directly	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2.78	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Indicates selected method.

Denver, Detroit, Houston, Manchester, Memphis, Richmond. Wash- ton not included in tests since original and present index weights were ; strictly comparable with those for other cities.

White pattern compared with index weights for all races.

Estimate adjusted for significant difference between mean of 6 cities and an of 32 cities in 1934–36.

Average of 7 cities.

[5] For groups for which Method B was used for white families, combined estimates for white and Negro were calculated by this method despite the slightly higher mean square than by Method B computed directly for all races or separately by races. Tests for Negro families alone gave a much lower mean square for all groups when calculated as a ratio to white than when calculated separately by Method B.

NOTE.—Mean square tests were carried through only for those methods and groups which preliminary investigation by correlation analysis or other means indicated might be successful.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING METHODS

Method A: General—Ratio of change from 1934–36 6-city relative importance to 6-city 1950 relative importance × 1934–36 relative importance for city to be estimated.

Method B: General—Ratio of differences between 6-city current index relative importance and 6-city 1950 relative importance × current index relative importance of city to be estimated.

Method C: 6-City Regression—Individual city ratios of change in relative importance from 1934–36 (A) with change from 1935 to 1949 in State per capita income. Estimated ratios for city to be estimated applied to 1934–36 weight to obtain 1950 estimated relative importance.

Method D: 6-City Regression—*Food expenditures* for wage-earner clerical families, 6 cities, 1950, with city-county *OASI income*, 1948. Estimated dollar expenditures for food converted to percent of estimated total expenditures for wage-earner clerical-worker families. Total expenditure estimated from current index total cost-weights (1934–36 quantities × current prices) by ratio of 6-city actual expenditures to index cost weights.

Method E: 6-City Regression—Relative importance, 6 cities, 1950, with *population* in each city.

Method F: Same as E with *temperature* (degree days) in each city.

Method G: Multiple 6-City Regression—Relative importance, 6 cities, 1950, with *temperature* (degree days) and *percent of home owners* in each city.

Method H: Average rent for all families from *dwelling unit survey* adjusted to survey level, in each city, as a percent of estimated total expenditures for all families, calculated from index cost-weights in a manner similar to that of Method D.

Method I: Average rent (H) converted to a percent of estimated expenditures for families of wage-earner clerical workers (defined in Method D).

Method J: Estimated average expenditures for owned housing *by all families* calculated as the product of *7-city average 1950 costs per home owner*, and percent of home owners in each city from dwelling unit survey, converted to a percent of estimated total expenditures for all families (defined in Method D).

Method K: Housing *costs per home owner* estimated for each city by ratio of change from 1934–36 to 1950 for 6 cities (as for Method A). Estimated average expenditures for owned housing *by all families* calculated as product of estimated costs per home owner and percent of home owners (obtained from dwelling unit survey), and converted to percent of estimated total expenditures of all families (defined in Method D).

Method L: Same as K except with ratio of change from 1934–36 to *survey date*, i. e., not adjusted to 1950 as in K.

Method M: Same as K with home owner expenditures estimated for *wage-earner clerical-worker families* and converted to a percent of estimated total expenditures of wage-earner clerical-worker families.

Method N: 5-City Regression—Ratio of expenditures for home-owner costs (less repairs) to rent, 5 cities, 1950 (excluding Manchester) with OASI income, 1948. Home-owner costs calculated by applying the ratio derived from this regression to dwelling unit survey rent for each city. Repairs estimated by Method A. Total home-owner expenditures converted to a percent of estimated total expenditures for all families (defined in Method D).

Method O: Method A for home-owner costs and Method H for rent.

Method P: 6-City Regression—Average food expenditures for wage-earner clerical-worker families, 1950, 6 cities, with State per capita income. Food expenditures converted to percent of estimated total expenditures of wage-earner clerical-worker families (defined in Method D).

Method R: 6-City Regression—Expenditures for auto operation from all families, 6 cities, 1950, with percent of families owning cars. Latter estimated for each city from car registrations, reduced by 6-city ratio of survey data to registration data. Expenditures converted to percent of estimated total expenditures of all families (defined in Method D).

Method S: Estimates of relative importance by Method A adjusted by ratio of deviations from survey data (1950) to average change in State per capita income from 1935 to 1949.

Method T: Dollar expenditures estimated by series of ratios and regressions, using percent of families owning cars estimated from survey data for 6 cities and car registrations for all cities, survey data on average expenditures in 6 cities and State per capita income in all cities. Expenditures converted to percent of estimated total expenditures for all families (defined in Method D).

Method U: Multiple 6-city regression with zero intercept—average expenditures for auto purchase for all families, 1950, with percent of families owning cars estimated from 1949 car registrations reduced to survey percent and 1949 State per capita income. Expenditures converted to percent of estimated total expenditures for all families (defined in Method D).

Appendix H

TABLE H–1: *Grouping of family expenditure data used in obtaining weights for various indexes, by group*

FOOD INDEX

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
Cereals and bakery products	
Cereals:	
Flour, wheat	Flour, wheat.
Flour mixes	
Ready-to-bake biscuits	
Uncooked wheat cereal	
Macaroni, etc	
Corn flakes	Corn flakes.
Other ready-to-eat cereals	
Corn meal	Corn meal.
Rice	Rice.
Rolled oats	Rolled oats.
Other uncooked cereals	
Cornstarch, popcorn	Weighted average of prices for all priced cereals.
Bakery products:	
Bread	Bread, white.
Crackers	
Plain rolls	
Cookies	Vanilla cookies.
Cake	Layer cake.
Pies	
Doughnuts, sweet rolls, pastry	Weighted average of prices for vanilla cookies and layer cake.
Other bakery products	Weighted average of prices for all priced bakery products.
Meats, poultry, and fish	
Beef:	
All beefsteak	Round steak.
Rib roast	Rib roast.
Chuck roast	Chuck roast.
Other roast	Weighted average of prices for rib and chuck roast.
Hamburger	Hamburger.
Stew meat	
Frankfurters	Frankfurters.
Bologna	
Smoked sausage	
Cold cuts	
Corned, dried beef, etc	Weighted average of prices for all priced beef and frankfurters.
All veal	Veal cutlets.
Pork:	
All chops	Pork chops.
Fresh pork	
Fresh ham	
Bacon	Bacon, sliced.
Smoked or cured ham	Ham, whole.
Picnics (shoulder)	
Butts, etc	
Salt pork	Salt pork.
Liver	Weighted average of prices for all priced beef, frankfurters, veal and pork.
All lamb	Lamb, leg.
Tongue, heart, etc., canned, frozen, and other meats.	Weighted average of prices for all priced meats.
Meats, poultry, and fish—Continued	
All poultry	Frying chickens, New York dressed, and dressed and drawn.
Game	Weighted average of prices for all priced meats and poultry.
Fish:	
All fresh or frozen fish	Fish, fresh or frozen.
All canned fish	Salmon, pink.
Cured, smoked, other fish	Weighted average of prices for all priced fish.
Dairy products	
Butter	Butter.
Cheese and cheese spreads	Cheese.
Fresh milk	Milk, fresh, delivered and grocery.
Buttermilk	
Skimmed milk	
Chocolate milk	
Cream	
Ice cream	Ice cream.
Evaporated milk	Milk, evaporated.
Condensed milk	
Powdered milk	
Other dairy products	Weighted average of prices for all priced dairy products.
Eggs	
Eggs	Eggs, fresh.
Fruits and vegetables	
Fresh fruits and vegetables:	
Fresh fruits:	
Apples	Apples.
Bananas	Bananas.
Oranges	Oranges.
Lemons	
Grapefruit	
All other fresh fruits and all fresh fruit juices.	Weighted average of prices for all priced fresh fruits.
Fresh vegetables:	
Beans, green, wax, lima	Beans, green, fresh.
Cabbage	Cabbage.
Carrots	Carrots.
Lettuce	Lettuce.
Onions, dry and green	Onions.
Potatoes	Potatoes.
Sweetpotatoes	Sweetpotatoes.
Tomatoes	Tomatoes.
All other fresh vegetables	Weighted average of prices for all priced fresh vegetables.
Frozen fruits and vegetables:	
Strawberries	Strawberries, frozen.
Orange juice, concentrated	Orange juice, concentrated, frozen.
Other frozen fruits and juices	Weighted average of prices for frozen strawberries and orange juice.
All frozen vegetables	Peas, frozen.

TABLE H-1: *Grouping of family expenditure data used in obtaining weights for various indexes, by group*—Continued

FOOD INDEX—Continued

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
Fruits and vegetables—Continued	
Canned fruits and vegetables:	
Canned fruits:	
Peaches	Peaches, canned.
Pineapple	Pineapple, canned.
All other canned fruits and fruit juices.	Weighted average of prices for all priced canned fruits.
Canned vegetables:	
All canned corn	Corn, canned, cream style.
Tomatoes and tomato products.	Tomatoes, canned.
Peas	Peas, canned.
All other canned vegetables and vegetable juices and soups.	Weighted average of prices for canned corn, tomatoes, and peas.
All baby foods	Baby foods, strained.
Dried fruits and vegetables:	
Prunes	Prunes, dried.
Apricots	
Raisins, etc	
Navy beans	Navy beans.
Other beans	
Peanuts	
Other dried fruits, vegetables, and nuts.	Weighted average of prices for all priced dried fruits and vegetables.
Beverages	
Coffee	Coffee.
Tea	
Cocoa	

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
Beverages—Continued	
Cola drinks	Cola drinks.
Other carbonated drinks	
Malted milk, other nonalcoholic beverages.	Weighted average of prices for all priced beverages.
Fats and oils	
Lard	Lard.
Beef suet, etc	
Vegetable shortening	Shortening, hydrogenated.
Other shortening	
Salad and cooking oils	
Salad dressing, cooked	Salad dressing, cooked.
Mayonnaise	
Other special dressing	
Margarine	Margarine.
Peanut butter, other fats and oils	Weighted average of prices for all fats and oils.
Sugar and sweets	
All sugar	Sugar, white.
Apple butter	Grape jelly.
Jellies	
Jams	
Preserves	
All other sweets	Weighted average of prices for all priced sugar and sweets.
Miscellaneous	
Prepared foods, all miscellaneous and other foods.	Weighted average of prices for all priced food items.

APPAREL INDEX

MEN'S APPAREL	
Wool	
Overcoats, full length or fingertip length.	Overcoats.
Snow suits	
Ski suits	
Topcoats	Topcoats.
All 3 and 4 piece wool suits	Suits: 14-15 oz. medium quality; 13-13½ oz., medium quality; 13-13½ oz., inexpensive quality.
2 piece heavy wool suits	
Wool sport coats	
2 piece light wool suits	Suits, tropical.
Dress slacks	Slacks, dress.
Trousers, wool	
Slacks, knickers	
Sweaters, wool, pull-over and coat style	Sweaters.
Sweaters, rayon and cotton	
Cotton	
Suits, cotton	Suits, cotton.
Trousers, slacks, dress, cotton	
Trousers, work, cotton, cotton and wool.	Trousers, work.
Uniforms, costumes	
Overalls, bib style or waistband, dungarees, overall jumpers	Overalls.
Jackets and coveralls	
Special work clothing	
Shirts, work, cotton	Shirts, work.
Shirts, sport, wool or cotton, woven or knit.	
Gloves, work	Gloves, work.
Shirts, business and dress	Shirts, business, nationally advertised and not nationally advertised.

MEN'S APPAREL—Continued	
Cotton—Continued	
Pajamas	Pajamas.
Nightshirts	
Shorts, woven or knit	Shorts, 100 x 60 and 80 x 60.
Briefs	
Undershirts, light and heavy	Undershirts.
Other underwear	
Union suits	Union suits.
Heavy drawers	
Socks, cotton	Socks, dress, cotton.
Rayon and nylon	
Suits, rayon	Suits, rayon.
Trousers, slacks, dress, other than wool and cotton	
Slack suits, etc	
Socks, rayon, dress	Socks, dress, rayon.
Socks, other than cotton and rayon	
Other apparel	
Jackets, leather melton cloth, wool, and other than wool, water repellent.	Jackets, leather.
Raincoats	
Hats, felt, straw, cotton, wool, rayon	Hats, felt.
Caps, helmets	
Footwear	
Shoes, street or dress	Shoes, street, medium quality. Shoes, street, inexpensive.
Shoes, sport and athletic	Shoes, work.
Houseslippers	
Shoes, work, regular; work, safety	

TABLE H-1: *Grouping of family expenditure data used in obtaining weights for various indexes, by group*—Continued

APPAREL INDEX—Continued

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
MEN'S APPAREL—Continued	
Footwear—Continued	
Protective rubber footwear: Rubbers, arctics, galoshes, boots.	Rubbers.
Sandals, play shoes, sneakers, loafers, etc.	
Miscellaneous	
Shorts, bathing suits, bathrobes, lounging robes, athletic supporters, handkerchiefs, dress gloves, ties, accessories, jewelry, etc.	Weighted average of prices for all priced items in the men's apparel group.
WOMEN'S APPAREL	
Wool	
Coats, wool, heavy, dress with fur	Coats, fur-trimmed with and without interlining.
Coats, wool, heavy, dress, no fur	Coats, sport, heavy, with and without interlining.
Coats, wool, heavy, sport	
Snow suits, ski suits	
Leggings, ski pants	
Sweaters	
Raincoats or rain jackets	
Coats, wool, light, sport	Coats, sport, lightweight wool.
Coats, wool, light, dress	
Coats, other than wool	
Suits, wool	Suits, wool.
Skirts, wool	
Jackets	
Suits, other than wool	
Skirts, rayon or cotton	
Dresses, wool, street	Dresses, wool.
Cotton	
Dresses, cotton, street	Dresses, street.
Cotton housedresses	Housedresses.
Aprons, smocks, etc.	
Special work clothing	
Uniforms, costumes, etc.	
Nightgowns, cotton and other than rayon.	Nightgowns.
Pajamas, cotton or wool	
Gloves, other than leather	Gloves, fabric.
Rayon, nylon, and silk	
All blouses and shirts	Blouses, rayon.
Dresses, street:	Dresses: Street, rayon, prints, medium and inexpensive quality. Street, rayon, solid colors, medium and inexpensive quality. Street, spun rayon, gabardine. Wash, pigmented rayon, prints.
Rayon and silk	
Cotton and rayon	
Formal and semiformal	
Jumpers	
Sport slacks, slack suits	
Shorts, play suits	
Bathing suits, etc.	
Slips and petticoats, rayon and nylon, other than rayon.	Slips, rayon.
Vests, undershirts	
Nightgowns, rayon or silk	Nightgowns, rayon.
Pajamas, silk	
Robes, bathrobes, etc.	
All panties, bloomers and briefs	Panties, rayon.
Other underwear	
Hose, rayon, plain and mesh	Hose, nylon, 45 gauge, 30 denier. Hose, nylon, 51 gauge, 15 denier.
Hose, other	
Anklets, cotton	
Hose, nylon, plain and mesh	
Anklets, other than cotton	
WOMEN'S APPAREL—Continued	
Other apparel	
Coats, fur	Coats, fur.
Fur scarfs, muffs, etc.	
Corsets	Girdles.
Girdles	
Garter belts	
Brassieres	
Gloves, leather	Gloves, leather.
Footwear	
Shoes, oxford, street, dress, sport, work.	Shoes, street, oxford.
Oxfords and ties	
Loafers, other leather shoes	
Nonleather shoes	
Athletic shoes, play shoes	
Beach shoes, sneakers	
Houseslippers	
Rubbers, boots, etc.	
Shoes, pumps, sandals, straps	Shoes, street, pump.
Miscellaneous	
Felt hats, straw hats, other hats; head scarfs, etc., handbags, leather; other handbags, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, belts, accessories, jewelry, etc.	Weighted average of prices for all priced items in the women's apparel group.
BOYS' APPAREL	
Wool	
All wool suits	Suits.
Wool sport coats	
Trousers, dress, wool	Slacks.
Overcoats	Mackinaws, wool, mixture.
Topcoats	
Jackets, wool or melton cloth, leather, other	
Sweaters, wool, coat style or pull-over; rayon, cotton, other	
Snow suits, ski suits	
Raincoats	
Cotton	
Slacks, knickers, short pants, trousers, cotton or rayon	Slacks.
Work or dress, cotton suit	
Slacksuit, trunks, bathing suits	
Overalls, bib style, waist band; dungarees, overall jumpers and jackets	Jeans.
Coveralls	
Special work clothing	
Uniforms, etc.	
Shirts, dress and school	Shirts, sport, short and long sleeves.
Shirts, work cotton; sport shirt woven, cotton, wool and other	
Pajamas	
Nightshirts	
Bathrobes	
Shirts, sport, knit	Shirts, polo, short and long sleeves.
Shorts, woven; briefs, knit	Shorts.
Drawers, heavy	
Undershirts, light or heavy	
Unionsuits	
Other underwear	
Footwear	
All shoes, slippers, boots, rubbers, etc.	Shoes, oxfords.
Miscellaneous	
Cotton, wool, rayon, felt hats; caps, helmets; cotton, rayon, other socks; handkerchiefs, ties, belts, accessories, jewelry, etc., gloves	Weighted average of prices for all priced items in the boys' apparel group.

TABLE H-1: *Grouping of family expenditure data used in obtaining weights for various indexes, by group*—Continued

APPAREL INDEX—Continued

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
GIRLS' APPAREL	
Wool	
Coats, wool, other	Coats, wool, with and without interlining.
Suits, wool, other	
Skirts, wool, rayon and/or cotton	
Snow suits, ski suits	
Leggings, ski pants	
ackets, sweaters, raincoats	
Cotton	
Dresses; cotton, wool, rayon or silk, cotton and rayon	Dresses.
All slips and petticoats	Slips.
Vests, undershirts	
Nightgowns	
All pajamas, robes, etc	
All panties, bloomers, briefs	Panties.
Other underwear	
All anklets and stockings	Anklets.
Footwear	
All shoes, sandals, sneakers, house slippers, rubbers, galoshes, and other protective footwear.	Shoes, oxfords.
GIRLS' APPAREL—Continued	
Miscellaneous	
Felt, straw, cloth hats; head scarfs, bands, etc.; girdles, garter belts, brassieres; leather gloves; leather and other handbags; umbrellas, belts and accessories, jewelry, etc., other gloves and mittens, other clothing.	Weighted average of prices for all priced items in the girls' apparel group.
INFANTS' APPAREL	
All infants' clothing	Diapers.
MATERIALS AND SERVICES	
All dry cleaning, pressing, storage, blocking, seamstress, tailor, repair, dyeing, dry cleaning fluid, etc., except household furnishings.	Dry cleaning and pressing.
Men's and boys' shoe repairs, shines, cleaning, etc.	Men's half soles and heels.
Women's and girls' shoe repairs, shines, cleaning, etc.	Women's heel lifts.
Yard goods, yarn, findings	Yard goods: rayon crepe, percale.

FUEL,[1] ELECTRICITY, AND REFRIGERATION INDEX

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
Coal: Anthracite [1]	Coal: Anthracite: Pennsylvania, white ash: Stove. Chestnut. Pea. Buckwheat No. 1.
Coal: Bituminous [2]	Coal: Bituminous: Low and medium volatile: Lump. Egg. Stove. Nut. Stoker. Run of mine. High volatile, Eastern: Lump. Egg. Nut. Stoker. High volatile, Western: Lump. Egg. Nut. Stoker. Lignite: Lump. Bituminous processed fuels: Fireballs, solorite, etc.
Coke [3]	Coke: Nut. Egg.
Briquets [3]	Briquets.
Wood [4]	Wood: Cordwood, soft.
awdust	Sawdust.
Fuel oil [5]	Fuel oil: Kerosene. Range oil. Fuel oil No. 1. Fuel oil No. 2. Fuel oil No. 100. Fuel oil No. 200.
Gas	Gas: Residential heating (million B. t. u.). Other than residential heating: 10.6 therms—range. 19.6 therms—range and manual type water heater. 30.6 therms—range, automatic storage tank or instantaneous water heater. 40.6 therms—range, automatic storage tank or instantaneous water heater and refrigerator.
Electricity	Electricity: 25 kw. hr. / 40 kw. hr. Lighting and small appliances. 100 kw. hr., lighting, appliances, and refrigeration. 250 kw. hr., lighting, appliances, refrigerators, and range.
Ice	Ice: Delivered. Cash and carry.

[1] Because of considerable variation between cities and regions in the type of fuel used this diagram shows all items of fuel as being priced with the general pattern of imputation shown in the succeeding footnotes.

[2] Weight for anthracite, when not priced, is generally imputed to bituminous coal. Weight for bituminous coal, when not priced, is generally imputed to anthracite.

[3] Weight for coke and briquets is generally imputed to anthracite and/or bituminous coal. If coal is not priced, the weight is prorated over the heating fuels subgroup (heating fuels subgroup includes all priced fuel, light, and refrigeration items except ice, electricity, and gas used for other than space heating).

[4] Weight for wood is generally prorated over the heating fuels subgroup.

[5] Weight for fuel oils not priced is generally imputed to kerosene; when kerosene is not priced, the weight is prorated to electricity, gas, and coal. Weight for kerosene is imputed to fuel oils or, if they are not priced, to electricity, gas, and coal.

TABLE H–1: *Grouping of family expenditure data used in obtaining weights for various indexes, by group*—Continued

HOUSEFURNISHINGS INDEX

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
Furniture	
Living room suites	Living room suites, medium and inexpensive quality.
Chairs	
Dinette sets	Dinette set, chrome.
Kitchen furniture	
Dining room suites	Dining room suites, medium quality.
Buffets	
China cabinets	
Benches	
Stools	
Hassocks	
Bedroom suites	Bedroom suites, medium and inexpensive quality.
Dressers	
Chests	
Vanities	
Desks	Weighted average of prices for bedroom and dining room suites.
Bookcases	
Record cabinets	
Tables	
Bedsprings	Bedsprings, coil.
Beds	
Cots	
Cribs	
Porch, garden, and other furniture	Weighted average of prices for dinette sets, dining room suites, bedroom suites, bedsprings.
Sofas	Sofa beds.
Sofa beds	
Studio couches	
Textile furnishings	
Carpet, rugs	Rugs, Axminster. Rugs, cotton.
Linoleum	Rugs, felt base.
Mattresses	Mattresses, innerspring construction.
Pillows	
Blankets	Blankets: 100 percent virgin wool.
Comforters	
Quilts	
Towels	Towels, cotton, terry.
Curtains	Curtains, cotton marquisette.
Draperies	
Slip covers	
Yard goods for—	
curtains, tablecovers	
bedspreads, couch covers	
Textile furnishings—Continued	
Sheets	Sheets, muslin.
Pillow cases	
Table linen	
Bath mats, table pads, yarn, trimmings, etc	Weighted average of prices of al priced textile furnishings.
Other household textiles	
Household appliances	
Refrigerators, mechanical and ice	Refrigerators, electric.
Deep freeze unit	
Washing machines	Washing machines, electric.
Mechanical dryers	
Sewing machines	Sewing machines, electric.
Vacuum cleaners	Vacuum cleaners, electric.
Irons	Toaster, electric.
Hot plate	
Small electrical equipment	
Cook stoves	Cook stoves, gas.
Electric light bulbs	Weighted average of prices of all priced household appliances.
Fans, electric	
Canning equipment	
Carpet sweepers	
Ironing machines	
Heating stoves, heaters	
Typewriters	
Other housefurnishings	
Dishes	Dinnerware.
Glassware	
Flatware	
Serving dishes, bowls, pitchers, kitchen crockery and glassware	
Brooms, brushes, mops, pails, etc	Brooms.
Pots, pans	Pans, aluminum.
Pressure cooker	
Wash tub, board, wringer boiler, etc	Weighted average of prices of dinnerware, brooms, aluminum pans.
Ironing board	
Clothes basket	
Other kitchen equipment	
Miscellaneous	
All other household equipment	Weighted average of prices of all priced items in housefurnishings index.

MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

Transportation: Automobile	
Automobile purchase	Automobiles, delivered price: Ford. Chevrolet. Plymouth.
Gasoline	Gasoline, regular.
Oil and lubricants	Motor oil.
Tires and recaps	Tires, balloon 6.00 x 16.
Tubes	
Repairs, parts, servicing, etc	Chassis lubrication. Front end suspension. Major brake adjustment.
All insurance	Automobile insurance, public liability, bodily injury and property damage.
Drivers' and automobile licenses and taxes	Automobile licenses and fees for Ford, Plymouth, and Chevrolet.
Transportation: Automobile—Continued	
Parking and garage rent	Weighted average of prices of all priced items of automobile transportation.
Other operating expenses	
Transportation: Other than automobile	
Interurban public transportation	Railroad fares.
Plane fares	
Local public transportation	Streetcar: Cash. Token, ticket. Weekly pass. Bus: Cash. Token, ticket. Weekly pass.
Rent for an automobile	Weighted average of prices of railroad, streetcar and bus fares.
Shared car pool expenses	
Taxi fares	
Motorcycles, boats, etc	
Other transportation expenses	

TABLE H–1: *Grouping of family expenditure data used in obtaining weights for various indexes, by group*—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS INDEX—Continued

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
Medical care	
oup hospitalization	Group hospitalization.
ysicians', surgeons', and specialists' fees	Physician: Office visits. House visits. Obstetrical case. Surgeon: appendectomy. Specialist: tonsillectomy.
ental care	Dentist: Usual fee for an adult. Filling. Extraction.
ospital care	Hospital rates: Men's pay ward. Semiprivate room. Private room.
culist, optometrist, eye care including glasses	Optometrist: eyeglasses complete, including examination.
roup medical care	Weighted average of prices of all priced items of medical care, excluding drugs and prescriptions.
ombined hospital bills	
rescriptions and drugs	Prescriptions, nonnarcotic capsules. Prescriptions, narcotic. Aspirin. Quinine. Iodine. Milk of magnesia.
steopath, chiropractor, faith healer	Weighted average of prices of all priced items of medical care.
linic care	
boratory tests and X-rays	
ursing care	
ppliances and supplies	
ther medical care	
Recreation	
ewspaper	Newspapers: On the street. Delivered to home.
agazines	
ooks (excluding school and technical)	
ooks, rental and library fees	
ther reading expenses	
ovies and other paid admissions	Motion-picture admissions, adults.
adios	Radio, table model.
adio-phonograph combination sets	
honographs	
hildren's toys and play equipment	Velocipede.
elevision sets	Television sets.
elevision combination sets	
stallation and service	
thletic clothing	Weighted average of prices of all priced recreation items excluding television sets.
ianos and other musical instruments	
epairs of musical instruments	
honograph records, sheet music	
obbies	
ets, etc	
hotographic equipment	
ues to social clubs, etc	
quipment, fees, licenses for games, etc.	

Family expenditures for—	Represented in the index by—
Personal care	
Haircuts	Barber services, men's haircuts.
Shaves	
Beauty shop services, waves and shampoos.	Beauty shop services, shampoo and wave set.
Permanent waves	Beauty shop services, permanent wave.
Manicures and other services	Weighted average of prices of priced beauty shop services.
Home permanent supplies	Home permanent wave refill.
Toilet soap	Toilet soap.
Toothpaste	Toothpaste.
Mouthwashes	
Shaving soap	
Shampoos	
Cosmetics, perfumes, etc	Face powder.
Cleansing tissues, sanitary supplies	Sanitary napkins.
Brushes, combs, razors, files, etc	Razor blades.
Household operations	
Telephone	Telephone rates, per month.
Telegraph	
Wages and tips to maids, baby sitters, etc.	Domestic service, day workers.
Child care	
Laundry and dry cleaning (excluding clothing) sent out.	Laundry service, thrifty. Laundry service, economy.
Laundry and cleaning supplies	Laundry soap, yellow, wrapped. Laundry soap, granulated.
Paper products	Toilet paper.
Postage	Postage.
Water rent	Water rents.
Water-softening service	
Stationery, pencils, ink	Weighted average of prices of all priced items in the household operations group.
Moving expenses	
Freight and express	
Other household operations (excluding flower seeds, bulbs, fertilizers).	
Garbage disposal	
Servicing and repair of equipment	
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	
Cigars	Cigars.
Cigarettes	Cigarettes.
Other tobacco and smokers' supplies	Pipe tobacco.
Alcoholic beverages	Beer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952

342b
1040

ourly Earnings by Industry
elected Wage Areas
anuary 1950 to January 1951

[From the Monthly Labor Review
of the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
June, September, October, and December
1950, and February, March, April, June,
and July 1951 issues.]

Bulletin No. 1040

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price 20 cents

Return this book on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below.

University of Illinois Library

Dec. 28

AUG -9 1955

L161—H41

331
Un342b
no. 1040

DEC 20 1951 M. SMITH

Rec'd 15 Dec 51 Direct no 1040 1st cop

Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1951.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a publication which contains brief summaries of straight-time hourly earnings for a limited number of occupations in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The studies were made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the period from January 1950 to January 1951 in the leading localities for the industries selected. They were part of the Industry Wage Studies program of the Division of Wage Statistics. The studies were conducted by the Branch of Industry Wage Studies under the direction of Harry Ober.

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

HON. MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

Contents

Page

Glassware manufacture: Earnings in January 1950 — 1

Earnings in paint and varnish manufacture, April 1950 — 3

Woolen and worsted textiles: Earnings in May 1950 — 5

Cotton and rayon textiles: Earnings in April 1950 — 7

Workers' earnings in ferrous foundries, 1950 — 11

Department and women's ready-to-wear stores: Earnings 1950 — 13

Women's and misses' dresses: Earnings in August 1950 — 16

Footwear manufacture: Earnings in September 1950 — 18

Hosiery manufacture: Earnings in October 1950 — 21

Wood-furniture manufacturing: Earnings in October 1950 — 24

Effects of 75-cent minimum: wood-furniture industry — 26

Effects of 75-cent minimum: men's seamless hosiery industry — 28

Machinery manufacture: Earnings in January 1951 — 31

Glassware Manufacture: Earnings in January 1950[1]

HOURLY EARNINGS of hand pressers in the pressed- and blown-glassware industry in January 1950, averaged $2.18 in Ohio, $2.12 in southwestern Pennsylvania (Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland counties), and $1.98 in West Virginia.[2] Blowers also had comparatively high earnings, averaging $2.05 an hour in West Virginia, $1.98 in the Pennsylvania area studied, and $1.84 in Ohio. Carry-in boys received the lowest earnings among the selected occupations of men. Their hourly averages were 93 cents in West Virginia, 97 cents in Ohio, and $1.04 in southwestern Pennsylvania. Men in only one other occupation—janitors, in West Virginia—averaged less than $1 an hour. Women selectors, numerically the most important occupation in two of the three areas studied in pressed- and blown-glassware manufacturing, had average hourly earnings of $1 in Ohio, 97 cents in southwestern Pennsylvania, and 90 cents in West Virginia.

For two-thirds of the selected occupations in pressed and blown glassware, Ohio (where a larger proportion of the establishments produce machine-made ware) had higher average earnings than the Pennsylvania area. In West Virginia (where hand-made ware predominates), occupational average earnings were generally lower than in the other two areas.

In the glass-container industry, metal-mold makers had the highest average earnings—$1.77 an hour in Indiana and $1.75 in southwestern New Jersey (Salem and Cumberland counties). Janitors were the lowest paid of the selected men's occupations, averaging $1.01 and $1.04, in the respective areas. Women selectors averaged 96 cents in Indiana and $1.04 an hour in the New Jersey area. Occupational average earnings in the glass-container industry were generally somewhat lower in Indiana than in the two New Jersey counties.

Earnings in January 1950, compared with those reported in a similar study in January 1949, show that hourly averages remained approximately the same or rose somewhat in about half of the plant occupations in the 5 areas. For the remainder of the occupations earnings decreased, typically less than 5 percent. This decline does not necessarily indicate reductions in wage rates. About a third of the workers in the plants studied were paid on an incentive basis; earnings of such workers are affected by changes in work flow, individual productivity, and other factors. Labor turn-over and other related conditions may also influence earnings levels.

Among three office jobs studied, that of general stenographers usually ranked highest, with area average hourly earnings ranging from 98 cents to $1.14. Average earnings of pay-roll clerks ranged from 96 cents to $1.08; those of clerk-typists averaged 92 cents in 3 areas and 94 cents an hour in the other area for which data were available.

Straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected occupations and areas, in pressed and blown glassware and glass-container manufacturing, January 1950

Occupation and sex	Pressed and blown glassware			Glass containers	
	Ohio	Southwestern Pennsylvania[2]	West Virginia	Indiana	Southwestern New Jersey[3]
Plant occupations, men					
Batchmixers	$1.25	$1.14	$1.08	$1.15	(4)
Blowers	1.84	1.98	2.05	------	------
Carry-in boys	.97	1.04	.93	------	------
Cutters, decorative	1.47	(4)	1.50	------	------
Electricians, maintenance	1.45	1.41	1.44	1.41	(4)
Forming-machine operators	1.88	1.69	(4)	1.58	$1.69
Gatherers:					
Blow-pipe	1.49	1.70	1.66	------	------
Pressed-ware punty	1.93	1.89	1.74	------	------
Grinders, glassware	1.34	(4)	1.06	------	------
Janitors	1.06	1.05	.99	1.01	1.04
Lehr tenders	1.30	1.14	1.10	1.14	(4)
Machinists, maintenance	1.67	1.55	(4)	(4)	1.59
Mechanics, maintenance	1.64	1.40	(4)	1.43	1.52
Mold makers, metal	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.75
Pressers, glassware, hand	2.18	2.12	1.98	------	------
Truckers, hand	1.12	1.08	1.08	(4)	1.19
Warming-in boys	1.05	1.09	1.09	------	------
Plant occupations, women					
Assemblers, cartons	(4)	(4)	.84	.95	1.17
Cutters, decorative	(4)	(4)	1.19	------	------
Grinders, glassware	1.10	(4)	.88	------	------
Selectors	1.00	.97	.90	.96	1.04
Silk-screen decorators	1.32	(4)	(4)	------	------
Wrappers	(4)	.92	.88	------	------
Office occupations, women					
Clerks, pay-roll	.96	.96	1.05	1.08	(4)
Clerk-typists	.92	.92	.92	.94	(4)
Stenographers, general	1.05	.98	1.04	1.14	(4)

[1] Exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] The Pennsylvania area consists of Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland counties.

[3] The New Jersey area consists of Salem and Cumberland counties.

[4] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

Related Wage Practices

A work schedule of 40 hours a week was most common. It applied to 10 of the 13 glass-container establishments and to more than three-fourths of the 43 pressed- and blown-glassware plants studied. Second-shift operations were reported in more than two-thirds of the plants producing pressed and blown glassware; additional shifts were also worked in about a fourth of the establishments in this branch of the industry. All glass-container plants operated on the basis of more than two shifts. Very few establishments in either division of the glassware industry provided premium pay for night work.

Paid holidays, typically six or seven in number, were granted to office workers in virtually all establishments studied. Plant workers in all glass-container plants received three holidays, but paid-holiday provisions were almost nonexistent for plant workers in pressed- and blown-glassware establishments surveyed.

Vacations with pay were provided for almost a plant and office workers. The most common provisions after 1 year of service were 1 week fo plant workers and 2 weeks for office employees Plant workers in all glass-container plants, a well as several pressed- and blown-glasswar establishments, received at least 2 weeks of vacation after 5 years of service.

---

[1] By Fred W. Mohr of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Dat were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau' regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and relate practices for each of the areas studied is available on request.

[2] The pressed- and blown-glassware industry, surveyed in 3 areas, include the manufacture of hand- and machine-made tableware, cooking and ovenware, illuminating glassware, and technical, scientific, and industrial glassware. The glass-container industry, studied in 2 areas, includes establishments manufacturing glass containers for commercial packing and bottling and for home canning. In January 1950, approximately 27,500 workers wer employed in the industry divisions surveyed in the 5 areas. Plants employing fewer than 21 workers were excluded from the study.

Earnings in Paint and Varnish Manufacture, April 1950 [1]

AVERAGE EARNINGS of paint and varnish plant workers exceeded $1.40 an hour, during April 1950, in half of 12 important areas of manufacture. On a city basis, the levels of hourly earnings ranged from $1.21 in Louisville, Ky., to $1.63 in San Francisco. Boston and Pittsburgh were the only other cities in which plant workers averaged less than $1.30.

Men in April 1950 comprised over 90 percent of the labor force in this industry. In a majority of the areas they averaged at least $1.50 an hour in April 1950, as tinters, general utility maintenance men, technicians, and varnish makers.

Women labelers and packers were reported in 10 of the 12 cities and earned, on the average, from 93 cents an hour in Pittsburgh to $1.41 in San Francisco. Average earnings below $1 an hour were also recorded for this occupation in Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Women hand bookkeepers and general stenographers averaged $1 or more an hour in all of the cities studied. The levels of earnings for hand bookkeepers ranged from $1.15 in St. Louis to $1.58 in Chicago; for general stenographers, from $1 in Boston to $1.37 in New York City. Among the office jobs studied, clerk-typists had the lowest earnings, city averages varying from 87 cents to $1.16 an hour.

Comparisons of job averages in April 1950 with those reported in a similar study in November 1948 showed that rates in general rose during the 17-month period, increases from 5 to 10 percent being the most common. These increases undoubtedly reflect the combined influence during this period of general wage-rate adjustments, adjustments in particular occupational rates, increases to individuals for merit or length of service, and other factors that affect earnings levels.

Related Wage Practices

Operations on a day-shift basis only were reported by about 6 of every 7 plants studied. In plants having late-shift operations, the most common differential paid for second-shift work was 5 cents an hour and for third-shift 10 cents. A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was, with few exceptions, applicable to all plant workers in the selected areas.

Generally, 6 paid holidays a year were granted to both plant and office workers. In New York City, the majority of the establishments provided for 11 paid holidays.

Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in paint and varnish manufacturing in selected areas, April 1950

Occupation and sex	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Los Angeles	Louisville	Newark—Jersey City	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	San Francisco
All plant occupations												
All workers	$1.28	$1.41	$1.41	$1.48	$1.34	$1.21	$1.44	$1.33	$1.41	$1.27	$1.30	$1.63
Men	1.30	1.43	1.45	1.50	1.35	(2)	1.45	1.34	1.42	1.30	1.34	1.64
Women	1.09	1.16	.99	1.29	1.02	(2)	1.29	1.16	1.01	.92	1.07	1.44
Selected plant occupations												
Men:												
Labelers and packers	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.49	1.27	1.11	1.36	1.29	1.23	1.35	1.31	1.56
Maintenance men, general utility	1.48	1.75	1.57	1.67	1.72	1.44	1.57	1.53	1.43	1.44	1.45	(2)
Mixers	1.31	1.40	1.43	1.52	1.37	1.26	1.44	1.37	1.35	1.39	1.25	1.59
Technicians	1.44	1.51	1.57	1.55	1.67	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.19	1.51	1.49	1.72
Tinters	1.42	1.65	1.64	1.65	1.49	1.39	1.61	1.50	1.54	1.43	1.54	1.77
Truckers, hand	1.27	1.35	1.37	1.48	1.27	1.07	1.36	1.30	(2)	1.28	1.03	1.47
Varnish makers	1.47	1.57	1.71	1.66	1.53	1.40	1.59	1.66	1.61	1.42	1.72	1.76
Women:												
Labelers and packers	1.10	1.11	.99	1.25	1.05	(2)	(2)	1.16	.98	.93	1.06	1.41
Selected office occupations												
Women:												
Bookkeepers, hand	1.25	1.58	1.50	1.56	1.31	(2)	1.30	1.35	(2)	(2)	1.15	1.53
Clerk-typists	.87	1.13	.93	1.02	1.06	.95	1.05	1.16	.95	.89	.92	1.06
Stenographers, general	1.00	1.24	1.04	1.17	1.19	1.10	1.19	1.37	1.06	1.08	1.17	1.18

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

Paid vacations were received by workers in almost all of the establishments studied. Most of the plant workers received a 1-week vacation after a year of service. The provisions for office workers were more liberal and generally allowed 2 weeks' paid vacation after a year's employment.

---

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Data were c lected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regio wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practic for each of the cities studied is available on request.

The study covered establishments, employing 8 or more workers, engag in manufacturing paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, enamels, and shella Approximately 28,000 workers were employed in the 12 areas studied.

Voolen and Worsted Textiles: Earnings in May 1950 [1]

OOM FIXERS had the highest earnings among elected occupations in woolen and worsted textile nills in May 1950, averaging from $1.58 to $1.79 n hour in three New England areas and $1.81 n the Philadelphia area. In Virginia-North Carolina, the other area studied, fixers on worsted ooms earned, on the average, $1.46 an hour and hose on woolen looms, $1.28.

In the New England area mills, which repre-ented almost 85 percent of the total woolen and vorsted employment in the 5 areas studied, vorsted weavers averaged from 2 to 6 cents an our more than woolen weavers. Men weavers enerally had an earnings advantage over women, anging from 1 to 9 cents an hour in New England nd amounting to 20 cents in the Philadelphia rea. The wage level of women worsted weavers n the Lawrence, Mass., area, exceeded that of men y 1 cent an hour. Average hourly earnings of veavers varied from $1.36 to $1.61 in the Northern reas, compared with levels of $1.12 for woolen veavers and $1.28 for worsted weavers in the Virginia-North Carolina area.

Woolen card finishers and card strippers in Virginia-North Carolina mills averaged 97 cents nd were the only groups of workers studied whose ourly earnings levels were below $1. Average arnings of workers in the same occupations in the Northern areas ranged from $1.10 to $1.42 an hour.

Cloth menders were among the highest paid vomen workers in the woolen and worsted industry nd earned, on the average, $1.43 an hour in the Philadelphia area and from $1.17 to $1.54 in New England. Their earnings in Virginia and North Carolina averaged $1.08 on woolen cloth and $1.18 n worsted cloth. Yarn winders, also a numeri-ally important group of women workers, had ourly earnings averaging from $1.05 to $1.28.

Of the 3 New England areas studies, wage evels were lowest in northern New England. n 12 of 21 occupations for which data are pre-ented for all 3 areas, average earnings were ighest in Lawrence, Mass. The top averages in he other 9 jobs were recorded for Rhode Island nill workers. In general, earnings of workers on vorsted production exceeded those of workers on

TABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in the woolen and worsted textile industry in specified areas, May 1950*

Occupation and sex	New England			Philadelphia, Pa.	Virginia and North Carolina
	Lawrence, Mass.	Northern New England	Rhode Island		
Plant occupations—Men					
Card finishers, woolen	$1.16	$1.10	$1.38	(2)	$0.97
Card finishers, worsted	1.14	(3)	1.25	$1.18	(3)
Card strippers, woolen	1.25	1.18	1.42	(2)	.97
Card strippers, worsted	1.18	(3)	1.34	1.24	(3)
Comber tenders, worsted	1.22	(3)	1.30	1.12	(3)
Doffers, spinning frame, woolen	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.01
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth, woolen	1.18	1.12	1.18	(3)	(3)
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth, worsted	1.23	1.20	1.28	(3)	(3)
Fuller tenders, woolen	1.19	1.13	1.19	(2)	(3)
Fuller tenders, worsted	(3)	1.14	1.29	1.32	(3)
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	1.10	1.07	1.13	1.08	(3)
Loom fixers, woolen	1.71	1.58	1.70	(2)	1.28
Loom fixers, worsted	1.79	1.58	1.75	1.81	1.46
Machinists, maintenance	1.52	1.39	1.53	1.64	1.29
Spinners, frame, Bradford system	1.27	(3)	1.23	(3)	(3)
Spinners, frame, woolen	1.22	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.02
Spinners, mule, French system	1.55	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Spinners, mule, woolen	1.59	1.49	1.49	(3)	1.19
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	1.13	1.08	1.12	1.04	(3)
Weavers, woolen [4]	1.56	1.45	1.55	(2)	1.12
Box looms, automatic	1.54	1.50	(3)	(2)	1.09
Box looms, nonautomatic	(3)	1.21	(3)	(2)	(3)
Plain looms	(3)	1.45	(3)	(3)	(3)
Weavers, worsted [4]	1.60	1.47	1.61	1.54	1.28
Box looms, automatic	1.61	1.39	1.63	1.59	(3)
Box looms, nonautomatic	(3)	(3)	1.53	1.50	(3)
Plant occupations—Women					
Battery hands	1.08	(3)	1.14	(3)	(3)
Comber tenders, worsted	(3)	(3)	1.18	1.10	(3)
Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system	1.15	1.08	1.06	1.00	(3)
Menders, cloth, woolen	1.17	1.21	1.25	(2)	1.08
Menders, cloth, worsted	1.54	1.38	1.49	1.43	1.18
Spinners, frame, Bradford system	1.22	1.15	1.17	1.06	(3)
Spinners, frame, French system	(3)	(3)	1.30	(3)	(3)
Spinners, frame, woolen	1.43	1.16	1.22	1.10	(3)
Weavers, woolen [4]	1.55	1.36	(3)	(2)	(3)
Box looms, automatic	(3)	1.44	(3)	(2)	(3)
Box looms, nonautomatic	(3)	1.24	(3)	(2)	(3)
Plain looms	(3)	1.52	(3)	(3)	(3)
Weavers, worsted [4]	1.61	1.40	1.56	1.34	(3)
Box looms, automatic	1.63	(3)	(3)	1.27	(3)
Box looms, nonautomatic	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.31	(3)
Winders, yarn, woolen [4]	1.28	1.16	1.12	(2)	(3)
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic	(3)	(3)	1.11	(2)	(3)
Filling, automatic	(3)	1.16	(3)	(2)	(3)
Winders, yarn, worsted [4]	1.25	1.11	1.19	1.05	(3)
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic	1.27	(3)	1.18	1.04	(3)
Cone and tube, slow speed, nonautomatic	1.24	(3)	(3)	1.01	(3)
Filling, automatic	1.25	1.16	1.25	1.05	(3)
Filling, nonautomatic	1.23	(3)	1.23	1.08	(3)
Office Occupations—Women					
Clerks, payroll	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.21	1.14
Clerk-typists	1.13	1.02	1.09	(3)	1.10
Stenographers, general	1.14	.97	1.22	1.17	1.25

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Included with data presented for workers engaged in worsted manufacturing.

[3] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

[4] Includes data for workers not shown separately.

Note: The Bradford and French systems are two methods of spinning worsted yarns. The Bradford system (also known as the English system) provides for the spinning of yarns from long fibers; yarns are smooth and even, have a considerable amount of twist and are used extensively in weaving men's suitings. The French system provides for the spinning of yarns from shorter fibers; the yarns are soft, have high elastic properties, and are used in fine women's wear, neckties, and hosiery.

Nonautomatic looms are looms on which weavers change filling bobbins by hand; otherwise, these looms are fully automatic. On automatic box and plain looms, filling bobbins are changed automatically.

woolen production. Area averages of men worsted weavers in New England were from 2 to 6 cents an hour higher than those of woolen weavers. Differences for worsted cloth menders were much greater with area advantages of 17, 24, and 37 cents an hour, respectively, in northern New England, Rhode Island, and Lawrence, Mass.

Of the three women's office occupations studied, general stenographers, whose hourly earnings were highest in all areas except northern New England, averaged from 97 cents in the latter area to $1.25 in Virginia-North Carolina. Earnings of payroll clerks and clerk-typists exceeded $1 an hour in all the selected areas and varied from $1.02 to $1.21.

Mills employing 50 percent of the workers in the Philadelphia area and from 80 to about 90 percent in the New England areas reported a minimum job rate of $1.05 an hour. In the Virginia-North Carolina area, approximately two-fifths of the workers were employed in mills having an 81-cent minimum and a fourth in mills with a 94-cent minimum. A minimum of 75 cents was applicable to 7 percent of the workers in Philadelphia, 4 percent in Virginia-North Carolina, and 2 percent in northern New England.

In general, average earnings changed slightly from May 1949, the date of the previous study, to May 1950. Some fluctuations, however, are typical in an industry in which incentive workers comprise a large segment of the labor force. Incentive earnings are affected by changes in work flow and pattern styles and other related factors. For about three-fifths of the occupations for which comparisons could be made, average earnings were either identical or changed less than 2 percent during the 1-year period.

Related Wage Practices

A weekly schedule of 40 hours was applicable to more than 9 of every 10 mill workers in the New England and Philadelphia areas. Such a workweek was also in effect for half of the men and two-thirds of the women in the Virginia-North Carolina area. Other workers in the latter area had a schedule of 48 hours a week in May 1950.

Second-shift employment varied by area but generally represented between 20 and 30 percent of the mill force. In the northern areas, from 3 to 9 percent of the workers were employed on the third shift, contrasted with 16 percent in Virginia-North Carolina. The large majority of workers received premium pay for late-shift work. In the North, the most common differentials were 4 cents an hour for work on the second shift and 7 cents on the third shift. Premium payments for shift work varied by mill in the Virginia-North Carolina area, typical differentials were 2 and 2.5 cents for second shifts and 5 cents an hour for third shifts.

Six paid holidays a year were provided plant workers by mills employing from slightly more than half the total force in Virginia-North Carolina to nearly all in the Lawrence, Mass., area. Paid vacations of 1 week after a year's employment and 2 weeks after 5 years were typically received by woolen and worsted textile mill workers. Paid holiday and vacation provisions were more liberal for office workers. Six holidays a year were most common but fairly good proportions of woolen and worsted office workers (from 23 to 68 percent) in the northern areas received 7, 8, or 9 paid holidays annually. Nearly half of the office workers in the Philadelphia area and about two-thirds or more in the other areas studied received 2-weeks' paid vacations after 1 year's service.

Life insurance plans, in which employers participated by paying part or all of the costs, were reported by mills employing 70 percent or more of both plant and office workers in each of the areas studied. More than five-sixths of the workers in the New England woolen and worsted mills and from about a third to three-fourths of the office and plant workers in the other two areas were covered by hospitalization and surgical plans. Medical plans had not been widely adopted by May 1950 but were most common in New England, applying to slightly less than three-fifths of the mill workers in the Lawrence and Rhode Island areas. Retirement pension plans were reported by mills employing 44 percent of the plant force in Virginia-North Carolina, 9 percent in northern New England, and 5 percent in Rhode Island. The coverage of office workers in these areas varied from 12 to 62 percent; approximately a fourth of the Lawrence area office workers were provided with retirement pension benefits.

—Charles Rubenstein

Division of Wage Statistics

---

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included woolen and worsted textile mills employing 21 or more workers. Approximately 86,000 workers were employed in mills of this size in the 5 areas studied.

Cotton and Rayon Textiles: Earnings in April 1950 [1]

. MINIMUM JOB RATE of 97 cents an hour was most revalent in cotton and rayon textiles in New ngland and the Middle Atlantic States in April 950. The 97-cent minimum was an established ractice of virtually all cotton mills studied in ew England. In rayon textiles, this rate was pplicable in mills employing 93 percent of the orkers in northern New England, 61 percent in uthern New England, 37 percent in Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, and 25 percent in Allentown-ethlehem, Pa.

Varying proportions of mills in all southern reas reported a 75-cent minimum as the minimum job rate; the total employment in these ills ranged from 9 percent of the cotton work-rs in the Statesville, N. C., area to 59 percent east central Alabama. In rayon textiles, mills aving the 75-cent minimum employed from 29 ercent of the rayon workers in the Greenville, . C., area to 65 percent in the Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C., area. In southern cotton ills, a 94-cent minimum rate was applicable to ver half the mill workers in the Charlotte, N. C., rea, to about a third in northwest Georgia, and more than two-fifths of the workers in the tatesville area. This rate was found to a much sser degree in southern rayon. Nearly three-urths of the rayon workers in the Greenville, . C., area were covered by a minimum rate of 7 cents and about a third in western Virginia by rate of 90 cents.

The relationship between minimum job rates nd average earnings of workers in the lesser-killed occupations was closer in the North [2] than the South. For example, janitors, hand ruckers, and battery hands in northern cotton ills earned, on the average, from 97 cents to 1.03 an hour. In the South, where the 75-cent inimum was an established policy of many mills, otton workers in these occupations had average ourly earnings varying from 88 cents to $1.01. or the same occupations in rayon, northern orkers averaged from 92 cents to $1.03 an hour, d southern workers from 90 cents to $1.

Loom fixers were the highest paid among the lected occupations. In cotton mills, they averaged from $1.48 to $1.50 an hour in the North and from $1.38 to $1.42 in the South. In rayon textiles, the corresponding ranges were from $1.49 to $1.62 and from $1.48 to $1.56. Wage levels of these workers were below $1.50 an hour in all southern cotton areas, Connecticut and Rhode Island cotton mills, and in rayon textiles in northern New England and the Charlotte, N. C., area.

The lowest paid among the occupations studied were janitors, who as a group earned less than $1 an hour in all areas. In cotton textiles, area levels varied from 88 to 98 cents an hour; in rayon, from 90 to 99 cents.

Hourly earnings of men weavers in the North ranged from $1.27 to $1.36 in cotton and from $1.30 to $1.41 in rayon. Southern workers in this occupation averaged from $1.21 to $1.27 in cotton mills and from $1.29 to $1.32 in rayon mills. Women weavers averaged from 1 to 5 cents an hour more than men in one cotton and two rayon areas. In Fall River-New Bedford cotton and in Greenville, S. C., rayon, area earnings levels of men and women weavers were identical. In the other areas, earnings of men weavers exceeded those of women by amounts varying from 1 to 10 cents an hour.

Among women workers, the earnings levels of ring frame spinners, the largest group studied in cotton textiles, ranged from $1.09 to $1.13 in the North and from $1.01 to $1.08 in the South. Women yarn winders, numerically the most important group studied in the rayon industry, earned, on the average, from $1.01 to $1.16 in northern and from $1.04 to $1.07 in southern mills.

Battery hands recorded the lowest earnings among women workers in most of the areas studied. Their earnings levels in both cotton and rayon textiles varied from 95 cents to $1.01 an hour.

Area differentials in occupational averages of cotton workers were greater in the South than in the North. Of 15 occupations for which data were available for all areas studied, area differences of 5 cents or less were recorded for 3 occupations in the South compared with 11 in the North. The differences in averages for 6 of the occupations in the North did not exceed 2 cents, 1 occupation, card grinders, having an average of $1.28 in all three areas. In contrast, 8 occupations in the South showed area differentials of at least 7 cents an hour. An inverse relationship in area differentials existed in rayon

TABLE 1.—*Cotton-textile industry: Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for selected occupations, specified areas, April 19*

Occupation and sex	New England			South				
	Connecticut and Rhode Island	Fall River-New Bedford, Mass.	Northern New England	Charlotte, N. C.	East central Alabama	Greenville-Spartanburg, S. C.	North-west Ga.	Statesville, N. C.
Plant occupations								
Men:								
Card grinders	$1.28	$1.28	$1.28	$1.20	$1.29	$1.31	$1.30	$1.
Card tenders	1.14	1.10	1.10	.97	1.04	.99	1.00	1.
Comber tenders	1.20	1.17	(2)	1.01	(2)	1.17	(2)	1.
Doffers, spinning frame	1.27	1.24	1.19	1.05	1.15	1.12	1.16	1.
Inspectors, cloth, machine	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.04	(2)	1.03	(2)	(2)
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	.98	.97	.97	.89	.88	.91	.93	.
Loom fixers [3]	1.48	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.
Jacquard looms	(2)	(2)	1.58	1.41	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plain and dobby looms	1.47	1.49	1.49	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.
Machinists, maintenance	1.37	1.42	1.39	1.31	1.32	1.37	1.37	1.
Slasher tenders	1.31	1.36	1.34	1.26	1.18	1.10	1.23	1.
Slubber tenders	1.29	1.26	1.33	1.15	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	1.03	.98	1.00	.93	.95	.94	.97	.
Warper tenders, high speed	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.10	1.16	1.08	(2)	1.
Weavers [3]	1.28	1.27	1.36	1.27	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.
Box looms	(2)	(2)	1.36	1.28	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dobby looms	(2)	(2)	1.43	1.26	(2)	1.31	(2)	(2)
Jacquard looms	(2)	(2)	1.36	1.27	1.35	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plain looms	1.25	1.26	1.35	1.26	1.20	1.24	1.21	1.
Women:								
Battery hands	1.00	1.00	1.01	.97	.97	.95	1.01	.
Comber tenders	1.17	1.15	1.20	.96	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Doffers, spinning frame	(2)	(2)	1.16	1.08	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Inspectors, cloth, machine	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.08	.99	.95	1.01	1.
Spinners, ring frame	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.01	1.08	1.02	1.06	1.
Twister tenders, ring frame	(2)	(2)	1.10	.95	(2)	1.01	(2)	1.
Warper tenders, high speed	1.14	1.10	1.16	1.07	1.10	1.02	1.12	(2)
Warper tenders, slow speed	(2)	1.04	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Weavers [3]	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.26	1.
Box looms	(2)	(2)	1.19	1.24	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dobby looms	(2)	(2)	1.36	1.23	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jacquard looms	(2)	(2)	1.30	1.21	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plain looms	1.27	1.26	1.29	1.18	1.19	1.21	(2)	1.
Winders, yarn [3]	1.21	1.11	1.13	.97	1.03	1.01	1.04	.
Automatic spooler	1.12	1.10	1.16	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.10	1.
Cone and tube, automatic	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.05	(2)	1.12	(2)
Cone aud tube, high speed nonautomatic	1.24	(2)	1.06	.93	(2)	(2)	.97	.
Cone and tube, slow speed nonautomatic	(2)	1.13	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Filling, automatic	1.07	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.
Filling, nonautomatic	(2)	(2)	1.13	1.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Office occupations								
Women:								
Clerks, payroll	1.14	1.07	1.06	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.
Clerk-typists	1.09	(2)	1.03	(2)	1.01	1.10	1.10	.
Stenographers, general	1.20	1.14	1.07	1.14	1.35	1.18	1.19	1.

---

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.
[3] Includes data for workers not shown separately.

textiles. Of 9 occupations for which data are presented for all areas, only 1 in the North and 4 in the South showed differences of 5 cents an hour or less.

In both cotton and rayon textiles, hourly earnings of women office workers in southern mills were generally higher than those in northern mills. Average earnings in the South ranged from $1.02 to $1.21 an hour for payroll clerks, from 93 cents to $1.17 for clerk-typists, and from $1.06 to $1.35 for general stenographers. In the North, workers in these occupations averaged from 86 cents to $1.14, from 98 cents to $1.09, and from $1.04 to $1.20, respectively.

Comparisons of hourly earnings in mill jobs in April 1950 with those reported in similar studies in April 1949 show relatively little change, other than those typical in industries which use incen tive methods of wage payments. Earnings incentive workers usually fluctuate from on period to another and are affected by changes i individual productivity and other related factor In over a fourth of the occupations for whic comparisons could be made in cotton textiles an a sixth in rayon manufacture, average earning showed no change during the 1-year period. I general, job averages showed more increases tha decreases but, for the most part, the difference were less than 3 percent.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was commo among northern cotton and rayon mills an covered most of the workers employed in each o

TABLE 2.—*Rayon, nylon, and silk textile industry: Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for selected occupations, specified areas, April 1950*

Occupation and sex	New England		Middle Atlantic		South			
	Northern New England	Southern New England	Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charlotte, N. C.	Greenville, S. C.	Western Virginia	Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.[2]
Plant occupations								
Ien:								
Card grinders	$1.22	(3)	(3)	(3)	$1.18	$1.31	(3)	(3)
Card tenders	1.07	$1.14	(3)	(3)	1.00	1.01	(3)	(3)
Doffers, spinning frame	1.23	1.30	(3)	(3)	1.14	1.15	(3)	(3)
Inspectors, cloth, machine	(3)	1.16	$1.22	(3)	(3)	(3)	$1.07	$1.12
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	.97	.99	.97	$0.92	.90	.91	.92	.91
Loom fixers [4]	1.49	1.50	1.62	1.51	1.48	1.56	1.52	1.54
Box looms	(3)	1.52	1.63	1.49	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Jacquard looms	(3)	(3)	1.70	1.51	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Plain and dobby looms	1.49	1.50	1.60	1.53	1.49	1.55	1.53	1.54
Machinists, maintenance	1.36	1.43	1.58	1.45	1.32	1.35	1.43	1.39
Slasher tenders	1.41	1.42	1.20	1.29	1.17	1.21	1.30	1.36
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	.98	1.03	1.00	.94	.93	.98	.97	.97
Warper tenders, high speed	(3)	1.27	1.25	1.24	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.13
Warper tenders, slow speed	(3)	(3)	1.30	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.18	1.11
Weavers [4]	1.35	1.30	1.41	1.33	1.29	1.32	1.32	1.32
Box looms	(3)	1.32	1.47	1.28	(3)	(3)	1.28	(3)
Dobby looms	1.36	1.29	1.38	1.38	1.29	1.31	1.32	1.29
Jacquard looms	(3)	1.36	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Plain looms	1.36	1.30	(3)	1.25	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Vomen:								
Battery hands	1.00	1.01	(3)	(3)	.95	.98	.98	1.00
Doffers, spinning frame	1.23	1.12	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Inspectors, cloth, machine	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.01	.99	1.06	1.02	1.10
Spinners, ring frame	1.14	1.10	(3)	(3)	1.04	1.06	(3)	(3)
Twister tenders, ring frame	1.04	1.08	1.07	.97	.94	1.07	1.12	1.04
Uptwisters	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.00	(3)	(3)	1.02	1.08
Warper tenders, high speed	1.06	1.16	1.23	1.23	(3)	1.06	1.11	(3)
Warper tenders, slow speed	(3)	1.27	1.23	1.16	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Weavers [4]	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.28	(3)	1.32	1.30	1.36
Box looms	(3)	1.35	1.36	1.24	(3)	(3)	1.29	(3)
Dobby looms	1.27	1.30	1.29	1.29	(3)	1.32	1.32	1.36
Jacquard looms	(3)	1.39	(3)	1.37	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Plain looms	1.37	1.32	(3)	1.23	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Winders, yarn [4]	1.12	1.16	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.07
Automatic spooler	(3)	1.42	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.02	(3)	(3)
Cone and tube, automatic	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.02	(3)	(3)	(3)
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic	(3)	1.12	(3)	1.05	1.08	1.06	(3)	(3)
Cone and tube, slow speed, nonautomatic	(3)	(3)	1.10	1.04	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.09
Filling, automatic	1.14	1.07	.98	.94	1.01	1.02	(3)	(3)
Filling, nonautomatic	1.12	1.16	1.03	(3)	(3)	1.07	1.04	1.08
Office occupations								
Women:								
Clerks, payroll	1.07	1.04	.86	1.01	1.18	1.21	1.02	1.13
Clerk-typists	1.02	1.00	(3)	.98	1.17	1.10	.93	1.02
Stenographers, general	1.16	1.12	(3)	1.04	1.07	1.21	(3)	(3)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] In previous studies this area was known as "Greensboro-Burlington, N. C."

[3] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

[4] Includes data for workers not shown separately.

the selected areas. In the South, the 40-hour week was predominant in 3 of 5 cotton areas and 2 of 4 rayon areas. The majority of cotton workers in northwest Georgia and rayon workers in the Charlotte, N. C., and Winston-Salem-High Point areas had a weekly schedule of 48 hours in April 1950.

Second- and third-shift operations are common in cotton and rayon textiles. Approximately 30 percent of all workers studied were employed on the second shift; third-shift employment varied by area and in the North ranged from 7 to 22 percent and in the South from 18 to 27 percent of the labor force. Second-shift workers received no differentials in any of the cotton areas or in 3 of the 8 rayon centers. About 85 percent of the second-shift workers in the Allentown-Bethlehem area received a night-work premium, 5 percent being the most common differential paid. Small proportions of rayon workers (ranging from 0.6 to 2.3 percent of the total plant force) in 2 northern and 2 southern areas also received additional payments for work on the second shift. Nearly all cotton and rayon mills in New England operating third shifts had provisions for the payment of a 7-cent hourly premium. In the South, a 5-cent differential was almost universal for third-shift workers in all rayon areas and in 3 of the 5 cotton areas.

Six paid holidays a year were generally provided plant workers in New England cotton and rayon mills. Paid holidays were not granted to rayon workers in mills employing from about 15 to 30 percent of the workers in southern New England and the Allentown-Bethlehem and Scranton-

Wilkes-Barre areas. In the Pennsylvania mills having such provisions, the number of paid holidays ranged from 3 to 7 annually. Textile workers in some southern areas received 1 or 2 paid holidays a year. Such benefits were provided for nearly half of the cotton workers in northwest Georgia and from about 5 to 15 percent of the labor force in each of 2 cotton and rayon areas. Paid-holiday provisions were more liberal for office workers. In the North, virtually all such workers received specified holidays with pay, the number of days a year ranging from 4 to 11. Southern office workers received from 1 to 7 holidays annually. Paid holiday benefits were not granted to more than half the office workers in east central Alabama and the Statesville area cotton mills, nor to smaller proportions in the other southern textile areas studied, except Winston-Salem-High Point where all office workers in rayon mills received such benefits.

Paid vacations of 1 week after 1 year's service were generally received by mill workers in both the North and South. Two-week vacations after 5 years' employment were granted to most of the cotton-mill workers in northwest Georgia and to a majority of the rayon workers in the two Pennsylvania and three of the four southern areas. Most of the office workers in New England received paid vacations of 2 weeks after a year's service. Southern mills employing most of the office workers in two of the five cotton areas and three of the four rayon areas provided for similar benefits. With fe exceptions, clerical workers in other textile mil received a 1-week paid vacation after a year employment.

Life-insurance and hospitalization plans, fo which employers paid part or all of the cost covered the large majority of textile-mill an office workers in the areas studied. In only on area, Greenville-Spartanburg (cotton), was les than 50 percent of the plant force employed i mills having such plans. Health benefits, suc as accident and sickness, medical, and surgica benefits, were generally more common in th North than in the South. Retirement-pensio plans were reported by mills employing a thir or more of the workers in all southern rayon area except Greenville, S. C. In the other textil areas studied, there were either no pension plan or the coverage related to only small proportion of workers.

—CHARLES RUBENSTEI

Division of Wage Statistic

---

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of th Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages an related practices in each industry and area presented here is available o request.

The textile studies covered mills with 21 or more workers. Approximatel 178,000 workers were employed in cotton mills of this size in the 3 New England and 5 southern areas studied. The study in the rayon industry include 2 areas in New England, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 4 in the South, representin a total employment of about 68,000 workers.

The rayon industry referred to in this report also includes the productio of nylon and silk yarns and fabrics.

[3] For purposes of this and other comparisons, the two Pennsylvania area in rayon textiles are included in the North.

Workers' Earnings in Ferrous Foundries, 1950 [1]

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF COREMAKERS and molders in the summer of 1950 ranged from $1.50 to $2.03 an hour in 21 of 22 leading ferrous-foundry areas. In Birmingham, Ala., hourly earnings of machine molders averaged $1.21, while coremakers and bench and floor molders averaged $1.15. The level of earnings of workers in these occupations in almost two-thirds of the other areas studied was at least $1.70 an hour. Earnings of machine molders were generally higher than those of hand molders (bench and floor). This is attributed in part to incentive systems in machine molding—a process which is widely used in production foundries.

Straight-time hourly earnings [1] for men in selected occupations in ferrous foundries in 22 cities, summer 1950 [2]

City	Chippers and grinders	Core-makers, hand	Molders, floor	Molders, hand, bench
Birmingham	(3)	$1.15	$1.15	$1.15
Boston	$1.26	1.67	1.67	1.68
Buffalo	1.46	1.70	1.65	1.64
Chicago	1.51	1.76	1.76	1.74
Cincinnati	1.39	1.74	1.70	1.60
Cleveland	1.57	1.86	1.83	1.76
Denver	1.23	1.54	1.53	(3)
Detroit	1.74	1.95	1.92	1.90
Hartford	1.33	1.50	1.83	1.70
Houston	1.13	1.57	1.62	(3)
Indianapolis	1.73	1.60	1.72	1.62
Los Angeles	1.30	1.71	1.76	1.64
Milwaukee	1.66	1.82	1.83	1.66
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.40	1.61	1.61	1.61
Newark-Jersey City	1.22	1.62	1.71	1.72
New York	1.29	1.70	1.73	1.72
Philadelphia	1.47	1.92	1.70	1.68
Pittsburgh	1.52	1.73	1.69	1.61
Portland, Oreg	1.50	1.78	1.77	1.76
St. Louis	1.62	1.75	1.69	1.73
San Francisco	1.53	1.84	1.85	1.85
Toledo	1.72	1.85	1.76	1.61

City	Molders, machine	Pattern-makers, wood	Shake-out men	Truckers, hand
Birmingham	$1.21	(3)	$1.04	$0.98
Boston	1.65	(3)	1.30	(3)
Buffalo	1.93	$1.79	1.44	(3)
Chicago	1.73	2.10	1.37	1.25
Cincinnati	1.81	(3)	1.36	(3)
Cleveland	1.81	2.28	1.55	1.17
Denver	1.53	(3)	1.17	(3)
Detroit	1.95	(3)	1.62	1.38
Hartford	1.86	1.89	1.09	(3)
Houston	(3)	(3)	1.12	(3)
Indianapolis	1.97	2.08	1.36	1.11
Los Angeles	1.91	2.32	1.28	(3)
Milwaukee	1.91	1.75	1.36	1.17
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.70	(3)	1.51	1.38
Newark-Jersey City	1.74	(3)	1.36	1.14
New York	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Philadelphia	1.78	1.92	1.29	1.19
Pittsburgh	1.66	1.78	1.35	(3)
Portland, Oreg	1.78	(3)	1.50	1.40
St. Louis	1.78	1.95	1.27	1.15
San Francisco	1.84	2.27	1.46	1.39
Toledo	2.03	(3)	1.48	(3)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Data for Buffalo relate to January 1950.
[3] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

Wood-pattern makers were the highest paid group among the occupations studied, hourly earnings averaging from $1.75 an hour in Milwaukee to $2.32 in Los Angeles. Wage levels were in excess of $2 an hour in nearly half of the areas for which data are presented for this occupation.

Hand truckers in Birmingham averaged 98 cents an hour and were the only group of workers whose hourly earnings were less than $1. In the other areas studied, this occupation was also the lowest paid and wage levels ranged from $1.11 to $1.40 an hour.

Earnings of ferrous-foundry workers were highest in the Great Lakes region, which accounted for half of the total employment in the areas studied. Detroit was the leading area in five of the eight selected occupations. The Pacific Coast ranked next to the Great Lakes region and recorded the top levels in two occupations.

Comparisons of current earnings with those reported in a similar study in June 1949 showed that increases had occurred in most jobs. Area averages in general increased between 1 and 5 percent.

Wage and Related Practices

Second-shift operations were reported in all areas except Los Angeles and represented from 3 percent of the ferrous-foundry labor force in Cincinnati and Hartford to 27 percent in Indianapolis. Third-shift work was found in 14 of the 22 areas studied, the crews ranging in size from less than 1 percent of the ferrous-foundry employment in 4 areas to 7 percent in St. Louis. The payment of differentials was a common practice, some premium being received by a large majority of late-shift workers in virtually all areas. The most typical premium payment for night work was 5 cents an hour. Both second- and third-shift workers received differentials as high as 10 percent of day-work rates.

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was most prevalent in the industry. In Milwaukee, ferrous foundries having two-fifths of the total employment had work schedules of 44 hours a week.

.IBRARY
JNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Workweeks from 43 to 48 hours were also reported in eight other areas and were applicable to groups of workers representing from 5 to 36 percent of the area labor force in ferrous foundries.

Paid holiday provisions were reported by establishments employing from half to all of the ferrous-foundry workers in all areas except Birmingham and Pittsburgh. Six paid holidays a year was the most widely established policy. Foundries employing about two-thirds of the workers in New York City and all the workers in San Francisco granted 7 paid holidays annually. Vacation with pay was a common practice in all the areas studied. Ferrous foundries generally provided for a paid vacation of 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service.

—Charles Rubenstein

Division of Wage Statistics

---

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included ferrous foundries producing gray-iron, malleable-iron, and steel castings and employing 21 or more workers. Approximately 67,000 workers were employed in establishments of this size in the 22 areas studied.

Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores: Earnings 1950[1]

CLERKS SELLING women's and misses' suits and oats in department and women's ready-to-wear tores had the highest average weekly earnings mong selected saleswomen categories in 11 of 17 najor cities studied in May–July 1950. Their veekly earnings ranged from an average of $36.85 n Providence to $70.57 in Dallas. Baltimore was he only other city in which the level of weekly arnings of these saleswomen was below $40; n contrast, six cities recorded averages in excess f $50. Nearly 30 percent of Dallas women elling women's and misses' suits and coats earned t least $75 a week and one of every seven arned $100 or more.

Saleswomen in women's shoe departments ranked first in weekly earnings among women's jobs in six cities; in all the areas studied, their earnings averaged from $36.18 in Baltimore to $67.42 in New York. Weekly earnings of other numerically important saleswomen groups ranged from $33.64 to $49.88 in men's furnishings departments and from $34.40 to $51.09 in women's and misses' dress departments. Saleswomen of blouses and neckwear, notions and trimmings, and women's accessories generally had the lowest earnings among the selected selling classifications. Nearly half of the city averages for these workers did not exceed $35 a week.

Highest paid among the women's nonselling occupations studied (except office) were fitters of women's garments. Their earnings ranged between $38 and $62—an average of from $2 to $13 more a week than those of alteration sewers of

Average weekly earnings [1] of workers in selected occupations in department and women's ready-to-wear stores in selected cities May-July 1950 [2]

Occupation and sex	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Dallas	Denver	Minneapolis-St. Paul	New Orleans
Women									
Store occupations:									
Cashier-wrappers	$27.59	$27.43	$29.29	$28.31	$40.82	$29.99	(3)	$32.45	(3)
Elevator operators, passenger	(3)	25.55	30.34	26.74	37.09	(3)	$35.08	36.11	$24.25
Fitters, women's garments	(3)	38.44	38.79	(3)	53.14	(3)	(3)	43.60	(3)
Sales clerks, regular or upstairs departments:									
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets	(3)	33.39	33.45	(3)	54.24	42.96	(3)	40.67	38.53
Blouses and neckwear	(3)	29.88	33.24	(3)	46.03	42.30	(3)	34.80	(3)
Boys' furnishings	34.31	32.28	34.11	(3)	47.66	43.86	(3)	39.44	34.35
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps)	(3)	32.57	35.21	(3)	49.21	37.59	(3)	37.18	(3)
Men's furnishings	37.64	33.64	33.83	35.66	47.84	44.03	46.12	38.98	35.49
Notions and trimmings	31.01	30.04	31.68	30.03	42.27	31.80	(3)	33.77	29.41
Piece goods (yard goods, upholstery fabrics)	(3)	33.21	32.57	(3)	47.28	38.25	40.48	37.10	35.13
Silverware and jewelry (excluding costume jewelry)	(3)	37.28	(3)	(3)	47.95	44.38	(3)	41.05	(3)
Women's accessories (hosiery, gloves, and handbags)	(3)	31.68	33.51	32.12	43.96	39.81	40.16	38.68	34.18
Women's and misses' dresses	37.72	35.47	34.90	36.86	49.22	44.47	44.23	40.74	38.20
Women's shoes	(3)	36.18	40.59	43.62	58.42	57.39	(3)	49.29	(3)
Women's and misses' suits and coats	42.08	39.63	41.59	40.96	57.79	70.57	48.81	45.99	44.69
Sewers, alteration, women's garments	30.45	31.58	34.41	29.54	41.04	(3)	35.99	35.15	26.66
Stockgirls, selling sections	22.22	27.75	(3)	(3)	34.07	27.32	(3)	32.28	(3)
Office occupations:									
Billers, machine (billing machine)	(3)	(3)	33.51	(3)	41.67	37.12	(3)	35.89	36.64
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	(3)	39.40	(3)	32.89	44.17	(3)	35.67	41.67	(3)
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	37.62	35.82	34.03	33.13	40.10	(3)	36.39	37.53	32.38
Clerks, payroll	(3)	42.20	39.31	40.91	44.39	42.93	41.74	41.35	40.42
Stenographers, general	(3)	36.97	35.96	34.83	44.66	40.20	38.70	41.56	33.00
Switchboard operators	(3)	33.27	40.70	32.94	40.79	34.63	38.82	38.41	31.25
Men									
Store occupations:									
Carpenters, maintenance	(3)	69.87	73.14	63.02	92.48	82.01	80.71	84.41	(3)
Elevator operators, passenger	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	32.03	(3)	(3)	(3)
Finishers, furniture	(3)	51.74	51.64	(3)	58.24	47.24	(3)	61.20	44.79
Fitters, men's garments	(3)	59.44	(3)	(3)	74.83	(3)	(3)	63.70	(3)
Packers, bulk	(3)	36.24	37.60	(3)	44.79	(3)	39.18	47.37	(3)
Porters, day (cleaners)	29.10	30.88	38.46	34.04	42.24	31.74	34.81	41.91	27.02
Receiving clerks (checkers)	(3)	34.04	40.36	(3)	44.48	(3)	(3)	50.16	36.81
Sales clerks, regular or upstairs departments:									
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets	(3)	(3)	39.64	(3)	64.55	(3)	(3)	53.03	47.30
Boys' clothing	(3)	43.40	45.19	(3)	69.81	(3)	(3)	65.14	(3)
Floor coverings	70.19	63.49	76.73	(3)	94.89	(3)	(3)	84.90	73.71
Furniture and bedding	95.71	88.21	111.89	83.09	98.61	(3)	(3)	93.30	99.94
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	56.25	57.84
Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers, etc.) [4]	74.04	82.52	95.32	(3)	86.27	79.69	(3)	86.75	105.70
Men's clothing	86.62	60.40	76.33	64.46	85.91	81.84	78.25	75.82	63.92
Men's furnishings	(3)	42.38	40.34	51.76	67.81	62.26	57.79	61.41	52.00
Women's shoes	48.64	47.82	61.52	56.19	68.70	66.09	(3)	63.00	56.60
Stockmen, selling sections	(3)	29.16	31.77	(3)	39.06	30.79	(3)	37.24	31.29
Stockmen, warehouse	35.35	38.39	45.41	(3)	46.85	38.25	(3)	50.03	(3)
Tailors, alteration, men's garments	56.50	(3)	60.40	54.27	62.67	60.94	(3)	46.43	(3)

Footnotes at end of table, p. 14.

Average weekly earnings [1] *of workers in selected occupations in department and women's ready-to-wear stores in selected cities*
May-July 1950 [2]—Continued

Occupation and sex	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Providence	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle	Toledo	Washington, D. C.
Women								
Store occupations:								
Cashier-wrappers	$40.94	$30.59	$40.82	$30.71	$42.65	$38.16	$36.17	(3)
Elevator operators, passenger	39.45	42.11	44.61	30.56	46.58	38.78	37.70	$30.2
Fitters, women's garments	61.15	44.31	54.45	38.11	(3)	47.67	45.08	44.1
Sales clerks, regular or upstairs departments:								
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets	47.38	44.90	49.80	35.20	(3)	41.42	45.82	38.4
Blouses and neckwear	41.66	36.53	43.37	33.96	(3)	38.43	39.73	34.5
Boys' furnishings	47.57	40.47	46.33	(3)	(3)	39.02	41.57	39.7
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps)	46.65	39.67	45.68	(3)	(3)	39.24	43.00	36.3
Men's furnishings	46.11	38.59	47.78	35.51	49.88	40.07	42.15	41.2
Notions and trimmings	41.70	35.77	42.00	(3)	44.69	38.50	41.05	34.8
Piece goods (yard goods, upholstery fabrics)	50.43	38.79	45.32	(3)	(3)	39.31	40.94	37.1
Silverware and jewelry (excluding costume jewelry)	53.68	40.19	50.37	(3)	(3)	39.73	(3)	44.0
Women's accessories (hosiery, gloves, and handbags)	42.76	38.61	43.35	34.29	48.44	38.50	43.28	36.1
Women's and misses' dresses	46.73	44.41	48.56	34.40	51.09	44.94	45.18	40.4
Women's shoes	67.42	49.64	55.92	(3)	59.41	(3)	(3)	48.88
Women's and misses' suits and coats	51.37	54.73	63.15	36.85	57.02	53.06	56.70	43.26
Sewers, alteration, women's garments	47.80	42.08	46.36	35.41	47.02	40.95	41.39	38.47
Stockgirls, selling sections	37.79	27.12	43.77	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	27.21
Office occupations:								
Billers, machine (billing machine)	49.86	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	41.87	40.88	(3)
Billers, machine (hookkeeping machine)	45.97	38.50	(3)	39.41	49.62	(3)	(3)	39.72
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	44.01	34.54	(3)	35.02	45.54	39.55	38.97	40.36
Clerks, payroll	47.20	37.67	48.96	40.23	50.56	46.17	42.88	42.11
Stenographers, general	42.97	37.10	42.59	33.34	47.77	43.52	42.24	42.67
Switchboard operators	43.10	36.87	43.93	32.80	46.04	40.93	39.59	39.22
Men								
Store occupations:								
Carpenters, maintenance	78.20	99.47	95.63	(3)	89.56	87.05	75.27	82.62
Elevator operators, passenger	45.83	42.70	48.48	(3)	50.46	(3)	(3)	(3)
Finishers, furniture	65.27	56.54	76.21	67.31	(3)	67.22	67.66	52.44
Fitters, men's garments	74.83	68.65	72.21	(3)	(3)	69.17	(3)	70.11
Packers, hulk	48.49	38.66	59.83	(3)	52.37	54.64	46.41	(3)
Porters, day (cleaners)	44.26	40.46	47.60	37.23	48.37	43.01	46.69	31.96
Receiving clerks (checkers)	43.54	41.68	54.01	44.20	(3)	54.88	(3)	38.73
Sales clerks, regular or upstairs departments:								
Bedspreads, draperies, and hlankets	58.09	60.65	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	55.27	(3)
Boys' clothing	70.69	64.66	65.37	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	50.76
Floor coverings	114.32	102.42	104.46	(3)	(3)	81.71	83.91	79.72
Furniture and hedding	153.27	115.72	115.87	62.32	92.43	86.72	97.54	112.10
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps)	48.47	47.07	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers, etc.) [4]	121.87	94.15	104.48	(3)	(3)	(3)	87.00	(3)
Men's clothing	98.96	95.06	107.56	(3)	71.78	85.55	73.07	82.94
Men's furnishings	57.50	48.96	55.53	(3)	53.85	50.32	(3)	62.60
Women's shoes	83.02	63.78	60.51	52.03	72.96	65.89	59.01	65.86
Stockmen, selling sections	40.05	33.57	45.14	(3)	(3)	50.86	(3)	(3)
Stockmen, warehouse	53.46	45.51	59.42	42.15	(3)	52.66	63.54	36.58
Tailors, alteration, men's garments	62.11	58.56	63.99	(3)	69.57	70.92	65.59	62.43

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime work.

[2] Data for Buffalo and San Francisco relate to January 1950. In these cities as well as Denver, the occupational coverage was primarily designed for other studies and was smaller than that used in the regular study of department and women's ready-to-wear stores.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Excludes radios and television receivers.

women's garments, the next ranking group. In other nonselling jobs, weekly earnings were as low as $24.25 for passenger elevator operators in New Orleans and $27.43 for cashier-wrappers in Baltimore and as high as $46.58 and $42.65 for the respective occupations in San Francisco. Stockgirls employed in selling sections were the lowest paid women workers. They averaged less than $30 a week in about half the areas for which earnings data are presented.

Payroll clerks were generally the highest paid of the 6 women's office classifications studied, averaging from $37.67 weekly in Philadelphia to $50.56 in San Francisco-Oakland. Boston with an average of $39.31 was the only other city in which the level of earnings of these workers went below $40. General stenographers averaged between $40 and $50 a week in most cities. Half or more of the city averages of billers using either billing or bookkeeping machines, calculating machine operators (Comptometer type), and switchboard operators were within a $30–$40 range.

Salesmen of furniture and bedding had the highest earnings in 14 of the 15 cities for which these data are recorded. They averaged over $100 a week in five cities, and between $80 and $100 in all other cities except Providence ($62.32). Men selling floor coverings or major appliances (excluding radios and television receivers) in three cities and men's clothing salesmen in one city were the only other workers whose weekly levels of earnings exceeded $100; in other cities, these salesmen genrally averaged more than $70. City averages in he $40–$60 bracket were most common for men elling bedspreads, draperies, and blankets; housewares; and men's furnishings. Salesmen of boys' clothing and women's shoes averaged between $60 and $75 weekly in most of the areas studied.

Maintenance carpenters recorded the top earnings levels among the selected men's nonselling obs and averaged from $63.02 in Buffalo to $99.47 a week in Philadelphia. Average earnings between $50 and $75 occurred most frequently for furniture finishers, fitters of men's garments, and alteration tailors. Most of the city averages for the other nonselling men's jobs were less than $50 a week. Day porters and stockmen in selling sections were the lowest paid groups; they earned on the average, from $27.02 in New Orleans to $48.37 a week in San Francisco-Oakland and from $29.16 in Baltimore to $50.86 in Seattle, respectively.

Of the 17 cities studied, weekly earnings were usually highest in Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco-Oakland. Earnings at the lower levels were commonly found in Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, New Orleans, and Providence.

Related Wage Practices

A work schedule of 40 hours a week for full-time employees prevailed in most or all the stores in virtually all cities studied except Boston. Almost two-thirds of the department and women's ready-to-wear stores in Boston reported scheduled weekly hours varying from 36¼ to 39. A 5-day workweek was most typical in the industry, but in Buffalo, Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Seattle, a 6-day week prevailed in at least a majority of stores.

Six paid holidays a year were generally granted to full-time workers in 9 of the 17 cities studied. Workers in most New York and San Francisco-Oakland stores and in all Seattle stores were granted 7 days; in Providence 9 paid holidays were typical. Approximately half the stores in Boston and Washington, D. C., did not provide their workers with such benefits.

Paid vacations were provided in all stores studied. The usual practice was a 1-week vacation after a year's service and 2 weeks after 2 years. Most of the Boston stores and some stores in 9 other cities provided for 1-week vacations after 6 months' service. Vacations over 2 weeks, primarily after 2 years of employment, were established policies of 13 stores in 5 cities.

Discount privileges were granted to full-time employees by all except one of the stores studied. Discounts generally varied from 10 to 20 percent and were more liberal on wearable merchandise than on other types. Approximately 6 of every 10 stores allowed discount privileges immediately upon employment; others required specified periods of employment before granting such benefits. It was a common practice in the industry to extend merchandise discounts to the employees' immediate families.

—Charles Rubenstein

Division of Wage Statistics

---

[1] Data collected by field representatives under direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on earnings and related practices in each of the selected cities is available on request.

The studies included department stores and women's ready-to-wear stores employing more than 250 workers and were made in the following 17 selected areas: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Minneapolis-St.Paul, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle, Toledo, and Washington, D. C.

All earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and pertain to regular full-time workers only. Earnings of bargain basement sales clerks have been excluded. For commission workers, the commission earnings were averaged over a 12-month period.

Women's and Misses' Dresses: Earnings in August 1950 [1]

Hourly earnings of workers in the women's and misses' dress industry averaged more than $1.40 in August 1950 in a majority of 11 leading centers. New York, where much of the industry is concentrated, had the highest hourly average, $1.87. Other cities in which high averages prevailed included Paterson, N. J. ($1.67); Chicago ($1.50); Newark-Jersey City ($1.47); Los Angeles ($1.45); and Boston ($1.44).

Men constituted about 25 percent of the labor force in New York, 20 percent in Philadelphia, and from 6 to 14 percent in the other areas. . Their hourly earnings ranged from $1.16 in Dallas to $2.52 in New York, and averaged more than $2 in 6 of the 11 areas.

Women averaged $1.66 an hour in New York and $1.58 in Paterson. Their average earnings were $1.25 or more in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Newark-Jersey City, and Philadelphia. In only one area was their over-all average below $1 an hour.

Although a majority of the workers in most of the selected occupations were women, virtually all cutters and markers were men. Pressers were another group in which men were in the majority in Chicago, New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson. Cutters and markers, final inspectors, thread trimmers, and work distributors were typically paid time rates. Sewing and pressing operations were usually on an incentive basis.

More than half the workers in the industry were sewing-machine operators. Of the two production methods, the single-hand (tailor) system was predominant in most areas and included about seven-eighths of all operators studied. Their earnings averaged more than $1.50 an hour in all except four areas. In New York they earned, on the average, $2.02 an hour; in Paterson, $1.78; and in Philadelphia, $1.69.

The section system of sewing-machine operation was more common in Atlanta, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Operators under this system earned from an average of $1 an hour in Atlanta, Dallas, and St. Louis to $1.42 in Chicago. In practically all cities having both types of operation, the average earnings of section-system operators were lower than those of single-hand operators.

Cutters and markers—the highest paid occupation in most areas—averaged more than $2 an hour in 6 of the 11 areas. In Boston, Chicago, New York, and Paterson, however, pressers had the highest earnings among the occupations studied. Thread trimmers and work distributors were typically the lowest paid occupations.

In New York, comparisons were made of workers' earnings in establishments classified according to predominant wholesale price line. The average earnings of workers in shops producing dresses which sold for more than $12.75 each were usually somewhat higher than the earnings of those making lower-priced dresses.

Variations in occupational average earnings among classifications of establishments by price line or among cities, probably reflect a combination of factors including other items such as work flow, individual productivity of incentive workers, and type of garment produced.

Related Wage Practices

In most areas, a large majority of the establishments studied had agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Supplementary benefit provisions in the agreements, however, were not uniform among the different areas.

Paid holidays, most commonly provided for workers paid on a time basis, were 6½ days annually—the usual practice in New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson. Atlanta shops granted 6 holidays for which the workers received, from an employer-contributed union fund, an amount equal to 2 percent of their annual earnings. In Los Angeles, workers who were paid time rates received pay for 6 holidays; in St. Louis, the provision was 5 days annually for both time and incentive workers. Usually, time-rated workers only were provided paid holidays in the other areas studied, the number of days ranging from 3 to 5.

Straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected plant occupations in manufacture of women's and misses' dresses in selected areas, August 1950

Plant occupation and sex	Atlanta	Boston			Chicago	Cleveland	Dallas	Los Angeles	Newark-Jersey City [2]	New York			Paterson [2]	Philadelphia			St. Louis
		All shops	Regular shops	Contract shops						All shops	Regular shops	Contract shops		All shops	Regular shops	Contract shops	
All occupations																	
All workers	$0.95	$1.44	$1.49	$1.37	$1.50	$1.23	$1.02	$1.45	$1.47	$1.87	$2.07	$1.73	$1.67	$1.40	$1.37	$1.47	$1.09
Men	1.37	2.38	2.44	2.28	2.26	1.85	1.16	2.01	2.36	2.52	2.57	2.45	2.38	1.98	1.88	2.32	1.50
Women	.92	1.28	1.32	1.24	1.39	1.13	1.01	1.37	1.40	1.66	1.82	1.56	1.58	1.25	1.24	1.28	1.04
Selected occupations																	
Cutters and markers	1.50	2.11	2.13	2.01	2.35	1.91	1.35	2.19	2.59	2.54	2.53	2.58	(3)	2.27	2.26	(3)	1.73
Men	1.50	2.11	2.13	2.01	2.35	2.12	1.36	(3)	2.59	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.73
Women	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1.02	1.25	(3)	-------	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	-------
Inspectors, final (examiners)	.87	1.07	(3)	(3)	.97	.97	.88	1.04	.98	1.26	1.27	1.26	(3)	.94	.95	.90	.89
Men	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	(3)	-------	-------	-------	(3)	(3)	(3)	-------	-------
Women	.87	1.07	(3)	(3)	.97	.97	.88	1.04	(3)	1.26	1.27	1.26	(3)	(3)	(3)	.90	.89
Pressers, hand	.76	2.36	2.28	2.43	2.51	1.20	1.05	1.79	2.17	3.02	3.41	2.79	2.50	1.58	1.50	1.80	1.61
Men	-------	3.39	3.72	3.19	2.99	(3)	-------	2.47	2.59	3.09	(3)	2.87	2.50	2.43	2.44	2.41	2.19
Women	.76	1.34	1.29	1.40	1.09	(3)	1.05	1.48	1.69	1.71	(3)	1.41	-------	1.02	.95	1.29	1.12
Sewers, hand (finishers)	.78	1.19	1.22	1.14	1.37	1.10	.96	1.18	1.15	1.45	1.59	1.35	1.40	1.19	1.13	1.41	.98
Men	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	(3)	(3)	(3)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Women	.78	1.19	1.22	1.14	1.37	1.10	.96	1.18	1.15	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.40	1.19	1.13	1.41	.98
Sewing-machine operators, section system	1.00	1.20	(3)	(3)	1.42	1.02	1.00	(3)	1.30	1.39	(3)	1.39	(3)	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.00
Men	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	(3)	-------	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.85	(3)	(3)	-------
Women	1.00	1.20	(3)	(3)	1.42	1.02	1.00	(3)	1.30	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.24	(3)	(3)	1.00
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system	.94	1.58	1.69	1.43	1.57	1.61	1.13	1.48	1.60	2.02	2.40	1.81	1.78	1.69	1.59	2.06	1.31
Men	-------	2.07	(3)	(3)	1.85	1.61	-------	-------	(3)	2.63	2.80	2.36	-------	1.91	1.73	(3)	-------
Women	.94	1.56	1.66	1.43	1.57	1.61	1.13	1.48	(3)	1.91	2.26	1.75	1.78	1.61	1.55	(3)	1.31
Thread trimmers (cleaners)	.77	.78	.78	.78	.86	.89	(3)	.92	.91	.97	.99	.95	.94	.84	.86	.80	.80
Men	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	(3)	-------	-------	1.17	(3)	(3)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Women	.77	.78	.78	.78	.86	.89	(3)	.92	.91	.97	(3)	(3)	.94	.84	.86	.80	.80
Work distributors	(3)	.85	(3)	(3)	.86	.97	.85	.97	.93	.97	.97	.96	(3)	.92	(3)	(3)	.81
Men	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	-------	-------	-------	-------	(3)	1.03	1.02	1.03	(3)	-------	-------	-------	(3)
Women	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.86	.97	.85	.97	(3)	.94	.96	.92	(3)	.92	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Industry primarily composed of contract shops. Regular shops were predominant in the other areas for which data are not presented separately for regular and contract shops.

[3] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

Vacation benefits in 7 of the 11 areas studied were paid from union funds, provided by employer contributions of specified percentages of their weekly payrolls for workers covered by the union agreements. The vacation payments to workers n New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson varied by occupation; in 1950, they ranged from $35 for cleaners and pinkers to $53 for pressers and cutters. Workers in Atlanta, Boston, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia received as vacation pay an amount equal to 2 percent of their annual earnings; in Philadelphia, however, payments were not to exceed $65. In the 4 remaining areas, vacation payments were made directly to the workers by the employers and usually amounted to 1 week's pay after a year of service. In a few nstances, proportionately smaller amounts were also reported for specified shorter periods of service and additional amounts after 5 years of service.

Health benefits which were also provided from employer-contributed union funds in most areas, usually included sickness, hospitalization, surgery, eyeglasses, and death benefits. In six areas, medical service was provided at union health centers; such service is also planned for three additional areas.

Retirement funds have been established through employer contributions amounting to 1 percent of the payrolls for workers covered by the union agreements in Boston, Cleveland, New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson. In Boston, parts of the vacation and health funds may also be assigned to the retirement fund. Qualified workers over the age of 65 years in New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson receive $50 a month from these funds. Regulations regarding retirement payments have not yet been established in the other two areas.

—FRED W. MOHR

Division of Wage Statistics

---

[1] Data collected by field representatives under direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included style dresses only and was limited to shops employing 8 or more workers. Approximately 85,000 workers were employed in shops of this size in the 11 areas studied.

Footwear Manufacture: Earnings in September 1950 [1]

Edge trimmers were the highest paid among selected occupations in the footwear industry studied in 13 areas. They had average earnings in September 1950 ranging from $1.35 an hour in plants making children's Goodyear welt shoes in southeastern Pennsylvania to $2.55 in women's cement-process (conventional lasted) shoe plants in New York City. Their earnings averaged $1.75 or more an hour in two-thirds of the areas.

Machine cutters of vamps and whole shoes, numerically the most important of the men's occupations studied, averaged $1.50 or more an hour in all except four areas. Floor boys had the lowest earnings among the men's occupations, with averages ranging from 77 cents to $1 an hour.

Among the selected women's occupations, fancy stitchers included the most workers. Their average earnings ranged from 87 cents in women's cement-process (slip lasted) plants in Missouri (except St. Louis) to $1.66 an hour in women's cement-process (conventional lasted) plants in New York. Three-fourths of the area averages for this occupation were more than $1.10 an hour. In most areas, the earnings of top stitchers exceeded those of fancy stitchers by amounts ranging from 3 to 12 cents an hour. Floor girls were typically the lowest paid among the women's occupations; their average earnings ranged from 87 cents to $1.04 an hour.

Workers in New York generally had the highest occupational average hourly earnings among the areas studied in the women's cement-process (conventional lasted) branch of the industry. Los Angeles ranked second, on the average, while Boston and Haverhill averages were typically higher than those in the other New England areas. Earnings in St. Louis were relatively close to the New England levels and for most occupations were more than 20 cents higher than the averages for the remainder of Missouri.

Of the three areas in which women's cement process (slip lasted) shoes were studied, the earnings of workers in Los Angeles were highest.

In the men's Goodyear welt branch of the industry, more than two-thirds of the men's area job averages exceeded $1.50 an hour. Floor boys and floor girls were the only selected occupations for which average earnings were less than $1 an hour. Average hourly earnings in Brockton and in Illinois were usually higher than those in Worcester although the differences in most instances amounted to less than 15 cents.

Average hourly earnings of workers in occupations common to all branches of the footwear industry studied were generally highest in women's cement process (conventional lasted) plants in New York City. The lowest averages were usually in the children's Goodyear welt branch of the industry in southeastern Pennsylvania and the women's cement process (slip lasted) branch in Missouri (except St. Louis).

Comparisons of plant worker earnings in September 1950 with those presented for a similar study in September 1949 show increases for about two-thirds of the area occupational averages for which comparable data are available. The majority of these increases, however, amounted to less than 5 percent. Since most workers in the footwear industry are paid on an incentive basis, factors such as work flow, style changes, and

Straight-time average hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in footwear manufacturing, by process and wage area, September 1950

Occupation and sex	Women's cement process shoes (conventional lasted)									
	New England						New York, N. Y.	Missouri (except St. Louis)	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.
	Auburn-Lewiston Maine	Boston, Mass.	Haverhill, Mass.	Lynn, Mass.	Southeastern New Hampshire	Worcester, Mass				
Plant occupations, men										
Assemblers for pullover, machine	$1.72	$1.67	$1.71	$1.82	$1.55	$1.69	$2.03	$1.27	$1.61	$1.85
Bed-machine operators	1.62	1.54	1.88	1.64	1.67	1.66	2.12	1.40	1.62	1.73
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.30	1.33	1.69	(2)
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine	1.59	1.67	1.67	1.62	1.50	1.64	1.51	1.33	1.57	1.88
Edge trimmers, machine	1.91	1.91	1.78	1.63	1.75	1.75	2.55	1.44	1.85	1.68
Fancy stitchers	(2)	1.70	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.22	(2)	(2)	1.48
Floor boys	.77	.87	.83	.86	.89	.83	.94	.85	1.00	.99
Mechanics, maintenance	1.71	2.00	1.72	1.84	1.60	1.67	(2)	1.41	1.54	1.71
Side lasters, machine	1.80	1.74	1.90	1.57	1.63	1.63	2.15	1.45	1.66	1.83
Sole attachers, cement process	1.48	1.53	1.64	1.79	1.52	1.48	2.23	1.15	1.48	1.65
Top stitchers	(2)	1.84	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.04	(2)	(2)	(2)
Treers	1.43	1.59	1.65	1.52	1.45	1.35	1.93	1.31	1.65	(2)
Vampers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.12	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wood-heel-seat fitters, hand	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.79	(2)	(2)	1.98	1.17	1.65	(2)
Wood-heel-seat fitters, machine	1.59	1.63	1.48	1.69	1.38	1.59	1.91	1.04	1.74	(2)
Plant occupations, women										
Fancy stitchers	1.16	1.37	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.66	.94	1.20	1.48
Floor girls	.91	.98	.95	.96	.91	.94	1.04	.93	.95	1.02
Top stitchers	1.29	1.60	1.31	1.25	1.16	1.23	(2)	1.05	1.27	1.53
Treers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.97	1.37	(2)
Vampers	1.45	1.77	1.24	1.24	1.08	1.16	(2)	1.00	1.32	1.52
Office occupations, women										
Clerks, payroll	.78	.93	.87	.89	.83	.81	1.16	.92	.87	1.08
Clerk-typists	(2)	.90	(2)	.83	.84	(2)	1.02	.79	.87	(2)
Stenographers, general	.87	.95	.91	.87	.86	(2)	1.27	.92	1.04	(2)

Occupation and sex	Women's cement process shoes (slip lasted)			Men's Goodyear welt shoes			Children's Goodyear welt shoes	Children's stitchdown shoes
	Missouri (except St. Louis)	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Brockton, Mass.	Worcester, Mass.	Illinois	Southeastern Pennsylvania	New York, N. Y.
Plant occupations, men								
Assemblers for pullover, machine	------	------	------	$1.69	$1.47	$1.71	$1.09	------
Bed-machine operators	------	------	------	1.51	1.47	1.79	1.35	------
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand	(2)	$1.58	$1.92	1.47	(2)	1.87	1.10	(2)
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine	$1.13	1.43	1.92	1.66	1.57	1.62	1.22	$1.83
Edge trimmers, machine	1.36	1.64	2.18	1.89	1.76	1.85	1.35	1.92
Fancy stitchers	(2)	(2)	1.66	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.01
Floor boys	.94	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.87	.78	.84
Goodyear stitchers	------	------	------	1.65	1.56	1.68	1.17	1.89
Mechanics, maintenance	1.33	1.35	1.65	1.68	1.59	1.49	1.33	(2)
Platform-cover lasters	1.01	1.54	1.80	------	------	------	------	------
Side lasters, machine	------	------	------	1.57	1.53	1.61	1.21	------
Sock-lining stitchers	(2)	(2)	1.85	------	------	------	------	------
Sole attachers, cement process	1.32	1.42	1.64	------	------	------	------	------
Thread lasters	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2.17
Top stitchers	(2)	(2)	1.52	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.84
Treers	(2)	1.21	(2)	1.43	1.44	(2)	(2)	(2)
Vampers	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.42	1.24	(2)	(2)	1.83
Plant occupations, women								
Fancy stitchers	.87	.91	1.54	1.12	1.13	1.13	.98	1.45
Floor girls	1.00	.95	(2)	.90	.89	.96	.87	.98
Platform-cover stitchers	1.07	1.15	1.94	------	------	------	------	------
Sock-lining stitchers	1.07	.97	1.75	------	------	------	------	------
Top stitchers	.94	.98	1.61	1.11	1.09	1.24	1.02	1.42
Treers	1.09	1.17	1.26	(2)	(2)	1.18	.85	1.09
Vampers	.80	.98	(2)	1.42	1.19	1.31	1.01	1.49
Office occupations, women								
Clerks, payroll	.88	1.17	(2)	.88	.86	(2)	.98	1.29
Clerk-typists	.78	.84	(2)	(2)	(2)	.95	.93	(2)
Stenographers, general	.92	(2)	(2)	.86	.90	(2)	.96	(2)

---

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

individual productivity, as well as wage adjustments, may be reflected in changes in occupational earnings.

Related Wage Practices

A work schedule of 40 hours a week was almost universal among the plants studied. The only exception was in Worcester, Mass., where approximately 5 percent of the shoe workers had a weekly schedule of 45 hours.

Paid holidays for plant workers, generally six in number, were the usual practice. In St. Louis, however, most workers were given 5 days annually, while in Worcester, 1 day was most common. In Brockton and in southeastern Pennsylvania, only a small minority of the workers in the plants studied were granted any paid holidays. Nearly all office workers received paid holiday benefits, usually on a more liberal basis than plant workers.

Paid vacations of 1 week after a year of service were the usual practice, that being the provision reported for all plant workers in a large majority of the areas studied. In the other areas, footwear plants employing from about 85 to 98 percent of the workers provided for similar benefits. Two-week vacations after 5 years of service were granted to a majority of the workers in about three-fifths of the areas and to a fourth or more of the workers in two other areas. In a few instances a small minority (not more than an eighth) of the workers received no vacation pay.

Insurance plans financed at least partially by the employer, were in effect in all areas. These plans usually included life insurance, hospitalization, and other health insurance. In about four-fifths of the areas, the plans covered a majority of the workers. In the other areas, plants employing from about 20 to 40 percent of the workers provided similar insurance benefits.

—Fred W. Mohr
Division of Wage Statistics

---

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included plants employing 21 or more workers in the following branches of the industry: women's cement process (conventional and slip lasted), men's Goodyear welt, children's Goodyear welt, and children's stitchdown. Approximately 68,000 workers were employed in these branches of the footwear industry in the areas studied.

Hosiery Manufacture: Earnings in October 1950[1]

Full-Fashioned Hosiery

KNITTERS, single-unit or backrack, were the highest paid among the selected occupations studied n October 1950 in full-fashioned hosiery mills. Workers in this occupation averaged more than $2 an hour in each area—$2.45 in Reading (Pa.); $2.25 in Charlotte (N. C.); $2.23 in Philadelphia; $2.18 in Hickory–Statesville (N. C.); and $2.11 in Winston-Salem–High Point (N. C.). Among the lasses of knitters shown separately, however, nitters of 42- and 45-gauge hosiery averaged less han $2 an hour in each area. (See table 1.) Knitters of 60-gauge hosiery in the three areas for which ata could be presented, had earnings averaging rom 10 to 22 cents above the corresponding verages for all knitters combined.

Adjusters and fixers of knitting machines with 4 or more years' experience, were also among the higher paid occupations. Their earnings averaged $1.96 in full-fashioned hosiery mills in Hickory–Statesville and more than $2 an hour in each of he other areas.

Seamers, an occupation in which large numbers of women are employed, had average earnings anging from $1.22 in Hickory–Statesville to $1.42 n Reading. Folding and boxing operations were generally among the lowest paid of the full-ashioned hosiery occupations studied, with area averages for women ranging from $1.01 to $1.18 n hour.

Reading usually had the highest average hourly arnings in the nine occupations for which comparisons could be made in all five areas; Hickory–Statesville had the lowest in a majority of intances. The differences between the highest and owest area averages ranged from 18 to 44 cents n hour. Most occupational averages in Reading were from 5 to 25 cents an hour higher than those in Philadelphia.

The gauge of hosiery produced in the mills studied ranged from 42 to 60. The majority of the knitters in each area, however, were knitting 51- to 60-gauge hosiery during the period studied. The number of sections per machine also differed, generally ranging from 24 to 32. In four of the five areas a majority of the knitters operated machines with 30 or 32 sections; in Philadelphia about a third were in that category at the time of the study.

TABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings[1] for selected occupations in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, selected areas, October 1950*

Occupation and sex	Charlotte, N. C.	Hickory–Statesville, N. C.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Reading, Pa.	Winston-Salem–High Point, N. C.
Plant occupations					
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machines (4 or more years' experience) (men)	$2.18	$1.96	$2.11	$2.12	$2.08
Boarders (men and women)	1.41	1.21	1.47	1.65	1.46
Men	1.37	1.23	1.45	(2)	1.51
Women	1.41	1.21	1.48	(2)	1.44
Boxers (women)	(2)	(2)	1.01	(2)	(2)
Folders (women)	(2)	(2)	1.11	1.02	(2)
Folders and boxers (women)[3]	1.14	1.05	(2)	(2)	1.18
Examiners, grey (inspectors, hosiery) (women)	1.14	1.14	1.07	1.34	1.24
Knitters, single-unit or backrack (men)[4]	2.25	2.18	2.23	2.45	2.11
42 gauge, 24 sections	(2)	(2)	1.86	1.98	(2)
45 gauge, 24 sections	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.97	1.92
45 gauge, 26 sections	1.87	1.60	(2)	(2)	(2)
51 gauge, 24 sections	(2)	(2)	2.09	2.06	1.90
51 gauge, 26 sections	2.23	2.17	(2)	(2)	(2)
51 gauge, 30 sections	2.24	(2)	2.66	(2)	2.31
51 gauge, 32 sections	(2)	2.33	(2)	(2)	2.16
60 gauge, 30 sections	2.35	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.26
60 gauge, 32 sections	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.67	2.26
Loopers, toe (1 or more years' experience) (women)	1.27	1.16	1.29	1.40	1.40
Menders, hand (women)	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.46	1.31
Finish	(2)	1.29	1.34	1.44	1.31
Grey	(2)	1.30	1.23	1.47	1.30
Pairers (women)	1.32	1.10	1.21	1.27	1.14
Preboarders (men and women)	1.33	1.34	1.42	1.66	1.32
Men	1.56	(2)	1.50	(2)	1.48
Women	1.28	(2)	1.36	(2)	1.21
Seamers (women)	1.35	1.22	1.30	1.42	1.24
Office occupations—Women					
Clerks, payroll	1.07	(2)	1.03	1.10	1.09
Clerk-typists	1.10	(2)	1.00	.97	(2)
Stenographers, general	1.23	(2)	1.17	1.16	1.09

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.
[3] Workers performing a combination job of folding and boxing.
[4] Includes data for workers not shown separately.

Seamless Hosiery

Adjusters and fixers of knitting machines in the Winston-Salem–High Point (N. C.) area in October 1950 averaged $1.55 an hour in men's seamless hosiery mills and $1.49 in mills producing children's hosiery (table 2). In the other areas studied, the average hourly earnings of this group were $1.41 and $1.38, respectively, in men's hosiery mills in Hickory–Statesville (N. C.) and Reading (Pa), and $1.28 in children's hosiery mills in Chattanooga (Tenn.). Area averages for men boarders (other than automatic) ranged from 88 cents to $1.23 an hour.

Among the selected women's occupations, average earnings ranged from 80 cents for hand menders in Hickory–Statesville to $1.14 an hour for string knitters in men's seamless hosiery mills in Winston-Salem–High Point. About four-fifths of the area averages for women's occupations were between 80 cents and $1 an hour. Toe loopers, numerically the most important seamless hosiery occupation studied, earned on the averag 93 cents, $1.02, and $1.07, respectively, in tl three areas studied in the men's hosiery branc and 95 cents and $1.05 in the two areas producir children's hosiery.

Table 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings* [1] *for selected occupations in the seamless hosiery industry, selected areas, October 1950*

Occupation and sex	Men's hosiery			Children's hosiery	
	Hickory–Statesville, N. C.	Reading, Pa.	Winston-Salem–High Point, N. C.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Winston-Salem–High Point, N. C.
Plant occupations—Men					
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machines (4 or more years' experience)	$1.41	$1.38	$1.55	$1.28	$1.49
Boarders, other than automatic	.97	1.23	1.21	.88	1.00
Knitters, automatic	1.00	(2)	1.15	(2)	1.10
Knitters, rib	(2)	(2)	(2)	.99	(2)
Knitters, string	(2)	(2)	1.19	(2)	1.09
Plant occupations—Women					
Boarders, other than automatic	.88	(2)	1.09	.90	.93
Boxers	.86	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Folders and boxers [3]	.83	.87	1.03	.92	.91
Examiners, grey (inspectors, hosiery)	.85	.83	.98	.84	.92
Knitters, automatic	.92	.99	1.10	(2)	1.01
Knitters, rib	(2)	(2)	(2)	.92	(2)
Knitters, string	(2)	(2)	1.14	(2)	(2)
Knitters, transfer	.90	(2)	(2)	.96	.93
Loopers, toe (1 or more years' experience)	.93	1.02	1.07	.95	1.05
Menders, hand	.80	.85	.94	.89	.83
Finish	.82	.85	.95	.94	(2)
Grey	.80	.85	.94	.86	(2)
Pairers	.86	.86	1.03	.96	.95
Office occupations—Women					
Clerks, payroll	1.04	.84	1.03	.96	.97
Clerk-typists	.96	.85	1.01	(2)	(2)
Stenographers, general	1.04	(2)	1.06	(2)	(2)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.
[3] Workers performing a combination job of folding and boxing.

Virtually all area averages for men were from 5 t 12 cents an hour higher than for women in occupations in which both were employed. I nearly all seamless hosiery occupations, for whic comparisons of average earnings could be mac among the areas studied, men's hosiery mil in Winston-Salem–High Point ranked highest.

A special study of men's seamless hosiery mil in the three areas showed that the immediat effects of the new 75-cent minimum wage estal lished January 25, 1950, by amendment of tl Fair Labor Standards Act were quite pronounce The proportion of workers receiving less than 7 cents an hour in Hickory–Statesville dropped fro 40 percent in October 1949 to 2 percent in Marc 1950; in Reading, from 31 to 3 percent; and i Winston-Salem–High Point, from 13 to 2 percen of all workers. The effects were even mo evident when consideration is limited to wome workers. In Hickory–Statesville, 51 percent the women averaged less than 75 cents an hour i October 1949 as contrasted to 2 percent in Marc 1950; in Reading the respective percentages fc the two periods were 38 and 2 and in Winstor Salem–High Point, 18 and 3.

The average hourly earnings of all workers i men's seamless hosiery mills in Hickory–Statesvill increased from 83 cents in October 1949 to 9 cents in March 1950. In Reading, the corre sponding averages were 88 cents and 94 cents an in Winston-Salem–High Point, $1 and $1.0 In October 1950, workers in these three area averaged 93 cents, 99 cents, and $1.09, respectivel

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was reporte for virtually all establishments studied, excep full-fashioned hosiery mills in Winston-Salem–High Point and seamless hosiery mills in Reading In each of these areas about a fourth of the worker were employed in plants having work schedule longer than 40 hours, but not over 48 a week

Second and third shifts were in operation in a areas; from 14 to 24 percent of the full-fashione hosiery workers and 10 to 15 percent of thos employed in seamless hosiery mills in the various areas were working on second shifts. From 5 to 11 percent of the full-fashioned and 3 to 6 percent of the seamless hosiery workers were employed on third shift operations. Extra pay was provided for a majority of the second shift workers in only one full-fashioned and two seamless hosiery areas. Premium pay for third shift work was more prevalent.

Paid holidays, typically 5 days annually, were provided by full-fashioned hosiery mills employing most of the workers in Philadelphia and Reading, and about one of every nine workers in Winston-Salem–High Point. In the seamless hosiery branch, only one area reported any paid holidays for plant workers—about a fifth of the workers in Reading were in mills which granted 5 days.

Paid vacations of 1 week after a year's service were the usual practice in all five full-fashioned hosiery areas studied; in men's seamless hosiery mills in Reading and Winston-Salem–High Point; and in children's seamless hosiery plants in Chattanooga. A majority of the workers in seamless hosiery mills in the other areas studied were in plants which reported no provisions for paid vacations. Vacations were typically increased to 2 weeks after 5 years' service in full-fashioned hosiery mills in Charlotte, Philadelphia, and Reading and in men's seamless hosiery mills in Winston-Salem–High Point.

Insurance plans for which employers paid at least part of the cost were in effect in mills employing most full-fashioned hosiery workers in the areas studied. These plans included life insurance, hospitalization, and other health insurance. Such benefits were also available but to a much lesser extent in each seamless hosiery area. Retirement pensions were also provided in full-fashioned hosiery mills which employed a majority of the workers in Philadelphia and Reading. In the men's seamless hosiery branch, about a fifth of the workers in Reading and a fourth in Winston-Salem–High Point were in plants which had retirement pension plans.

—Fred W. Mohr
Division of Wage Statistics

---

[1] Data collected by field representatives under direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included establishments employing 21 or more workers. In plants of this size in the areas studied, approximately 30,500 workers were employed in full-fashioned hosiery mills, 13,000 in men's seamless hosiery and 3,500 in children's seamless hosiery mills.

Wood–Furniture Manufacturing: Earnings in October 1950[1]

AVERAGE EARNINGS of wood-furniture workers rose from 3 to 12 cents an hour between September 1949 and October 1950 in 8 of 10 important manufacturing centers. Nearly three-fourths of the area averages for workers in selected plant occupations showed increases of 5 percent or more.

Increased earnings are largely attributed to general wage adjustments. The amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act which provided for a 75-cent minimum rate as of January 25, 1950, was a minor factor in the upward movement of earnings. In September 1949, from 6 to 13 percent of wood-furniture workers in the 3 southern areas studied earned less than 75 cents an hour; in the other areas, the proportion was less than 3 percent. Los Angeles was the only area in which all wood-furniture workers had hourly earnings in excess of 75 cents in the 1949 period.

A supplemental study in the southern areas revealed that average earnings of all workers in Morganton–Lenoir (N. C.) did not change between September 1949 and March 1950; in both Martinsville (Va.) and Winston-Salem–High Point (N. C.), the difference amounted to 1 cent an hour. Less than 15 percent of the area averages for the selected plant occupations increased more than 2 cents during this period. The March 1950 data, of course, point up the fact that the immediate effect of the 75-cent minimum on the earnings of wood-furniture workers in the specified areas was slight.

Hourly Earnings

Average earnings of men in October 1950 ranged from 95 cents an hour in Martinsville (Va.) to $1.42 in Los Angeles. (By area, from 82 to 97 percent of the plant workers in wood-furniture manufacturing were men.) Men had earnings levels exceeding $1.00 an hour in all areas except the 3 in the South. In Winston-Salem–High Point (N. C.), they averaged 97 cents, and in Morganton–Lenoir (N. C.), $1.00. Earnings of men did not differ by more than 5 cents an hour from the area averages of all workers combined.

Of men's selected occupations, sprayers ranked highest, earnings averaging at least $1.40 an hour in 7 of the 10 areas. General-utility maintenan men and shaper operators (who set up th machines) were also among the top-paid grou Average earnings of these workers ranged fro $1.14 to $1.73 and from $1.10 to $1.70, respectivel Machine off-bearers were the lowest-paid men all 10 areas studied and earned, on the averag from 83 cents to $1.19 an hour.

Women in Jasper–Tell City (Ind.), had avera earnings of $1.43 an hour, the highest area level October 1950 for either men or women. The workers were predominantly employed und incentive systems, and were engaged primarily jobs requiring more than the average skill an experience of women furniture workers. The fa that very few were employed as machine of bearers, one of the lowest-paid jobs, is illustrati of this particular situation. In the other are studied, women averaged from 79 cents in Martin ville to $1.38 in Los Angeles.

Comparisons of earnings of men and women ca be made in 2 of the selected occupations studied i October 1950. Average earnings of wome machine off-bearers varied from 83 cents to $1.2 an hour. These earnings were 2 cents and 11 cen higher than those of men in 2 areas and from 3 t 13 cents lower in 4 areas. Women hand sander who averaged from 84 cents to $1.48 an hou earned from 1 to 12 cents more than men in 4 of areas. In the other 5 areas the earnings advantag of men ranged from 6 to over 20 cents.

In Los Angeles, the leading area in 6 of th selected occupations, earnings levels were mo than $1.40 an hour in 10 of the 13 plant occupa tions. Most jobs in Chicago, the second rankin area, were from 7 to over 15 cents an hour lower, o the average, than those in Los Angeles. Of the southern areas, occupational averages were gen erally highest in Morganton–Lenoir, most fre quently by amounts within a 4 to 10 cent rang Earnings of plant workers in most occupation were roughly on the same level in Martinsville an Winston-Salem–High Point.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours prevailed i Chicago, Jasper–Tell City (Ind.), Los Angeles, an Martinsville (Va.). The most common wor schedules in the other 6 areas were equally divide between 45 and 50 hours a week. From 12 to 1

Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in wood-furniture establishments in selected areas, October 1950

Occupation and sex	Chicago, Ill.	Fitch-burg–Gardner, Mass.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	James-town, N. Y.	Jasper-Tell City, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Martins-ville, Va.	Morgan-ton–Lenoir, N. C.	Rock-ford, Ill.	Winston-Salem–High Point, N. C.
All plant occupations										
All workers	$1.31	$1.14	$1.30	$1.29	$1.27	$1.42	$0.95	$0.99	$1.26	$0.96
Men	1.33	1.17	1.34	1.32	1.26	1.42	.95	1.00	1.31	.97
Women	1.11	1.02	1.08	1.05	1.43	1.38	.79	.85	1.06	.90
Selected plant occupations										
Men:										
Assemblers, case goods	1.43	1.21	1.46	1.52	1.46	1.44	1.00	1.04	1.43	.99
Assemblers, chairs	1.58	1.22	1.50	(2)	1.30	1.44	(2)	1.04	(2)	.93
Cut-off saw operators	1.40	1.08	1.39	1.31	1.16	1.55	(2)	1.19	1.29	1.03
Gluers, rough stock	1.27	1.30	1.23	1.21	1.25	1.43	.93	1.02	1.25	.92
Maintenance men, general utility	1.52	1.30	1.45	1.29	1.17	1.73	1.16	1.19	1.29	1.14
Off-bearers, machine	1.12	.96	1.01	1.05	1.14	1.19	.83	.85	1.13	.87
Packers, furniture	1.29	1.02	1.26	1.12	1.22	1.47	.88	.92	1.20	.90
Rubbers, hand	1.38	1.27	1.44	1.57	1.53	1.42	.85	.92	1.36	.92
Sanders, belt	1.49	1.29	1.46	1.42	1.37	1.47	1.09	1.10	1.48	1.00
Sanders, hand	1.22	1.30	1.21	1.39	1.36	1.26	.85	.94	1.22	.88
Shaper operators, hand, set-up and operate	1.56	1.24	1.48	1.34	1.37	1.70	1.10	1.15	1.56	1.10
Sprayers	1.55	1.40	1.49	1.65	1.41	1.64	1.00	1.07	1.48	1.01
Women:										
Off-bearers, machine	.99	.83	1.03	.97	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.24	.84
Sanders, hand	1.25	1.02	1.02	1.09	1.48	1.28	(2)	.84	1.16	.89
Selected office occupations										
Women:										
Bookkeepers, hand	1.54	1.16	(2)	(2)	1.25	1.45	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.09
Clerk-typists	1.11	.84	1.06	.89	.88	1.12	.98	(2)	(2)	.90
Stenographers, general	1.32	1.02	1.21	1.02	.99	1.24	1.16	1.13	1.18	1.02

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

percent of the men in Chicago, Jamestown (N. Y.), and Winston-Salem–High Point (N. C.) wood-furniture plants had workweeks longer than 50 hours. The hours of women plant workers were generally less than those of men in Fitchburg-Gardner (Mass.); Jamestown; Rockford (Ill.); and Winston-Salem–High Point.

Paid holidays were provided plant workers by establishments having about half or more of the total wood-furniture employment in 7 of the 10 areas studied. None of the plant workers in Martinsville and less than 10 percent in the 2 North Carolina areas received specified holidays with pay. Six paid holidays a year were most typical for plant workers in Chicago and Grand Rapids and from 3 to 5 days in most of the other areas. More liberal benefits were received by office workers in all areas; a large majority were granted either 5 or 6 days annually.

Paid vacations of 1 week after a year's service were common in all the areas studied. Most of the wood-furniture workers in Jamestown, however, were eligible for the 1-week vacation after months of service. Two-week vacations after 5 years' service prevailed in most areas. The length of vacation for plant workers in Jamestown and Martinsville remained at 1 week, irrespective of service. In the 2 North Carolina areas, plants employing nearly one-third and one-fourth of the wood-furniture workers, respectively, did not provide for vacation benefits.

Life insurance, group hospitalization, and other health insurance plans, for which employers paid part or all of the costs, were in effect in all areas studied. The coverage varied by area, generally ranging from about two-thirds to all of the industry employment, and by type of insurance. Retirement pension plans had not been widely adopted by the wood-furniture industry. In October 1950, such plans were reported by establishments in only 2 areas, Jasper-Tell City and Los Angeles; these establishments employed about 5 percent and 15 percent of the wood-furniture workers in their respective areas.

—CHARLES RUBENSTEIN
Division of Wage Statistics

---

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included establishments employing 21 or more workers and manufacturing wood household furniture (except upholstered); wood cabinets for radios, television receivers, and sewing machines; and wood office furniture. Approximately 41,000 workers were employed in establishments of this size in the 10 areas studied.

Effects of 75-Cent Minimum: Wood-Furniture Industry[1]

By March 1950, the wage level of workers engaged in the manufacture of wood furniture (except upholstered) in three southern areas was above the 75-cent minimum. In September 1949, from 6 to 13 percent of the workers earned less than 75 cents an hour. Adjustments following the institution in January 1950 of a 75-cent minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended in October 1949, did not result in substantial changes in wage-rate levels generally in any of these areas. By October 1950, however, general upward revisions of wage rates had occurred. The magnitude of such changes between March and October 1950 undoubtedly reflected the influence of the economic situation since the Korean outbreak.

These findings are based on surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages in the wood-furniture industry in 10 selected areas in September 1949 and October 1950. In the latter survey, data for the three southern areas were also obtained for March 1950 to permit measurement of the immediate impact of the 75-cent minimum wage.

The Martinsville (Va.), Morganton-Lenoir (N. C.), and Winston-Salem–High Point (N. C.) areas are not necessarily representative of the entire furniture industry in the South, but they have the greatest concentrations of furniture manufacturing in that part of the country. Because of competition for labor, quality of furniture produced, and other factors, the rates paid in these areas are probably at least as high as those paid in other southern areas where the industry is not so highly concentrated.[2]

The wood-furniture labor force in the three southern areas is composed mainly of men. Women accounted for only about 10 percent of the plant workers in Winston-Salem–High Point and for considerably less than 5 percent in the other two areas. Hence, significant comparisons can be made on the basis of all plant workers.

In September 1949, 7 percent of the furniture-plant workers in Martinsville, 6 percent in Morganton-Lenoir, and 13 percent in Winston-Salem–High Point averaged less than 75 cents an

Table 1.—*Percentage distribution of plant workers in the wood-furniture industry in 3 southern areas, by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] September 1949, March 1950, and October 1950*

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	Martinsville, Va.			Morganton-Lenoir, N. C.			Winston-Salem–High Point, N. C.		
	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950
Under 75.0	7.0	----	----	5.7	----	----	12.7	----	----
75.0 and under 80.0	14.0	23.5	4.4	11.6	18.5	5.8	11.6	21.8	6.3
80.0 and under 85.0	18.0	20.2	17.8	13.6	14.4	10.7	14.5	17.9	10.1
85.0 and under 90.0	13.7	13.2	19.7	13.9	14.3	13.4	18.9	18.0	16.1
90.0 and under 95.0	10.6	10.3	13.6	12.9	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.6	14.4
95.0 and under 100.0	10.9	8.5	9.3	11.9	10.8	11.8	9.6	10.1	16.6
100.0 and under 105.0	9.5	10.1	10.2	9.6	9.7	10.9	7.5	6.8	11.4
105.0 and under 110.0	8.0	5.9	7.8	6.5	5.9	8.9	5.1	4.3	8.3
110.0 and under 115.0	3.9	4.1	7.2	5.1	4.7	8.4	3.1	3.4	6.2
115.0 and under 120.0	1.6	1.4	5.3	3.6	3.6	5.8	2.1	1.8	3.8
120.0 and under 125.0	.7	.7	1.1	2.3	2.3	4.1	.6	1.1	2.6
125.0 and under 130.0	1.1	.8	.8	1.7	1.7	3.7	.7	.7	1.5
130.0 and under 135.0	.7	.5	1.1	.6	.7	2.0	.3	.3	1.0
135.0 and under 140.0	.1	.2	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.4	.5	.3
140.0 and under 145.0	(2)	.1	.3	.3	.4	.8	.1	.2	.4
145.0 and under 150.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.4	.1	.2	.2
150.0 and under 155.0	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	(2)	.2
155.0 and under 160.0	.1	----	.3	----	----	.1	.1	.1	.2
160.0 and under 165.0	----	----	.1	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.2	.1
165.0 and under 170.0	----	(2)	----	----	----	----	(2)	----	(2)
170.0 and under 175.0	----	(2)	----	----	----	.1	(2)	----	.3
175.0 and over	----	.2	.2	(2)	(2)	----	.1	(2)	(2)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	3,377	4,326	4,290	4,418	4,985	5,129	6,086	6,442	6,933
Average hourly earnings [1]	$0.90	$0.89	$0.95	$0.92	$0.92	$0.99	$0.88	$0.89	$0.96

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

ABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for plant workers in the wood-furniture industry in 3 southern areas, September 1949, March 1950, and October 1950*

Occupation and sex	Martinsville, Va.			Morganton-Lenoir, N. C.			Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.		
	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950
All plant occupations									
workers	$0.90	$0.89	$0.95	$0.92	$0.92	$0.99	$0.88	$0.89	$0.96
Men	.90	.89	.95	.92	.92	1.00	.89	.90	.97
Women	.72	.77	.79	.75	.78	.85	.81	.82	.90
Selected plant occupations									
en:									
Assemblers, case goods	.99	.96	1.00	.97	.96	1.04	.92	.96	.99
Assemblers, chairs	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.00	.98	1.04	.90	.88	.93
Cut-off saw operators	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.09	1.09	1.19	.95	.96	1.03
Gluers, rough stock	(2)	.90	.93	.92	.93	1.02	.85	.96	.92
Maintenance men, general utility	1.10	1.12	1.16	1.09	1.11	1.19	1.12	1.07	1.14
Off-bearers, machine	.77	.80	.83	.78	.79	.85	.78	.81	.87
Packers, furniture	.83	.84	.88	.85	.85	.92	.83	.85	.90
Rubbers, hand	.84	.82	.85	.85	.85	.92	.83	.84	.92
Sanders, belt	1.03	1.01	1.09	1.02	1.02	1.10	.93	.93	1.00
Sanders, hand	.84	.81	.85	.85	.86	.94	.80	.81	.88
Shaper operators, set-up and operate	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.15	1.02	1.02	1.10
Sprayers	.95	.95	1.00	.99	.99	1.07	.95	.93	1.01
omen:									
Off-bearers, machine	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.79	.84
Sanders, hand	(2)	(2)	(2)	.73	.77	.84	.81	.81	.89

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

our. Wage adjustments from September 1949 January 1950 were virtually confined to bringing orkers up to the 75-cent minimum. Only one stablishment in the three areas reported a general age increase during this period.

Between September 1949 and March 1950, verage hourly earnings of all plant workers in Vinston-Salem–High Point increased 1 cent. Iowever, earnings decreased by 1 cent in Martinsille and showed no change in Morganton–Lenoir. he decrease in average earnings in Martinsville attributed to a 28-percent advance in employent, many workers having been hired at the ower levels of rate ranges. The minor differences the proportion of workers earning either under 0 cents or under $1 an hour further emphasized he slight effect of the 75-cent minimum between eptember 1949 and March 1950. These differnces varied from less than 1 percent to not more han 3 percent in the three areas. In March 1950, rom 20 to 30 percent of the plant workers, by rea, had average earnings of $1 or more an hour.

From March 1950 to October 1950, average arnings of wood-furniture workers rose 6 cents an our in Martinsville and 7 cents in the other two reas. These increases resulted primarily from general wage changes. Most of the plants advanced pay rates by amounts ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour or from 5 to 10 percent. The proportions of workers earning between 75 and 80 cents had declined by October 1950 to 4 percent in Martinsville and to 6 percent in the other two areas. In contrast, nearly half of the wood-furniture workers in Morganton–Lenoir and about a third in the other two areas averaged at least $1 an hour.

Average earnings for all selected occupations studied rose between September 1949 and October 1950. Increases for about two-thirds of the job averages fell within a 5 to 10 percent range.

—CHARLES RUBENSTEIN
Division of Wage Statistics

---

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the areas is available on request.

The wage information summarized in this article relates to wood-furniture plants (except upholstered) having 21 or more workers. Approximately 17,000 workers were employed in October 1950 in plants of this size in the 3 southern areas studied.

[2] In a 1945 Nation-wide study of wood furniture, plant workers in the Southeastern region averaged 56 cents an hour, compared with 59 cents in Martinsville (Va.), 63 cents in Morganton-Lenoir (N. C.), and 58 cents in Winston-Salem-High Point (N. C.).

Effects of 75-Cent Minimum: Men's Seamless Hosiery Industry[1]

Wages for substantial proportions of workers in men's seamless hosiery mills were increased in three important areas studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as a result of the 75-cent minimum-wage provision under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act amendment effective January 25, 1950. In October 1949, 40 percent of the workers in the Hickory–Statesville (N. C.), 31 percent in the Reading (Pa.), and 13 percent in the Winston-Salem–High Point (N. C.) area, had averaged less than 75 cents an hour. By March 1950, the wage group under 75 cents represented less than 3 percent of the workers, in each area. Although other factors may have played a part, the minimum-wage amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act evidently was a major cause of the virtual elimination of earnings below 75 cents for experienced workers, between October 1949 and March 1950.

As the March 1950 wage distributions show (table 1), the immediate effect of the higher minimum rate was a marked concentration of workers in the earnings intervals of 75–80 and 80–85 cents. At the other extreme, practically no change occurred in the proportion of workers receiving $1.25 or more.

Earnings of women, who constituted approximately two-thirds of the total plant employment in each area, increased much more than men' earnings, between October 1949 and March 1950 The percentages of women receiving less than 75 cents an hour in October 1949 were 51, 38, and 18 respectively, in the three areas, as contrasted with 16, 17, and 7 percent for men. In each area in March 1950, less than 3 percent of either men or women were below that level.

Between October 1949 and March 1950, straight-time average hourly earnings of all workers increased 7 cents (from 83 to 90 cents) in Hickory–Statesville, 6 cents (88 to 94 cents) in Reading and 3 cents ($1.00 to $1.03) in Winston-Salem–High Point. Average earnings of women increased in the three areas, 9, 8, and 3 cents respectively; the corresponding increases in men's average hourly earnings were 3, 1, and 3 cents.

Among the jobs studied, differences between the highest and lowest occupational average earnings decreased between October 1949 and March 1950 in each area. In Hickory–Statesville, for example, the range of 70 cents (from 66 cents for menders to $1.36 for adjusters and fixers) in October 1949 dropped to a range of 58 cents in March 1950 (from 78 cents for menders to $1.36 for adjusters and fixers). In the other two areas, decreases in the spread were somewhat smaller.

By the fall of 1950, additional wage adjustments, reflecting at least in part the post-Korea wage movement, had occurred. The level of earnings for all workers had increased to 93 cents

ABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of plant workers in the men's seamless hosiery industry in 3 areas, by straight-time hourly earnings,*[1] *October 1949, March 1950, and October 1950* [2]

Hickory-Statesville, N. C.

verage hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women		
	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950
nder 75.0	39.8	1.5	3.6	16.3	0.3	2.8	51.0	2.1	3.7
.0 and under 80.0	12.2	37.3	25.5	8.0	19.4	10.7	14.2	45.8	32.0
.0 and under 85.0	11.9	15.4	13.6	10.7	8.9	8.9	12.4	18.4	15.6
.0 and under 90.0	7.2	10.1	12.3	7.0	8.8	8.6	7.3	10.7	13.9
.0 and under 95.0	5.2	8.7	9.3	7.0	10.0	7.8	4.3	8.2	9.9
.0 and under 100.0	4.3	5.4	8.1	4.1	6.6	8.1	4.3	4.8	8.1
.0 and under 105.0	4.7	4.6	5.9	10.7	6.0	7.6	1.9	3.9	5.2
.0 and under 110.0	2.9	3.0	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	2.0	2.0	4.3
.0 and under 115.0	2.2	2.8	4.5	4.6	6.1	7.7	1.1	1.3	3.2
.0 and under 120.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.3	4.3	.6	1.3	1.1
.0 and under 125.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.9	3.5	.4	.7	1.0
.0 and under 130.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	3.7	4.4	4.6	.2	.3	.6
.0 and under 135.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.9	5.0	3.4	.3	.1	.6
.0 and under 140.0	.6	.8	1.3	2.0	1.9	3.2	-----	.2	.5
.0 and under 145.0	.6	.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	4.1	(3)	.2	(3)
.0 and under 150.0	.6	.6	.3	1.9	1.8	.8	-----	(3)	.1
150.0 and under 155.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.8	-----	-----	0.1
155.0 and under 160.0	.7	.7	.6	2.2	2.3	1.8	-----	-----	(3)
160.0 and under 165.0	.4	.3	.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	(3)	-----	-----
165.0 and under 170.0	.4	.1	.1	1.2	.2	.4	-----	-----	-----
170.0 and under 175.0	.1	-----	.2	.3	-----	.6	-----	-----	-----
175.0 and under 180.0	.4	.4	.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	-----	-----	-----
180.0 and under 185.0	.1	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	-----	-----	.1
185.0 and under 190.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	-----	-----	-----
190.0 and under 195.0	(3)	.1	-----	.1	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
195.0 and under 200.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
200.0 and over	.1	(3)	.1	.3	.1	.4	-----	-----	-----
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	3,624	3,303	3,811	1,164	1,051	1,120	2,460	2,252	2,691
Average hourly earnings [1]	$0.83	$0.90	$0.93	$1.00	$1.03	$1.07	$0.75	$0.84	$0.87

Reading, Pa.

erage hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women		
	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Nov. 1950
nder 75.0	31.0	2.5	3.1	16.6	2.6	1.7	37.8	2.4	3.7
0 and under 80.0	10.3	27.8	20.9	5.2	16.5	14.6	12.7	33.5	23.8
0 and under 85.0	9.4	13.5	12.6	9.6	10.8	7.8	9.3	14.9	14.7
0 and under 90.0	10.1	11.0	9.5	8.4	8.6	8.3	11.0	12.1	10.0
0 and under 95.0	6.6	9.8	8.6	5.2	8.2	6.0	7.2	10.6	9.8
0 and under 100.0	5.3	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.2	3.2	4.9	6.4	8.6
.0 and under 105.0	6.3	6.2	7.0	7.9	6.2	8.3	5.6	6.3	6.5
.0 and under 110.0	4.5	2.8	5.6	4.7	1.9	5.2	4.4	3.2	5.8
.0 and under 115.0	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.0	3.1	3.4	4.5
.0 and under 120.0	2.9	3.9	2.4	6.1	7.7	2.2	1.3	2.0	2.5
.0 and under 125.0	1.3	2.8	3.6	2.2	4.1	3.7	.9	2.2	3.5
.0 and under 130.0	1.8	2.4	3.0	4.2	4.8	4.5	.7	1.2	2.4
.0 and under 135.0	1.5	1.6	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	.3	.8	1.1
.0 and under 140.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	5.2	2.6	6.0	.2	.7	.8
.0 and under 145.0	.9	.9	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.2	.3	-----	1.1
.0 and under 150.0	.5	.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	-----	-----	.5
150.0 and under 155.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	-----	0.1	0.4
155.0 and under 160.0	.2	.2	.9	.5	.5	2.5	0.1	-----	.2
160.0 and under 165.0	.5	.2	.5	1.0	.5	1.2	.2	-----	.1
165.0 and under 170.0	.1	.4	.2	.2	1.0	.5	-----	.1	-----
170.0 and under 175.0	.2	.2	.3	.7	.2	1.0	-----	.1	-----
175.0 and under 180.0	.5	.2	.5	1.5	.5	1.7	-----	-----	-----
180.0 and under 185.0	-----	.1	.1	-----	.2	.2	-----	-----	-----
185.0 and under 190.0	-----	.2	.4	-----	.7	1.2	-----	-----	-----
190.0 and under 195.0	.1	.3	-----	.5	1.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
195.0 and under 200.0	-----	-----	.2	-----	-----	.5	-----	-----	-----
200.0 and over	.1	-----	.5	.2	-----	1.5	-----	-----	-----
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	1,296	1,265	1,321	407	417	401	889	848	920
Average hourly earnings [1]	$0.88	$0.94	$0.99	$1.02	$1.03	$1.12	$0.82	$0.90	$0.93

Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.

erage hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women		
	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950
der 75.0	13.3	2.1	3.8	6.6	0.9	1.0	17.5	2.9	5.1
and under 80.0	8.6	14.1	7.1	4.6	6.3	2.8	11.0	19.2	9.9
and under 85.0	8.1	9.3	7.0	5.0	5.7	3.2	9.9	11.6	9.1
and under 90.0	8.8	9.5	7.2	6.6	7.0	3.6	10.2	11.2	9.3
and under 95.0	8.6	9.2	8.0	6.6	6.0	5.8	9.8	11.2	9.5
and under 100.0	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.4	5.1	4.8	7.6	9.1	8.4
.0 and under 105.0	7.7	8.6	7.8	7.3	9.2	5.8	8.0	8.1	8.9
.0 and under 110.0	6.8	6.6	7.4	7.5	5.5	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.7
.0 and under 115.0	5.7	6.2	6.9	6.4	7.0	5.4	5.3	5.7	7.7
.0 and under 120.0	4.7	4.7	6.6	5.0	5.8	7.0	4.5	4.1	6.4
.0 and under 125.0	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.1	7.3	7.3	2.5	3.3	5.1
.0 and under 130.0	3.9	3.5	5.7	6.4	6.3	8.1	2.4	1.8	4.1
.0 and under 135.0	2.6	2.6	4.3	3.9	4.3	7.0	1.7	1.5	2.7
.0 and under 140.0	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.9	1.0	1.2	2.1
.0 and under 145.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	.8	.5	1.2
.0 and under 150.0	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.5	.7	.5	1.1
150.0 and under 155.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.8	3.6	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
155.0 and under 160.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.8	.2	.2	.4
160.0 and under 165.0	.9	.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	2.9	-----	.2	.2
165.0 and under 170.0	.4	.8	1.3	.9	1.9	3.3	.1	.1	.2
170.0 and under 175.0	.6	.6	.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	(3)	-----	.1
175.0 and under 180.0	.3	.4	.8	.7	1.0	2.1	(3)	(3)	(3)
180.0 and under 185.0	.1	.2	.5	.3	.6	1.3	-----	-----	-----
185.0 and under 190.0	(3)	.1	.3	.1	.2	.8	-----	(3)	(3)
190.0 and under 195.0	.1	(3)	.2	.2	.1	.5	-----	-----	-----
195.0 and under 200.0	-----	-----	.1	-----	-----	.3	-----	-----	.1
200.0 and over	.1	.2	.1	.2	.4	.3	-----	-----	(3)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	6,793	7,516	8,140	2,588	2,904	3,001	4,205	4,612	5,139
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.00	$1.03	$1.09	$1.12	$1.15	$1.24	$0.92	$0.95	$1.01

Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Data for Reading pertain to a November 1950 pay period.

[3] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for plant workers in the men's seamless hosiery industry in 3 area October 1949, March 1950, and October 1950 [2]*

Occupation and sex	Hickory-Statesville, N. C.			Reading, Pa.			Winston-Salem–High Point, N. C.		
	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950
All plant occupations									
All workers	$0.83	$0.90	$0.93	$0.88	$0.94	$0.99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.
Men	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.12	1.12	1.15	1.
Women	.75	.84	.87	.82	.90	.93	.92	.95	1.
Selected plant occupations									
Men:									
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machine (4 or more years' experience)	1.36	1.36	1.41	1.28	1.31	1.38	1.49	1.47	1.
Boarders, other than automatic	.89	.91	.97	1.08	1.10	1.23	1.10	1.15	1.
Knitters, automatic	.91	.94	1.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.08	1.08	1.1
Knitters, string	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.08	1.09	1.1
Women:									
Boarders, other than automatic	.75	.84	.88	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.00	1.06	1.
Boxers	(3)	.84	.86	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Folders and boxers[4]	.75	.79	.83	.72	.83	.87	.97	.98	1.
Examiners grey (inspectors, hosiery)	.71	.81	.85	.72	.79	.83	.90	.92	.
Knitters, automatic	.85	.87	.92	.86	.92	.99	1.00	1.00	1.1
Knitters, string	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.04	1.02	1.1
Knitters, transfer	.73	.84	.90	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Loopers, toe (1 or more years' experience)	.81	.89	.93	.93	.97	1.02	.99	.99	1.
Menders, hand	.66	.78	.80	.80	.81	.85	.85	.88	.
Pairers	.73	.81	.86	.75	.84	.86	.87	.94	1.0

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Data for Reading pertain to a November 1950 pay period.
[3] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.
[4] Workers performing a combination job of folding and boxing.

in Hickory–Statesville, 99 cents in Reading, and $1.09 in Winston-Salem–High Point. Whereas in the earlier period (October 1949 to March 1950) average earnings of men had generally increased less than those of women, in the March–October 1950 period the increase in average earnings for men was greater than that for women.

Average earnings for all occupations studied rose between October 1949 and October 1950, about two-thirds of the increases ranging from 5 to 15 percent. The selected men's occupations in each area, most of the women's jobs in Winston-Salem–High Point, and half of the women's jobs in Reading, showed greater increases between March and October 1950 than from October 1949 to March 1950. In Hickory–Statesville, on the other hand, average earnings for most women' jobs studied increased more during the earlie period.

Virtually all mills in Winston-Salem–Hig Point and Reading, and nearly half of those i Hickory–Statesville, reported general wage in creases between March and October 1950, whic usually applied to all plant workers.

—FRED W. MOH
Division of Wage Statistic

---

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of th Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages an related practices in each of the areas is available on request.

The wage information summarized in this article relates to men's seamles hosiery mills employing 21 or more workers. In October 1950 approximatel 13,000 workers were employed in plants of this size in the 3 areas studied.

achinery Manufacture: arnings in January 1951[1]

VERAGE EARNINGS of plant workers in selected cupations were generally from 3 to 13 percent gher in January 1951 than in November 1949, e date of a previous study. Slightly more than lf of the advances were concentrated within a 5 10 percent range. Increases of 10 percent or more were recorded for about a fourth of the occupations for which comparisons could be made. These increases in earnings reflected the widespread wage adjustments made in 1950.

Average earnings in 20 of the 26 selected occupations were highest in areas located in the Great Lakes region. Detroit ranked first in 13 occupations and recorded average earnings exceeding $2 an hour for 7 occupations (table 1). Excepting

ABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for men in selected occupations in machinery manufacturing plants in 29 cities, January 1951*

Occupation and grade	Atlanta	Baltimore[2]	Boston	Buffalo	Chattanooga	Chicago[3]	Cincinnati[4]	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Detroit	Hartford	Houston	Indianapolis[2]	Los Angeles
semblers, class A	$1.46	$1.65	$1.76	$1.61	$1.57	$1.85	$1.62	$1.88	$1.51	$1.68	$1.90	$1.74	$1.72	$1.63	$1.76
semblers, class B	(5)	1.47	1.51	1.50	1.51	1.71	1.44	1.82	1.34	1.43	1.71	1.53	1.53	1.44	1.54
semblers, class C	(5)	1.13	1.27	1.41	1.06	1.41	1.19	1.52	(5)	(5)	1.66	1.36	(5)	(5)	1.26
ill-press operators, single and multiple pindle, class A	(5)	1.76	1.66	(5)	1.74	1.86	1.63	1.85	(5)	(5)	1.92	1.72	1.65	1.65	1.6[illegible]
ill-press operators, single and multiple pindle, class B	1.15	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.40	1.67	1.39	1.79	1.24	1.37	1.74	1.47	(5)	1.60	1.55
ill-press operators, single and multiple pindle, class C	1.07	1.20	1.37	1.21	1.20	1.47	1.12	1.35	(5)	(5)	1.60	1.48	(5)	1.30	1.29
ectricians, maintenance	1.45	1.62	1.64	1.78	1.64	1.94	1.62	1.86	(5)	1.58	2.09	1.62	2.00	1.78	1.98
gine-lathe operators, class A	(5)	1.65	1.78	1.77	(5)	1.88	1.60	1.84	1.60	(5)	2.23	1.76	1.90	1.69	1.78
gine-lathe operators, class B	1.37	1.50	1.46	1.54	1.52	1.72	1.46	1.75	(5)	1.44	1.80	1.50	(5)	1.49	1.58
gine-lathe operators, class C	(5)	(5)	1.33	(5)	(5)	1.43	1.18	1.68	(5)	(5)	1.62	1.36	(5)	(5)	1.45
inding-machine operators, class A	(5)	1.77	1.86	1.70	(5)	1.97	1.76	1.93	1.59	(5)	2.31	1.83	(5)	1.80	1.86
inding-machine operators, class B	(5)	(5)	1.49	1.38	(5)	1.78	1.61	1.87	(5)	(5)	1.81	1.58	(5)	1.65	1.61
inding-machine operators, class C	(5)	1.23	1.21	(5)	(5)	1.62	(5)	1.58	(5)	(5)	1.59	1.41	(5)	1.25	1.41
spectors, class A	(5)	1.60	1.76	1.79	1.63	1.89	1.57	1.84	1.66	(5)	2.11	1.72	1.84	1.77	1.84
spectors, class B	1.15	1.43	1.54	1.55	1.48	1.62	1.38	1.72	(5)	(5)	1.75	1.48	(5)	1.61	1.54
spectors, class C	(5)	1.30	1.33	(5)	(5)	1.45	1.12	1.64	(5)	(5)	1.62	1.19	(5)	(5)	(5)
itors	.91	1.06	1.11	1.22	1.04	1.27	1.11	1.32	.99	1.17	1.47	1.16	1.13	1.20	1.28
chinists, production	1.57	1.55	1.55	(5)	1.66	1.89	1.57	1.79	1.60	1.67	1.93	1.63	1.90	1.73	1.87
lling-machine operators, class A	(5)	1.75	1.85	1.63	1.60	1.95	1.65	1.91	(5)	1.76	2.19	1.81	1.71	1.73	1.86
lling-machine operators, class B	(5)	1.67	1.47	(5)	(5)	1.80	1.45	1.80	1.32	1.42	1.78	1.53	(5)	1.68	1.61
lling-machine operators, class C	(5)	1.42	1.33	(5)	(5)	1.62	1.14	1.42	(5)	(5)	1.59	1.33	(5)	1.57	(5)
ol and die makers (tool and die jobbing hops)	(5)	(5)	1.83	1.86	(5)	2.27	1.96	1.97	(5)	(5)	2.47	1.81	(5)	1.87	(5)
ol and die makers (other)	1.73	1.80	1.80	1.81	(5)	2.11	1.82	2.04	1.81	(5)	2.17	1.84	1.97	2.02	2.00
uckers, hand	.94	1.10	1.17	(5)	1.07	1.35	1.18	1.45	(5)	1.23	1.54	1.20	1.21	(5)	1.36
elders, hand, class A	1.52	1.66	1.62	(5)	1.73	1.87	1.56	1.82	1.47	1.77	1.97	1.75	1.89	1.67	1.83
elders, hand, class B	1.27	1.39	1.50	1.53	1.50	1.73	1.35	1.68	1.29	(5)	1.84	1.57	1.86	1.61	1.59

Occupation and grade	Milwaukee[3]	Minneapolis-St. Paul[3]	Newark-Jersey City[3]	New York City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh[3]	Portland, Oreg.[3]	Providence	St. Louis[3]	San Francisco	Seattle[3]	Syracuse[3]	Tulsa	Worcester
semblers, class A	$1.81	$1.65	$1.89	$1.94	$1.68	$1.91	$1.76	$1.47	$1.72	$1.79	$1.79	$1.72	$1.57	$1.72
semblers, class B	1.76	1.53	1.53	1.72	1.58	1.83	1.57	1.42	1.41	1.54	(5)	1.51	1.36	1.82
semblers, class C	1.63	1.33	1.43	1.34	1.51	1.57	(5)	1.19	1.22	1.47	(5)	(5)	1.23	1.40
ill-press operators, single and multiple pindle, class A	1.87	1.72	1.65	1.84	1.58	(5)	1.61	1.37	1.67	1.71	(5)	1.91	1.51	(5)
ill-press operators, single and multiple pindle, class B	1.77	1.53	1.46	1.53	1.47	1.69	(5)	1.34	1.54	1.53	(5)	1.65	(5)	1.59
ill-press operators, single and multiple pindle, class C	1.64	1.21	1.33	1.27	1.33	1.40	(5)	1.33	1.22	(5)	(5)	1.42	1.06	1.29
ctricians, maintenance	1.82	1.77	1.81	1.85	1.80	1.85	1.79	1.60	1.88	1.94	(5)	1.67	1.64	1.71
gine-lathe operators, class A	1.81	1.74	1.81	1.86	1.84	1.88	1.76	1.52	1.72	1.85	1.78	1.61	1.69	1.65
gine-lathe operators, class B	1.71	(5)	1.63	1.66	1.57	1.74	(5)	1.41	1.64	(5)	(5)	1.46	1.54	1.47
gine-lathe operators, class C	1.65	(5)	1.42	1.34	1.39	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.33	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.26
nding-machine operators, class A	1.98	1.82	1.86	1.96	1.80	1.99	1.66	1.54	1.78	1.83	(5)	1.70	1.61	1.86
nding-machine operators, class B	1.73	1.65	1.72	(5)	1.67	1.83	(5)	1.56	1.67	1.62	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.59
nding-machine operators, class C	1.76	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.34	(5)	1.25	1.45	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.33
pectors, class A	1.84	1.75	1.82	1.93	1.85	2.02	1.79	1.45	1.67	1.81	(5)	1.59	1.60	1.68
pectors, class B	1.66	1.48	1.60	1.61	1.61	1.93	(5)	1.44	1.44	(5)	(5)	1.42	1.32	1.48
pectors, class C	1.46	(5)	1.32	1.28	1.51	(5)	(5)	1.21	1.21	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
itors	1.28	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.36	1.32	1.07	1.12	1.38	1.41	1.13	1.00	1.23
chinists, production	1.78	1.70	1.65	1.80	1.67	1.82	1.78	1.56	1.91	1.84	1.81	1.67	1.69	(5)
lling-machine operators, class A	1.86	1.77	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.76	1.50	1.79	1.83	(5)	1.73	1.59	1.64
lling-machine operators, class B	1.71	1.58	1.58	1.69	1.87	(5)	(5)	1.45	1.64	1.63	(5)	1.49	(5)	1.64
lling-machine operators, class C	1.74	(5)	(5)	1.36	1.53	(5)	(5)	1.36	1.32	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
l and die makers (tool and die jobbing hops)	1.99	(5)	1.91	2.03	2.10	(5)	(5)	1.92	2.17	(5)	(5)	1.77	(5)	(5)
l and die makers (other)	1.90	1.91	1.96	2.02	1.93	2.06	1.87	1.68	2.11	2.21	2.09	1.77	1.82	1.82
ckers, hand	1.29	1.26	1.25	1.31	1.30	1.34	(5)	1.07	1.22	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.32
lders, hand, class A	1.88	1.63	1.92	(5)	1.93	1.90	1.75	1.53	1.85	1.82	1.76	1.72	1.70	1.70
lders, hand, class B	1.68	1.57	1.66	1.64	1.72	1.71	1.61	1.25	1.45	(5)	(5)	1.56	(5)	1.65

Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
Data relate to December 1950.
Data relate to March 1951.

[4] Data relate to February 1951.
[5] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

tool and die makers, class A inspectors in Pittsburgh were the only occupational group outside of Detroit with an hourly wage level above $2. Occupational earnings were generally lowest in Southern and New England areas.

Tool and die makers were generally the highest paid among the selected machinery manufacturing occupations studied. In tool and die jobbing shops average earnings ranged from $1.77 an hour in Syracuse to $2.47 in Detroit; and in establishments making other machinery products, from $1.68 in Providence to $2.21 in San Francisco. Wage levels of at least $1.90 an hour were applicable to tool and die makers in jobbing shops in 10 of 15 areas, and in other machinery plants in 15 of 27 areas. About two-thirds of all tool and die makers studied had hourly earnings of $2 or more.

A consistent relationship was not evident in the average earnings of the two groups of tool and die makers. Of the 15 areas for which comparisons could be made, hourly earnings of jobbing shop tool and die makers in 10 areas averaged from 1 cent to more than 15 cents higher than those of other tool and die makers; in 4 areas these earnings were from 3 to 15 cents lower. In the other area, average earnings were identical for the two groups of tool and die makers.

Among other skilled processing jobs, the levels of hourly earnings in the 29 areas ranged from $1.46 to $1.94 for class A assemblers; from $1.52 to $2.23 for class A engine-lathe operators; from $1.54 to $2.31 for class A grinding-machine operators; from $1.50 to $2.19 for class A milling-machine operators; and from $1.55 to $1.93 fo production machinists. From 8 to about 5 percent of the workers in these occupation earned, on the average, $2 or more an hour.

Janitors and hand truckers, generally the lowes paid among the selected occupations, had hourl earnings averaging from 91 cents to $1.47 an from 94 cents to $1.54, respectively. These wer the only jobs in which levels fell below $1 an hour

Data are not presented for women plant worker because they were generally employed in only few of the selected occupations in areas of heav concentration, such as Chicago, Cleveland, an Detroit. In the two numerically important occupations, women averaged from $1.12 to $1.5 an hour as class C assemblers and from $1.03 t $1.51 as class C inspectors. In most instance women averaged from 3 to 21 cents an hour les than men in these occupations.

Machine Tool Accessories

Separate data are presented for the machin tool accessory branch of the industry in four leading areas (table 2). The relationship in wag levels between production and jobbing shops di not follow a definite pattern. Average earning for most occupations in Chicago and Detroit wer higher in jobbing shops than in production shops in Cleveland and Hartford this relationship wa reversed. The differences in Detroit were sharpe than those in the other areas. In five of six occupations for which comparisons could be mad for Detroit, the earning advantages in jobbin shops ranged from 23 to 64 cents an hour. Al

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for men in selected occupations in machine tool accessory manufacturin plants in 4 cities, January 1951*

Occupation and grade	Chicago[2]		Cleveland		Detroit		Hartford	
	Production shops	Jobbing shops	Production shops	Jobbing shops	Production shops	Jobbing shops	Production shops	Jobbing shops
Electricians, maintenance	$1.96	$2.10	(3)	$1.68	$2.00	(3)	$1.62	(3)
Engine-lathe operators, class A	1.95	2.07	$1.80	1.77	2.09	$2.32	1.78	$1.7
Engine-lathe operators, class B	1.71	1.77	1.84	1.59	1.89	(3)	1.51	1.5
Engine-lathe operators, class C	1.47	(3)	1.40	(3)	1.59	(3)	(3)	(3)
Grinding-machine operators, class A	1.99	2.11	1.88	1.95	2.14	2.50	1.95	1.7
Grinding-machine operators, class B	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.63	1.81	(3)	1.65	1.5
Grinding-machine operators, class C	1.46	(3)	1.43	(3)	1.54	(3)	(3)	(3)
Inspectors, class A	(3)	2.23	1.85	(3)	2.02	2.66	(3)	(3)
Inspectors, class B	1.64	(3)	1.62	(3)	1.76	(3)	(3)	(3)
Inspectors, class C	1.64	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.52	(3)	(3)	(3)
Janitors	1.31	1.21	1.25	1.07	1.47	1.49	1.10	1.0
Machinists, production	1.93	2.02	(3)	1.71	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.5
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.09	2.12	1.91	1.76	2.13	2.36	1.93	1.6
Milling-machine operators, class B	1.84	1.66	1.95	(3)	1.79	(3)	1.56	1.5
Milling-machine operators, class C	1.52	1.41	1.37	(3)	1.56	(3)	(3)	(3)
Tool-and-die makers	(3)	2.27	1.95	1.97	2.17	2.47	1.83	1.8
Truckers, hand	1.42	(3)	1.34	(3)	1.51	(3)	1.21	(3)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Data relate to March 1951.
[3] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

ıt two of the differences in the other three areas ere under 20 cents an hour.

Average earnings for most of the occupations in etroit jobbing shops, in Hartford production ops, and in both types of shops in Chicago were gher than those for the machinery industry as whole (cf. table 1). They were generally lower both types of shops in Cleveland, in Detroit oduction shops, and in Hartford jobbing shops.

Detroit machine-tool accessory workers ranked ghest in occupational earnings. Chicago, the xt leading city, was followed in order by Cleve- nd and Hartford.

ffice Workers

General stenographers, numerically the most nportant of the women's office jobs studied in ıe machinery industry, had average earnings nging from $1.02 to $1.41 an hour (table 3). he levels of earnings of payroll clerks in 17 areas d not differ by more than 5 cents an hour from ıose of stenographers, and were as low as $1 and high as $1.40. Class A typists in one area nd class B typists in eight areas were the only roups of women office workers studied whose hourly earnings averaged less than $1. In the other areas, average earnings for both classes of typists varied from $1.02 to $1.34 and from $1 to $1.17 an hour, respectively.

ABLE 3.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for women in selected office occupations in machinery manufacturing plants in 29 cities, January 1951*

City	Clerks, payroll	Stenographers, general	Typists	
			Class A	Class B
lanta	$1.36	$1.28	(2)	(2)
ltimore [3]	1.31	1.16	$0.91	$0.90
ston	1.10	1.14	1.05	1.00
ıffalo	1.11	1.16	1.14	.91
ıattanooga	1.23	1.09	(2)	1.03
ıicago [4]	1.36	1.37	1.34	1.16
ncinnati [5]	1.14	1.22	1.02	.96
eveland	1.26	1.32	1.24	1.03
ıllas	(2)	1.26	1.08	(2)
nver	(2)	1.14	(2)	1.10
troit	1.27	1.34	1.31	1.08
ırtford	1.10	1.19	1.10	1.00
uston	1.40	1.38	1.27	1.11
dianapolis [3]	1.32	1.33	1.10	1.03
s Angeles	1.33	1.32	1.17	(2)
ilwaukee [3]	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.02
inneapolis-St. Paul [3]	1.13	1.16	1.02	.90
ewark-Jersey City [3]	1.25	1.22	1.13	1.02
w York	1.37	1.41	1.31	1.15
ıiladelphia	1.20	1.20	1.12	.99
ttsburgh [3]	1.31	1.29	1.20	(2)
rtland, Oreg.[3]	1.24	1.27	(2)	(2)
ovidence	1.00	1.02	(2)	.90
. Louis [3]	1.15	1.13	1.14	.98
n Francisco	1.35	1.28	(2)	1.17
attle [3]	1.18	1.26	1.18	1.02
racuse [3]	(2)	(2)	1.03	(2)
ılsa	1.27	1.24	1.22	(2)
orcester	1.20	1.17	(2)	.99

Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.
Data relate to December 1950.
Data relate to March 1951.
Data relate to February 1951.

Related Wage Practices

Scheduled workweeks longer than 40 hours, ranging from 42.5 to 63 hours, were in effect for a majority of the men employees in machinery establishments in 9 of the 29 areas studied. Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and St. Louis were the only areas in which plant work schedules for men were under 40 hours a week. From 5 to 35 percent of the men in those four areas worked a 37½-hour week.

A 40-hour week was most common for women. Major exceptions were schedules of 37½ hours in Baltimore; 42 in Worcester; 44 in Houston; 45 in Providence; and 48 in Pittsburgh. Workweeks of 40 and 45 hours were equally divided among women machinery workers in Tulsa.

Second shifts were operated by machinery establishments in all the areas studied. From about 3 to 28 percent of the labor force in the industry worked on the second shift. Machinery establishments in only 12 of the 29 areas, however, had second-shift operations employing more than 15 percent of the plant labor force.

The extent of third-shift work was considerably less than that of second shift. Of the 26 areas reporting this practice, only 2 had a third-shift force as large as 9 percent of the total plant employment in the industry in their respective areas. The payment of differentials for late shift work was a common practice in the industry. The amounts of premium pay varied by establishment and by area, but usually ranged from 5 to 10 cents an hour and from 5 to 10 percent.

Paid vacations were granted to all plant workers in the machinery industry in 14 of the 29 areas. From less than 1 to not more than 6 percent of the workers in the other 15 areas, were employed in plants which had no paid vacation policies. Workers generally received paid vacations of 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years. Major exceptions to this general policy, which were applicable to at least 10 percent of the plant workers in each area, were: 1-week vacations after 6 months, in 5 areas; and 2-week vacations after 2 years, in 10 areas. Office workers received more liberal vacation benefits than those specified above. Paid vacations of 2 weeks after a year's employment were granted to more than half of the office workers in the industry in 20 of the 29 areas studied.

Six paid holidays a year were typically provided for both plant and office workers. In Boston, Hartford, Newark, New York, Portland (Oreg.), Providence, San Francisco, and Seattle machinery establishments, most of the workers received at least seven paid holidays annually.

Life insurance, group hospitalization, and other health insurance plans, for which employers paid part or all of the costs, were established practices in virtually all areas studied. The coverage varied by area and type of insurance, and generally applied to most of the workers in the industry. Portland, Oreg., was the only area which did not provide group hospitalization benefits and in which less than half the workers in the machinery industry were covered by life insurance plan Retirement pension plans were reported in a areas except Atlanta and Chattanooga. Th proportions of workers covered by these plan varied greatly by area and ranged from 4 to 8 percent for plant workers and from 3 to 92 percen for office workers. In 8 areas for plant worker and 12 areas for office workers, more than 5 percent were employed in establishments havin retirement pension plans.

—Charles Rubenstei
Division of Wage Statistic

---

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of th Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional wage analysts. More detailed informa tion on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available o request.

The study included machine-tool accessory establishments with 8 or mor workers and other machinery establishments with 21 or more workers. Approximately 650,000 workers were employed in the industry in the 2 areas studied.

For Earnings in November 1949, see Monthly Labor Review, May 195 (p. 527).

U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1951

Congress, 1st Session - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - House Document No. 262

Occupational Wage Survey

DAYTON, OHIO

June 1951

Bulletin No. 1041

ITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Contents

Page number

INTRODUCTION 1

THE DAYTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURE 2

TABLES:

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis -
  A-1 Office occupations 3
  A-2 Professional and technical occupations 7
  A-3 Maintenance and power plant occupations 7
  A-4 Custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations 9

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an industry basis -
  B-332 Ferrous foundries 11
  B-35 Machinery 11
  B-541 Grocery stores 13
  B-7538 Auto repair shops 13

Union wage scales for selected occupations -
  C-15 Building construction 14
  C-205 Bakeries 14
  C-27 Printing 14
  C-41 Local transit operating employees 15
  C-42 Motortruck drivers and helpers 15

Entrance rates -
  D-1 Minimum entrance rates for plant workers 16

Wage practices -
  E-1 Shift differential provisions 16
  E-2 Scheduled weekly hours 17
  E-3 Paid holidays 17
  E-4 Paid vacations 18
  E-5 Paid sick leave 19
  E-6 Nonproduction bonuses 20
  E-7 Insurance and pension plans 20

APPENDIX:
  Scope and method of survey 21

INDEX 23

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 20 cents

Un342b
no. 1041

Introduction[1]

The Dayton area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted occupational wage surveys during the summer of 1951. [2] Occupations that are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions.

Occupations that are characteristic of particular, important, local industries have been studied as heretofore on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. [3] Earnings data for these jobs have been presented in Series B tables. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data have also been collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

The Dayton Metropolitan Area

Total population of the Dayton Metropolitan Area (Montgomery and Greene counties) was more than 450,000 in 1950, a 38 percent increase since 1940. More than half lived in Dayton.

Dayton's position as an important industrial area is indicated by the heavy concentration of employment in the manufacturing industries. Although Dayton's industrial plants today are primarily those which were in existence during the prewar period, employment was twice as great in June 1951 as in 1939. Exclusive of establishments employing 20 or fewer workers [4], 247 manufacturing plants provided employment to more than 90,000 workers, as compared with a total of 381 nonmanufacturing firms with 26,500 workers. More than three-quarters of the workers in manufacturing were employed in durable-goods manufacturing industries, the others in nondurable-goods industries. [5]

Metalworking plants employed 95 percent of the workers in the durable-goods industries, with nonelectrical machinery plants alone employing about two-thirds of the workers. The transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and primary metals industries were also large. The major nondurable goods manufacturing industries in Dayton were rubber products, printing and publishing, food and kindred products, and paper and allied products.

Dayton plants manufactured a variety of products such as accounting and bookkeeping machines, air conditioning and ventilating equipment, autographic registers, bearings, cash registers, electric refrigerators, printing presses, pumps, precision gages, scales, and tools and dies. Other significant Dayton-made products are aircraft and automotive parts and accessories, tires, bicycles, castings and forgings, crackers, cement, chemicals, electric motors, optical lenses and prisms, paints and varnishes, paper products, and molded plastic products.

Dayton is also the hub of a wide trading area. Approximately 16,000 sales persons and distribution workers were employed in retail establishments with 21 or more workers [4], and 3,200 employees were working in wholesale trade. Exclusive of the substantial employment in the railroad industry, a labor force of 5,500 was required by the transportation, communication, and other public utilities industry group. Service industries employed 4,100 persons in such diverse fields as automobile and other repair shops, laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, hotels, theaters, radio and television stations and business service establishments. The finance, insurance, and real estate industries employed 1,700 white collar workers.

---

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill. by Woodrow C. Linn under the direction of George E. Votava, Regional Wage Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Branch of Community Wage Studies of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

[2] Other areas studied are: Baltimore, Bridgeport, Dallas, and Portland (Oreg.). Similar studies were conducted earlier in the year in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New York and the San Francisco-Oakland area.

[3] See appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey.

[4] See appendix for discussion of size of establishments studied.

[5] See appendix table for listing of durable and nondurable goods industries.

Located in the Dayton area is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, the site of the headquarters of the Air Force Air Material Command. This command is charged with the engineering, research, experimental development, and procurement of all aircraft parts and supplies and employs a substantial number of civilian employees.

Among the industries and establishment-size groups studied by the Bureau, over three-fourths of the workers in nonoffice jobs were employed in establishments having written agreements with labor organizations. About seven in every eight workers in manufacturing plants were employed in union establishments. In nonmanufacturing firms about two in every five employees were represented by labor organizations. The proportion of office workers covered by union contract provisions was considerably lower than for plant workers. Less than one-fifth of all office workers were working under the terms of collective bargaining agreements.

Occupational Wage Structure

Wages and salaries of half of the workers in Dayton manufacturing industries in June 1951 were geared to the cost-of-living through escalator clauses providing for wage changes based on the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index. Examination of data on general wage changes granted during the period January 1950 - June 1951 indicated that nearly three-fifths of the establishments studied had formally adjusted wage and salary scales upward. Prior to the Korean outbreak relatively few increases were granted. Subsequent wage adjustments became widespread and were gathering momentum at the time of the January 26 wage "freeze". Wage revisions since that date have been subject to Wage Stabilization Board regulations.

Formalized rate structures providing a range of rates for office occupations were reported in establishments employing about three-fifths of all office workers. Very few office workers were found working under single rate plans; and over a third were employed in establishments that determined salaries on an individual basis.

Nearly 40 percent of the plant workers in the manufacturing industries were paid incentive rates. A similar proportion in the machinery industry was paid incentive rates. Incentive methods of wage payment were negligible in the nonmanufacturing industries, except for commissions paid to salespersons in retail trade establishments.

Over 90 percent of the plant workers were employed in establishments that had formal rate structures for time-rated employees; these workers were fairly evenly distributed between plans providing rate ranges and single rates for each job. The remainder of the plant workers were employed in establishments using individual rate determination for time workers.

Most Dayton firms visited had established minimum entrance rates for hiring inexperienced plant workers. Although entrance rates ranged from less than 60 cents to more than $1.40, $1 was the minimum rate in establishments giving employment to nearly 70 percent of all plant workers. A 75-cent minimum rate was the lowest reported in manufacturing; wholesale trade; and transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Minimum entrance rates of less than 75 cents an hour were found in the retail trade and service industries.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than in nonmanufacturing. In 22 of 28 office job classifications permitting comparison, salaries of workers in manufacturing plants averaged $1 to $12.50 more a week. Average hourly earnings for plant jobs studied in all industries were higher for 18 of 21 job categories for which comparisons were possible.

Over one-fifth of the workers in Dayton area manufacturing plants were employed on second and third shift operations in June 1951. Almost all of the extra-shift workers were paid shift differentials. In durable-goods manufacturing, workers were usually paid a percentage differential over first-shift rates. In nondurable goods about half received a cents-per-hour differential and the others a percentage over day-shift rates.

Three quarters of the women office workers in all industries were scheduled to work a 40-hour week in June 1951. Schedules of 40 hours or more were common for office workers in all industry groups except finance, insurance, and real estate. Two-fifths of the workers in these offices were scheduled to work less than 40 hours. Over 70 percent of the plant workers were also on a 40-hour workwee. Most of the others were on an extended work schedule.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dayton, Ohio, by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$ 32.50 and under 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 and over
			$																							
Men																										
okkeepers, hand	112	40.5	79.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	7	3	5	8	13	4	9	5	12	21	16
Manufacturing	64	40.5	78.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	3	4	6	5	2	4	1	2	17	11
Durable goods	44	40.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	4	2	4	1	1	13	9
Nondurable goods	20	41.5	70.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	2
Nonmanufacturing	48	40.5	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	2	8	2	5	4	10	4	5
Wholesale trade	18	40.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	5	2	5
erks, accounting	226	40.0	67.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	2	16	8	9	11	14	15	14	44	17	22	27	15	2	2	-
Manufacturing	196	40.0	68.50	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	9	7	5	8	9	14	13	44	14	22	27	15	2	2	-
Durable goods	173	40.0	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	6	4	8	7	13	13	38	11	20	23	15	2	2	-
Nondurable goods	23	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	6	3	2	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	30	41.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	1	4	3	5	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	14	41.5	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
erks, file, class B	13	40.0	41.00	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
erks, general	232	40.0	71.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	8	1	17	11	12	8	9	11	24	30	48	37	3	1	7
Manufacturing	156	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	5	5	2	4	6	10	10	27	45	34	-	1	-
Durable goods	123	40.0	75.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	1	3	5	9	25	41	31	-	1	-
Nondurable goods	33	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	5	1	3	3	5	1	2	4	3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	76	40.5	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	12	6	10	4	3	1	14	3	3	3	3	-	7
Public utilities*	34	40.5	70.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	3	1	9	3	3	3	3	-	-
erks, order	112	41.0	68.00	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	7	2	7	9	1	7	2	9	3	19	9	11	11	5	2	3
Manufacturing	69	40.5	72.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	3	12	7	11	6	5	2	3
Durable goods	54	41.0	74.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	2	4	3	10	7	8	5	4	2	3
Nondurable goods	15	38.5	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	43	42.0	61.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	1	4	5	-	6	-	4	-	7	2	-	5	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	13	42.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	-
erks, payroll	87	40.5	67.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	8	2	11	1	5	4	8	7	5	4	17	12	-	-	1
Manufacturing	82	40.0	68.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	11	1	5	4	7	7	5	4	17	12	-	-	1
Durable goods	71	40.0	68.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	11	1	4	3	7	5	5	3	15	8	-	-	1
Nondurable goods	11	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	4	-	-	-
fice boys	51	39.0	39.50	6	6	7	5	5	6	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40	39.0	40.00	6	3	5	5	3	2	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	11	39.5	39.00	-	3	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
bulating-machine operators	25	40.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	5	4	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	21	40.0	71.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	4	-	-	-
Women																										
llers, machine (billing machine)	147	40.5	50.50	-	-	7	9	13	11	12	27	8	14	7	8	16	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99	40.0	50.00	-	-	2	6	11	8	7	18	8	13	7	7	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	63	40.0	51.00	-	-	2	5	2	3	5	16	5	1	7	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	36	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	1	9	5	2	2	3	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	48	41.5	52.00	-	-	5	3	2	3	5	9	-	1	-	1	7	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	12	48.0	45.00	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	22	40.0	47.50	-	-	5	1	1	1	4	3	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dayton, Ohio, by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$ 32.50 and under 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00
			$																						
Women - Continued																									
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	64	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	9	1	6	8	12	1	2	4	11	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	25	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, hand	185	41.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	-	14	1	16	6	34	9	34	21	8	-	17	4	8	1
Manufacturing	78	40.5	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	16	-	7	8	20	14	1	-	2	1	-	1
Durable goods	50	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	-	6	-	15	14	1	-	1	-	-	1
Nondurable goods	28	41.0	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	1	8	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	107	41.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	-	7	-	-	6	27	1	14	7	7	-	15	3	8	-
Wholesale trade	23	40.5	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	3	-	-
Services	32	41.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	11	3	1	-	5	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	39	41.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	3	3	9	6	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	20	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	2	3	-	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	19	42.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	201	39.5	46.00	7	8	8	24	27	18	22	30	25	7	3	3	5	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	54	39.5	53.00	-	-	-	8	2	2	9	2	5	1	3	3	5	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	27	40.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	3	5	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	27	39.0	47.00	-	-	-	8	1	2	5	2	5	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	147	39.5	43.50	7	8	8	16	25	16	13	28	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	29	40.0	44.00	-	-	2	2	8	3	2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	81	38.5	42.00	7	8	6	8	13	10	9	9	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	322	40.0	53.50	2	2	-	9	20	9	30	22	50	26	30	38	49	17	15	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	221	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	3	4	8	22	13	13	23	30	37	39	17	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	170	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	7	9	17	28	33	38	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	39.5	51.50	-	-	-	2	3	2	14	6	4	6	2	4	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	101	40.0	49.00	2	2	-	6	16	1	8	9	37	3	-	1	10	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	15	41.0	46.50	-	-	-	4	2	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	38	39.5	50.50	-	2	-	2	2	-	3	5	7	3	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	13	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	25	39.5	49.00	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	6	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	10	39.0	47.50	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	522	41.0	48.50	-	3	21	38	67	48	58	56	76	31	30	23	33	19	6	2	7	3	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	205	40.0	50.50	-	-	12	15	22	28	21	7	20	19	9	12	7	16	4	2	7	3	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	112	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	1	15	17	8	3	13	16	6	9	4	11	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	93	40.5	47.50	-	-	12	14	7	11	13	4	7	3	3	3	3	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	317	41.5	47.50	-	3	9	23	45	20	37	49	56	12	21	11	26	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	20	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	2	3	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	82	40.5	48.00	-	-	3	8	13	9	1	10	15	8	2	4	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	29	41.0	43.50	-	3	-	1	9	1	9	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	41	40.5	50.50	-	-	-	3	1	6	4	6	6	3	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	25	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	13	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	12	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	16	41.0	49.50	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	217	40.0	41.50	7	17	39	22	52	17	26	12	6	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96	40.0	44.00	-	-	5	22	23	8	12	7	5	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	121	40.0	39.50	7	17	34	-	29	9	14	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dayton, Ohio, by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $32.50	$32.50 and under 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Clerks, general	347	40.0	53.50	-	8	5	3	20	36	38	39	28	31	31	23	18	4	7	25	9	5	7	2	8	-	-
Manufacturing	233	40.0	54.50	-	8	5	3	8	34	26	24	11	17	11	8	16	4	7	20	9	5	7	2	8	-	-
Durable goods	156	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	6	24	15	10	8	12	6	6	10	4	6	19	9	5	7	1	8	-	-
Nondurable goods	77	39.5	47.50	-	8	5	3	2	10	11	14	3	5	5	2	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	114	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	12	2	12	15	17	14	20	15	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	45	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	9	2	13	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	37	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	4	2	11	6	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	19	37.5	47.50	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	141	40.0	49.00	-	-	2	21	7	5	21	22	16	12	18	3	6	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71	40.0	48.50	-	-	2	7	5	4	12	12	5	9	11	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	22	40.0	50.00	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	8	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	49	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	7	5	3	9	4	5	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	70	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	14	2	1	9	10	11	3	7	2	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	21	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	236	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	6	17	1	32	18	23	30	17	14	22	13	8	10	11	4	6	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	209	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	5	12	1	30	15	18	25	16	12	22	10	8	10	11	4	6	4	-	-	-
Durable goods	106	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	12	12	11	12	6	13	4	6	6	9	2	3	2	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	103	39.5	54.00	-	-	-	4	12	1	23	3	6	14	4	6	9	6	2	4	2	2	3	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	27	40.5	50.50	-	-	-	1	5	-	2	3	5	5	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	11	40.5	50.50	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	51	40.0	50.00	-	1	1	6	3	7	7	1	7	1	4	7	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40	40.0	51.00	-	-	1	4	2	5	6	1	4	-	4	7	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	23	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	4	6	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	17	39.5	45.50	-	-	1	2	1	5	4	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	11	41.5	45.00	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	84	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	15	7	9	16	7	6	5	5	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	59	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	9	6	9	4	5	2	5	5	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	37	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	3	4	1	3	4	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	22	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufecturing	25	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	12	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilitiee*	19	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	38	40.0	45.50	3	2	2	2	3	1	11	2	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	34	40.0	46.00	3	1	1	2	2	1	10	2	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	20	40.0	50.00	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	14	40.0	40.50	3	1	-	2	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	395	40.0	63.00	-	-	-	5	4	4	15	9	15	24	60	33	51	24	20	26	35	8	20	24	8	2	8
Manufacturing	262	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	5	1	-	12	6	9	19	33	14	40	21	7	14	18	7	15	23	8	2	8
Durable goods	160	40.0	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	9	27	7	29	9	4	5	16	3	12	15	6	2	7
Nondurable goods	102	39.5	61.00	-	-	-	5	1	-	8	4	6	10	6	7	11	12	3	9	2	4	3	8	2	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	133	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	6	5	27	19	11	3	13	12	17	1	5	1	-	-	-
Public utilitiee*	27	40.0	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	1	1	6	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	41	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	5	2	6	-	7	-	4	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Finance**	33	37.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	5	14	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Servicee	10	41.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	1054	40.0	55.00	-	2	11	7	40	48	127	115	120	70	86	88	82	101	52	37	26	25	17	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	723	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	4	23	23	60	64	71	50	46	76	73	78	50	37	26	25	17	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	593	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	3	18	15	55	49	48	34	33	70	68	60	44	35	22	22	17	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	130	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	1	5	8	5	15	23	16	13	6	5	18	6	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	331	40.0	50.00	-	2	11	3	17	25	67	51	49	20	40	12	9	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	59	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	19	16	5	5	-	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	67	37.0	45.00	-	2	11	1	8	8	9	11	11	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dayton, Ohio, by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$ 32.50 and under 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Switchboard operators	165	41.0	47.00	11	13	8	9	24	19	9	9	14	4	12	13	10	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	57	39.5	52.50	4	1	-	-	5	5	2	2	8	3	4	8	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	36	40.5	56.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	8	2	4	5	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	21	38.5	45.00	4	1	-	-	4	5	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	108	42.0	44.00	7	12	8	9	19	14	7	7	6	1	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	26	41.5	48.50	-	6	-	2	-	-	1	3	1	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	23	40.5	45.00	-	-	-	2	5	8	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	26	44.5	43.00	7	-	3	2	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	94	40.5	47.00	-	-	2	10	11	9	18	20	2	6	9	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	44	40.0	48.50	-	-	2	1	2	7	9	9	2	3	3	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	22	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	1	2	2	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	22	39.5	46.50	-	-	2	-	2	2	5	8	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	50	41.5	45.50	-	-	-	9	9	2	9	11	-	3	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	17	40.5	48.00	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	40	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	3	4	5	4	6	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	25	40.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	3	3	6	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	15	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	109	39.5	48.50	-	8	-	2	10	17	13	17	11	6	1	9	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98	39.5	49.00	-	8	-	1	8	17	7	16	11	5	1	9	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	49	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	11	7	3	-	6	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	49	39.5	44.00	-	8	-	1	8	16	1	5	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	11	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	355	40.5	55.00	-	-	-	3	11	21	15	28	31	22	53	77	73	13	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	286	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	2	5	9	1	7	22	19	50	77	73	13	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	257	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	6	20	17	44	73	71	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	29	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	1	2	2	6	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	69	41.5	47.00	-	-	-	1	6	12	14	21	9	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	19	40.5	47.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	455	40.0	44.00	1	16	52	29	106	46	81	48	43	18	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	298	40.0	44.50	-	6	34	20	42	39	72	30	29	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	201	40.0	46.00	-	1	18	7	25	16	62	25	28	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	97	40.0	42.00	-	5	16	13	17	23	10	5	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	157	40.0	42.00	1	10	18	9	64	7	9	18	14	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	13	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	26	40.5	39.50	-	2	4	3	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	34	39.0	41.50	-	4	10	-	4	4	7	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Hours reflect the workweeks for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communications, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

NOTE: Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for the nonmanufacturing industry group.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations
studied on an area basis in Dayton, Chio, by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 52.50	$ 52.50 and under 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 - 105.00	$ 105.00 - 110.00	$ 110.00 - 115.00	$ 115.00 - 120.00	$ 120.00 - 125.00	$ 125.00 - 130.00	$ 130.00 - 135.00	$ 135.00 - 140.00	$ 140.00 and over
Men			$																							
aftsmen, chief	40	41.5	109.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	3	3	2	-	8	-	4	3	1	5	2
Manufacturing	23	40.5	102.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	2	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-
raftsmen	202	42.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	8	23	36	20	25	15	5	4	4	8	17	7	4	5	3	-
Manufacturing	144	41.0	81.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	8	20	35	20	21	11	1	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
raftsmen, junior	90	41.5	67.50	8	5	1	3	11	1	5	14	23	11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	63	40.5	65.50	7	4	-	3	11	-	4	11	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
rsee, industrial (registered)	69	40.0	68.00	1	1	2	4	8	9	11	7	15	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	67	40.0	67.50	1	1	2	4	8	9	11	7	14	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dureble goods	52	40.0	67.50	1	1	2	2	5	5	10	7	13	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goode	15	40.0	67.50	-	-	-	2	3	4	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Houre reflect the workweeks for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in eelected occupations studied on
an area basis in Dayton, Ohio, by industry divieion, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Under $ 1.25	$ 1.25 and under 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 and over
Carpenters, maintenance	244	$ 1.95	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	3	22	6	7	5	12	17	5	7	6	125	15	1	-	-	6
Manufacturing	204	2.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	1	12	17	5	7	6	125	15	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	169	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	1	5	7	4	7	5	118	14	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	35	1.88	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	7	10	1	-	1	7	1	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	40	1.73	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	20	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Electricians, maintenance	535	1.99	-	-	3	-	1	1	11	20	4	11	8	21	25	30	28	45	13	149	127	29	1	1	7
Manufacturing	474	2.02	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	8	21	23	26	27	28	13	149	126	29	1	1	6
Durable goods	406	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	20	18	21	16	23	12	135	121	26	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	68	1.97	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	1	5	5	11	5	1	14	5	3	1	1	6
Nonmanufacturing	61	1.73	-	-	1	-	1	1	11	20	-	1	-	-	2	4	1	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Public utilities *	49	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineere, stationary	165	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	1	15	21	10	1	14	15	17	25	-	16	3	9	-	-	6
Manufacturing	110	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	21	5	-	13	14	6	4	-	16	3	9	-	-	3
Durable goods	31	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	1	1	4	-	11	3	5	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	79	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	21	-	-	13	13	5	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	3
Nonmanufacturing	55	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	7	-	5	1	1	1	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Firemen, stationary boiler	174	1.65	2	5	-	2	10	9	28	18	12	14	14	26	6	1	16	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	124	1.64	2	1	-	2	9	8	15	17	11	14	14	14	2	1	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	56	1.64	-	-	-	2	4	2	9	17	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goode	68	1.63	2	1	-	-	5	6	6	-	8	12	12	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	50	1.68	-	4	-	-	1	1	13	1	1	-	-	12	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	339	1.43	26	47	39	34	56	22	33	24	19	19	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	182	1.50	8	8	19	16	11	18	20	24	19	19	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	138	1.54	3	3	3	14	9	14	16	23	16	19	12	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	44	1.38	5	5	16	2	2	4	4	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities
** Finance, insurance, and real eetate.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings [1] for men in selected occupations studied on
an area basis in Dayton, Ohio, by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 1.25	$ 1.25 and under 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 and over
Machinists, maintenance	222	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	18	3	5	20	20	8	16	24	24	11	48	-	1	13
Manufacturing	216	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	17	3	5	20	20	8	11	24	24	11	48	-	1	13
Durable goods	140	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	10	2	1	3	8	4	9	19	15	10	48	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	76	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	4	17	12	4	2	5	9	1	-	-	1	13
Machine-tool operators, tool room	770	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	10	7	7	13	24	82	150	163	140	141	23
Manufacturing	770	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	10	7	7	13	24	82	150	163	140	141	23
Maintenance men, general utility	131	1.69	7	3	4	-	8	8	7	4	5	6	29	7	11	6	10	1	1	5	5	3	-	-	1
Manufacturing	75	1.83	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	26	2	8	6	8	1	1	5	5	2	-	-	1
Durable goods	53	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	24	-	2	6	8	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	22	1.86	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	56	1.50	7	2	4	-	8	8	7	2	2	2	3	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Services	21	1.43	2	-	3	-	-	6	7	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	190	1.67	7	-	-	15	-	23	15	18	2	23	5	19	9	21	8	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	50	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	4	4	2	8	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	39	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	1	7	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	11	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	140	1.59	7	-	-	15	-	23	15	15	2	23	-	15	5	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	80	1.64	3	-	-	3	-	3	14	15	2	11	-	6	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	17	1.37	4	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1							
Mechanics, maintenance	430	2.01	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	12	10	10	28	16	19	29	15	15	26	17	37	128	25	34	-
Manufacturing	414	2.02	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	12	10	8	26	9	14	29	15	15	26	17	37	128	25	34	-
Durable goods	364	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	4	6	25	9	14	14	15	14	21	17	37	116	25	34	-
Nondurable goods	50	1.85	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	1	-	-	15	-	1	5	-	-	12	-	-	-
Millwrights	383	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	11	8	55	21	13	32	7	180	39	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	383	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	11	8	55	21	13	32	7	180	39	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	316	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	9	6	40	14	13	31	6	151	39	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	67	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	2	15	7	-	1	1	29	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers	115	1.56	7	3	8	2	7	5	3	10	27	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	115	1.56	7	3	8	2	7	5	3	10	27	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	68	1.64	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	5	25	9	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	47	1.45	7	2	8	1	7	1	3	5	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	154	1.82	-	-	-	5	1	4	3	8	14	13	4	5	5	4	8	72	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	120	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	10	4	5	5	4	8	68	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	104	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	8	4	5	1	4	8	64	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	16	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	34	1.59	-	-	-	5	1	3	1	5	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	10	1.54	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	10	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance	294	1.99	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	1	4	2	1	5	6	14	23	31	16	135	40	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	272	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	6	14	21	31	16	135	40	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	223	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	6	10	15	21	10	114	40	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	49	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	6	10	6	21	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, maintenance	43	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	4	1	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	147	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	13	6	18	69	33	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	147	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	13	6	18	69	33	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers [2]	951	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	11	10	38	44	93	116	335	[3] 293
Manufacturing	951	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	11	10	38	44	93	116	335	[3] 293

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Other than tool-and-die jobbing shops.
[3] Includes 273 workers at $2.30 to $2.35 and 20 workers at $2.35 and over.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

NOTE: Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for the nonmanufacturing industry group.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Dayton, Ohio, by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.75	$ 0.75 and under .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 and over
		$																							
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)	91	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	13	1	5	26	16	8	11
Manufacturing	81	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	1	5	26	16	8	11
Guards	405	1.60	-	-	-	3	1	-	9	6	2	1	1	7	12	14	9	17	33	7	9	94	180	-	-
Manufacturing	374	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	-	6	12	13	4	13	28	7	8	94	180	-	-
Durable goods	276	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	19	1	8	63	180	-	-
Nondurable goods	98	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	-	6	12	10	4	11	9	6	-	31	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	31	1.24	-	-	-	3	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters and cleaners (men)	1,783	1.25	11	54	51	2	80	28	233	21	110	63	90	137	153	68	87	507	53	35	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,155	1.35	-	8	13	-	6	28	48	7	27	27	70	92	102	60	76	503	53	35	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	776	1.41	-	-	9	-	1	10	7	7	18	1	18	24	46	52	71	434	45	33	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	379	1.24	-	8	4	-	5	18	41	-	9	26	52	68	56	8	5	69	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	628	1.04	11	46	38	2	74	-	185	14	83	36	20	45	51	8	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	86	1.28	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	5	10	1	6	33	7	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	41	1.03	-	5	-	2	3	-	16	5	1	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	86	.93	3	2	12	-	42	-	18	1	3	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	48	.93	8	3	4	-	3	-	20	-	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters and cleaners (women)	157	.99	38	17	15	1	10	3	4	14	5	3	11	-	10	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	56	1.25	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	5	3	11	-	10	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	29	1.29	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	10	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	27	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	11	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	101	.84	38	15	15	1	10	1	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	53	.75	29	13	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	327	1.42	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	6	1	80	42	7	19	50	22	2	7	79	1	-	-
Manufacturing	122	1.57	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	2	3	13	2	2	7	79	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	205	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	6	-	79	35	5	16	37	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	112	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	24	6	5	16	37	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers (men)	401	1.50	-	-	2	1	-	1	4	-	18	42	32	20	32	19	5	16	24	11	10	45	69	21	29
Manufacturing	332	1.56	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	14	6	32	14	21	14	4	15	24	11	9	45	69	21	29
Durable goods	227	1.67	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	6	2	3	5	2	3	9	24	11	1	45	62	21	29
Nondurable goods	105	1.32	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	30	11	16	12	1	6	-	-	8	-	7	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	69	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	36	-	6	11	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Packers (women)	55	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	7	1	5	1	1	-	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	266	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	14	4	36	18	7	1	9	3	4	25	90	7	11	26
Manufacturing	199	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	4	5	14	4	1	9	2	4	24	86	7	11	21
Durable goods	109	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	1	-	1	2	21	62	2	8	1
Nondurable goods	90	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	4	4	6	2	-	9	1	2	3	24	5	3	20
Nonmanufacturing	67	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	31	4	3	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	5
Receiving clerks	235	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	17	7	34	5	5	14	1	12	5	39	77	3	5
Manufacturing	155	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	1	9	5	39	77	3	4
Durable goods	121	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	5	2	30	76	1	-
Nondurable goods	34	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	4	3	9	1	2	1
Nonmanufacturing	80	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	7	34	4	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Wholesale trade	52	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	32	2	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

---

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Dayton, Ohio, by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.75	$ 0.75 and under .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.
		$																							
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	300	1.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	17	-	1	12	15	6	46	32	46	23	19	62	2	8	
Manufacturing	148	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	20	6	8	18	19	62	1	6	
Durable goods	124	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	6	1	14	12	62	1	4	
Nondurable goods	24	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	7	4	7	-	-	2	
Nonmanufacturing	152	1.39	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	17	-	1	10	15	2	26	26	38	5	-	-	1	2	
Public utilities *	33	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	43	1.31	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	8	9	2	6	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1,868	1.45	-	18	-	3	6	4	56	9	12	6	104	64	150	207	127	169	115	677	121	5	2	8	
Manufacturing	1,456	1.48	-	18	-	-	3	3	33	-	10	1	64	25	122	85	88	127	112	660	104	-	-	-	
Durable goods	1,043	1.52	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	-	10	-	6	22	37	43	71	82	94	631	31	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	413	1.36	-	18	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	1	58	3	85	42	17	45	18	29	73	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	412	1.36	-	-	-	3	3	1	23	9	2	5	40	39	28	122	39	42	3	17	17	5	2	8	
Public utilities *	215	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	36	42	3	17	-	1	-	-	
Wholesale trade	105	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	-	32	21	-	6	2	-	-	-	17	4	2	8	
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	236	1.47	-	4	-	-	-	3	5	-	12	24	2	12	10	-	22	14	35	2	3	32	41	1	
Manufacturing	122	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	16	-	15	2	3	32	41	1	
Nonmanufacturing	114	1.34	-	4	-	-	-	3	2	-	12	24	2	5	9	-	6	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	58	1.20	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	24	2	5	4	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	423	1.49	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	-	1	13	2	22	24	23	15	31	131	58	15	29	4	16	
Manufacturing	176	1.48	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	1	21	15	7	7	15	12	40	6	24	4	12	
Durable goods	68	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	7	6	10	5	24	4	8	
Nondurable goods	108	1.39	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	21	15	4	7	8	6	30	1	-	-	4	
Nonmanufacturing	247	1.51	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	1	5	1	1	9	16	8	16	119	18	9	5	-	4	
Public utilities *	87	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	62	18	4	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	89	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	10	7	8	22	-	-	5	-	4	
Services	17	1.37	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	307	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	20	13	33	2	31	18	135	14	3	-	2	23	
Manufacturing	57	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	4	14	3	-	-	21	
Nonmanufacturing	250	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	20	13	33	-	25	11	131	-	-	-	2	2	
Public utilities *	131	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	85	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	20	13	23	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	66	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	19	4	25	-	-	6	-	
Nonmanufacturing	63	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	4	25	-	-	6	-	
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	560	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	9	19	6	18	37	13	101	332	1	3	
Manufacturing	534	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	8	19	6	10	27	13	101	332	1	3	
Nonmanufacturing	26	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	127	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	15	5	10	17	55	13	-	
Manufacturing	99	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	5	9	16	54	8	-	
Watchmen	230	1.33	6	16	3	9	-	3	6	1	14	4	15	11	9	31	12	18	2	16	2	48	-	4	
Manufacturing	172	1.44	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	4	14	11	8	31	12	15	2	16	2	48	-	-	
Durable goods	136	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	3	31	9	15	2	16	2	48	-	-	
Nondurable goods	36	1.20	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	6	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	58	1.00	6	12	3	9	-	1	4	-	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Services	13	.89	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

NOTE: Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for the nonmanufacturing industry group.

Table B-332: *Foundries, Ferrous* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 1.35	$ 1.35 and under 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.70	$ 2.70 - 2.80	$ 2.80 - 2.90	$ 2.90 - 3.00	$ 3.00 and over
		$																							
ppsre and grinders: Total	158	1.80	16	9	14	11	6	14	26	13	4	-	7	5	6	2	4	-	2	2	2	1	2	-	12
Time	39	1.38	11	4	13	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	119	1.93	5	5	1	2	5	14	25	13	4	-	7	5	6	2	4	-	2	2	2	1	2	-	12
emakere, hand: Total	100	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	7	18	7	6	4	5	8	12	15	2	3	1	1	4
Time	35	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	16	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	65	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	4	5	8	12	15	2	3	1	1	4
ders, floor	52	1.84	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	1	1	7	24	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ders, machine	276	2.34	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	6	4	5	7	14	34	36	26	23	28	21	19	6	19	13	9
termmakers, wood	13	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ks-out men	135	1.76	10	6	7	3	8	22	2	4	5	4	28	14	5	3	4	1	1	4	1	2	-	1	-

---

1/ The etudy covered ferrous foundriee with more than 20 workers.
2/ Data limited to men workere.
3/ Excludee premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/

Occupation and sex 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 1.30	$ 1.30 and under 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 and over
		$																							
Machinery 4/																									
emblers, class A	1,107	2.17	-	-	-	4	5	11	10	-	1	9	59	28	52	18	8	7	1	25	71	407	184	176	31
emblers, class B	1,230	1.94	7	8	2	14	13	4	5	2	38	132	36	298	11	37	71	35	162	51	132	83	56	33	-
ctricians, maintenance	258	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	14	9	15	20	5	107	58	23	-	-	-	-
pectors, class A	464	2.04	-	-	-	-	1	11	2	6	4	22	26	44	12	5	6	9	72	95	138	-	-	-	11
itors	538	1.41	67	31	19	55	342	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ine-tool operators, production, lass A 5/: Total	1,043	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	14	32	75	66	137	56	80	37	95	73	72	45	63	40	65	70
Time	700	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	67	50	129	33	59	27	56	57	25	25	24	25	50	52
Incentive	343	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	11	14	8	16	8	23	21	10	39	16	47	20	39	15	15	18
rill-press operators, radial, class A	20	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
rill-prsse operators, eingle- and multiple-spindle, class A	145	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	14	-	-	3	1	3	19	9	34	14	35	2	2	-
ngine-lathe operators, class A	121	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	10	12	12	14	12	7	4	28	3	3	-	-	1	-
rinding-machine operators, class A	122	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	3	24	7	11	11	6	4	7	4	5	7	10	7
illing-machine operators, class A	75	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	7	8	9	17	2	6	1	2	2	4	-	1	3	3	2
crsw-machine operators, automatic, claes A	22	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
urrst-lathe operators, hand (including hand-screw machine), class A	169	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	4	11	26	67	7	7	1	12	2	3	4	-	1	4	10

ee footnotse at end of table.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 1.65	$ 1.65 and under 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.35	$ 2.35 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.45	$ 2.45 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.55	$ 2.55 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.65	$ 2.65 - 2.70	$ 2.7 ar ove
Machinery 4/ - Continued		$																							
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 5/: Total	1,944	1.94	2	2	5	25	14	21	28	38	26	43	60	215	55	353	185	275	254	215	104	15	1	6	
Time	606	1.87	-	-	-	13	9	7	24	36	22	40	54	47	35	85	11	10	78	133	-	2	-	-	
Incentive	1,338	1.97	2	2	5	12	5	14	4	2	4	3	6	168	20	268	174	265	176	82	104	13	1	6	
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	31	1.64	-	-	-	6	-	5	3	2	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B	477	1.91	2	1	-	4	1	1	8	13	4	16	16	140	5	62	62	49	16	32	37	5	-	3	
Engine-lathe operators, class B	154	1.86	-	1	-	8	9	1	6	2	1	5	4	10	1	51	-	28	20	6	1	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class B	399	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	3	26	13	97	40	147	48	13	1	6	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class B	256	1.97	-	-	1	4	2	2	4	2	3	10	5	8	10	40	54	16	41	6	43	2	-	1	
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B	243	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	10	9	80	131	7	-	-	-	
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand-screw machine), class B	257	1.92	-	-	4	3	2	6	4	10	4	-	2	8	21	96	12	18	23	25	15	1	1	2	
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 5/: Total	270	1.61	41	14	2	21	31	29	1	25	31	2	4	3	6	3	12	23	12	3	2	3	-	2	
Time	138	1.53	6	2	2	21	28	28	-	18	24	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	132	1.70	35	12	-	-	3	1	1	7	7	1	3	1	3	3	11	22	12	3	2	3	-	2	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class C	81	1.51	24	4	1	-	16	1	-	14	14	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Engine-lathe operators, class C	50	1.62	3	-	1	3	2	24	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	
Grinding-machine operators, class C	26	1.71	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class C	51	1.75	5	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class C	41	1.70	2	-	-	-	10	4	-	1	10	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, production, class C (women)	296	1.60	9	2	3	-	1	-	185	9	20	18	30	11	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, tool room	407	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	7	8	15	46	94	96	59	62	9	
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops)	735	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	11	16	12	23	35	19	112	6/4
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	776	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	20	31	38	67	110	282	194	:
Truckers, hand	676	1.58	1	-	11	10	8	81	544	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Welders, hand, class B	331	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	79	-	11	13	212	5	-	1	2	1	4	
Machine-tool Accessories - Jobbing Shops																									
Inspectors, class A	11	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	1	
Janitors	44	1.21	7/44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, production, class A 5/	367	2.15	-	-	-	-	2	14	42	10	43	55	26	22	21	30	19	31	29	2	1	8	12	-	
Engine-lathe operators, class A	47	2.02	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	-	3	27	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class A	31	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	7	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 5/	146	1.85	15	2	2	4	18	19	78	1	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class B	42	1.88	-	-	-	3	8	12	16	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops)	735	2.40	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	11	16	12	23	35	19	53	59	212	83	57	9	13	112	

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in the machinery (non-electrical) industry (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments with 8 or more workers were surveyed.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
4/ Includes jobbing shops producing machine-tool accessories for which separate data are also presented.
5/ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.
6/ For distribution of workers earning $2.40 and over see tool-and-die makers listed under "Machine-tool Accessories - Jobbing Shops" above.
7/ Includes 2 workers at $0.80 and under $0.85; 1 at $0.95 - $1.00; 4 at $1.00 - $1.05; 11 at $1.10 - $1.15; 12 at $1.25 - $1.30; 4 at $1.35 - $1.40; and 10 at $1.40 and under $1.45.

ERRATA SHEET
for
BULLETIN NO. 1041

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— Under $1.30	$1.30 and under 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 and over
		$																							
Machinery 4/ - Continued																									
ine-tool operators, production, ass B 5/: Total	1,944	1.94	2	2	5	25	14	21	28	38	26	43	60	215	55	353	185	275	254	215	104	15	1	6	2
Time	606	1.87	-	-	-	13	9	7	24	36	22	40	54	47	35	85	11	10	78	133	-	2	-	-	-
Incentive	1,338	1.97	2	2	5	12	5	14	4	2	4	3	6	168	20	268	174	265	176	82	104	13	1	6	2
rill-press operators, radial, class B	31	1.64	-	-	-	6	-	5	3	2	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
rill-press operators, single- and multiple- spindle, class B	477	1.91	2	1	-	4	1	1	8	13	4	16	16	140	5	62	62	49	16	32	37	5	-	3	-
ngine-lathe operators, class B	154	1.86	-	1	-	8	9	1	6	2	1	5	4	10	1	51	-	28	20	6	1	-	-	-	-
rinding-machine operators, class B	399	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	3	26	13	97	40	147	48	13	1	6	-	-	-
illing-machine operators, class B	256	1.97	-	-	1	4	2	2	4	2	3	10	5	8	10	40	54	16	41	6	43	2	-	1	2
crew-machine operators, automatic, class B	243	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	10	9	80	131	7	-	-	-	-
urret-lathe operators, hand (including hand- screw machine), class B	257	1.92	-	-	4	3	2	6	4	10	4	-	2	8	21	96	12	18	23	25	15	1	1	2	-
ine-tool operators, production, ass C 5/: Total	270	1.61	41	14	2	21	31	29	1	25	31	2	4	3	6	3	12	23	12	3	2	3	-	2	-
Time	138	1.53	6	2	2	21	28	28	-	18	24	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	132	1.70	35	12	-	-	3	1	1	7	7	1	3	1	3	3	11	22	12	3	2	3	-	2	-
rill-press operators, single- and multiple- spindle, class C	81	1.51	24	4	1	-	16	1	-	14	14	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ngine-lathe operators, class C	50	1.62	3	-	1	3	2	24	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	-
rinding-machine operators, class C	26	1.71	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
illing-machine operators, class C	51	1.75	5	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
crew-machine operators, automatic, class C	41	1.70	2	-	-	-	10	4	-	1	10	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
ine-tool operators, production, class C omen)	296	1.60	9	2	3	-	1	-	185	9	20	18	30	11	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ine-tool operators, tool room	407	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	7	8	15	46	94	96	59	62	9	-
-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops)	735	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	11	16	12	23	35	19	112	6/495
-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	776	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	20	31	38	67	110	282	194	24
hers, hand	676	1.58	1	-	11	10	8	81	544	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ers, hand, class B	331	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	79	-	11	13	212	5	-	1	2	1	4	2
Machine-tool Accessories - Jobbing Shops																									
ectors, class A	11	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 11
tors	44	1.21	30	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ine-tool operators, production, class A 5/	367	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	42	10	43	55	26	22	21	30	50	52
ngine-lathe operators, class A	47	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	-	3	27	3	3	-	-	-	5
rinding-machine operators, class A	31	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	7	2	7	10	6
ine-tool operators, production, class B 5/	146	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	8	2	2	4	18	19	78	1	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
rinding-machine operators, class B	42	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	12	16	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing hops)	735	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	11	16	12	23	35	19	112	6/495

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in the machinery (non-electrical) industry (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments with 8 or more workers were surveyed.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
4/ Includes jobbing shops producing machine-tool accessories for which separate data are also presented.
5/ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.
6/ Includes 295 workers at $2.40 and under $2.50; 66 at $2.50 - $2.60; 125 at $2.60 - $2.70; 9 at $2.70 and over.
7/ Includes 1 worker at $2.40 - $2.45; 5 at $2.45 - $2.50; 3 at $2.50 - $2.55; 2 at $2.65 and over.

Occupational Wage Survey, Dayton, Ohio, June 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table B-541: *Grocery Stores* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/ Weekly hours (Standard)	Average 2/ Weekly earnings (Standard)	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$
			$																							
Men																										
ners	195	46.5	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	11	5	6	47	51	13	14	15	15	10	
ks, grocery	197	46.5	54.50	5	-	5	-	11	1	21	34	7	1	32	-	50	13	4	-	6	-	5	-	2	-	
t men	122	46.5	53.00	-	-	-	17	15	2	9	-	8	6	32	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	
k boys	71	45.0	41.50	-	4	4	23	21	-	7	2	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women																										
ker-cashiers	219	45.0	44.00	-	4	50	22	20	16	39	32	4	17	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ks, meat	74	45.0	43.00	3	1	7	17	13	4	8	6	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—

1/ The study covered grocery stores with 8 or more workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweeks for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-7538: *Auto Repair Shops* 1/

NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	Under $1.00	$1.00 and under 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 - 2.70	$2.70 and over
		$																							
y repairmen, metal: Total	159	1.95	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	6	4	25	37	16	7	13	11	3	9	-	4	3	14
Time	81	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	19	34	7	3	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	78	2.14	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	2	6	3	9	4	5	7	3	9	-	4	3	14
asers: Total	50	1.45	-	8	-	9	-	2	8	3	-	2	6	-	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Time	25	1.23	-	8	-	6	-	2	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	25	1.68	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	2	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
hanics, automotive, class A: Total	383	1.87	-	6	3	2	5	5	8	8	2	37	20	84	60	9	11	25	18	6	19	10	1	16	28
Time	130	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	69	27	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Incentive	253	1.98	-	6	3	2	5	5	8	8	2	7	19	15	33	9	11	25	18	6	16	10	1	16	28
hanics, automotive, class B	60	1.49	-	4	-	-	-	6	6	6	4	14	-	7	6	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
ners, automobile	61	1.14	4/ 23	14	-	-	1	-	6	4	-	4	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 5 workers in general automobile repair shops (Group 7538) and motor vehicle dealer establishments, new and used (Group 551) as defined in the Standard
ustrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
4/ Includes 2 workers at $0.75 - $0.80; 6 workers at $0.80 - $0.85; 8 workers at $0.85 - $0.90; and 7 workers at $0.90 - $0.95.

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect July 1, 1951.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Journeymen		
Asbestos workers	$2.500	40
Boilermakers	2.500	40
Bricklayers	2.890	40
Carpenters	2.500	40
Cement finishers	2.320	40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	2.890	40
Elevator constructors	2.550	40
Engineers - Power equipment operators:		
Building construction and heavy construction:		
Heavy equipment:		
Cranes (all types)	2.780	40
Power shovels	2.780	40
Derricks	2.780	40
Medium equipment:		
Power graders	2.500	40
Rollers	2.370	40
Trench machines	2.500	40
Light equipment:		
Bulldozers	2.500	40
Pumps, over 4-inch	2.370	40
Compressors	2.370	40
Glaziers	2.280	40
Lathers	2.670	40
Machinists	2.525	40
Marble setters	2.620	40
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	2.620	40
Painters	2.370	40
Swing and scaffold	2.480	40
Spray	2.780	40
Structural steel, iron and bridge	2.640	40
Paperhangers	2.640	40
Pictorial painters	2.770	40
Plasterers	2.670	40
Plumbers	2.620	40
Rodmen and reinforcers	2.500	40
Roofers, composition	2.280	40
Roofers, slate and tile	2.500	40
Sheet-metal workers	2.500	40
Sign painters	2.530	40
Steam fitters	2.620	40
Stonemasons	2.890	40
Structural-iron workers	2.670	40
Tile layers	2.620	40
Helpers and laborers		
Bricklayers' tenders and hod carriers	1.950	40
Building laborers	1.680	40
Elevator constructors' helpers	1.785	40
Marble setters' helpers	1.740	40
Painters' helpers, sign and pictorial	2.080	40
Plasterers' tenders	1.950	40
Plumbers' laborers	1.680	40
Terrazzo workers' helpers	1.740	40
Base grinders	2.230	40
Tile layers' helpers	1.740	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Semimachine shops:		
Mixers, ovenmen	$1.555	40
Oven feeders and dumpers, molders, dividers, benchmen, wrapping-machine set-up men, panners	1.505	40
Doughnut-machine operators	1.465	40
Mixers' helpers	1.455	40
Wrapping-machine helpers, other helpers, packers	1.340	40
Icers, wrappers, packers (women)	1.170	40
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Mixers, ovenmen	1.555	40
Benchmen, machinemen, head wrappers, head shippers, moldermen, panners, oven feeders and dumpers, set-up men, dividers	1.505	40
Doughnut-machine operators	1.465	40
Mixers' helpers	1.455	40
Flour blenders	1.435	40
Pan greasers	1.390	40
Wrappers and packers, bread rackers, wrapping-machine helpers, other helpers	1.340	40
Icers, wrappers, and packers (women)	1.170	40
Crackers and cookies:		
Agreement A:		
Machine captains	1.300	40
Mixers:		
First 2 weeks	1.100	40
2 to 4 weeks	1.150	40
After 1 month	1.275	40
Packers and wrappers:		
First 2 weeks	.830	40
2 to 4 weeks	.880	40
After 1 month	1.010	40
Handlers, shippers:		
First 2 weeks	1.050	40
2 to 4 weeks	1.100	40
After 1 month	1.220	40
Agreement B:		
Head mixers, after 12 months	1.615	40
Senior machinemen	1.590	40
Head machinemen (packing and band-oven), mixers, band-oven operators and machinemen, mixers, receiving clerks	1.565	40
Band-oven laminators, after 6 months, cello-bag machine operators	1.505	40
Ovenmen, reel	1.480	40
Car and truck checkers	1.480	40
Cuttermen	1.470	40
Receiving clerks' helpers, reliefmen, band-oven men, junior machinemen, syrup mixers, stores stockmen	1.450	40
Shredded wheat cookers	1.445	40
Reel ovenmen's helpers, car loaders _and unloaders	1.420	40
Pan feeders	1.395	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries - Continued*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Crackers and cookies: - Continued		
Agreement B: - Continued		
H.P.A. machinemen, assistant machinemen, packing and band-oven	$1.390	40
Truck loaders and order pickers	1.380	40
Power truck operators	1.360	40
Icing mixers	1.350	40
Preparation men	1.320	40
Stockmen	1.310	40
Utensil working machine operators, carton loaders	1.300	40
Paper cuttermen	1.295	40
Assortment stockmen	1.280	40
Grinders, dough feeders, spray machinemen, sack cleaners	1.270	40
Floormen	1.230	40
Timekeepers	1.140	40
Women on base rate	.940	40

Table C-27: *Printing*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women:		
Agreement A	$1.240	37½
Group leaders	1.340	37½
Agreement B	1.220	37½
Agreement C:		
Miscellaneous binding	1.165	37½
Feeders	1.250	37½
Senior grade group leaders	1.425	37½
Senior grade repair and relief	1.325	37½
Bookbinders:		
Agreement A	2.325	37½
Agreement B	2.175	37½
Agreement C	2.215	37½
Head job setters	2.415	37½
Job setters	2.315	37½
Compositors, hand:		
Agreement A	2.560	37½
Agreement B	2.525	37½
Electrotypers	2.550	37½
Machine operators:		
Agreement A	2.560	37½
Agreement B	2.525	37½
Machine tenders (machinists):		
Agreement A	2.560	37½
Agreement B	2.525	37½

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops: - Continued		
Mailers:		
Job setters	$2.315	37½
Machine operators	2.215	37½
Take-off (women)	1.375	37½
Ticket writers, label sorters (women)	1.325	37½
Feeders (women)	1.300	37½
Photoengravers	2.667	37½
Press assistants and feeders:		
Agreement A:		
Job presses:		
2-color Miehle or Miller	1.930	37½
2-color Claybourn	2.030	37½
Pattern presses	1.930	37½
Web presses:		
80-page	1.930	37½
32-page Cottrell rotary	1.985	37½
192-page Goss; 96-page; 64-page double 2-color (front-end man); 32-page Goss	2.040	37½
Double 5-color, 2- and 5- color with steam drum; 48-page perfecting McKee; McKee and 5- color Claybourn	2.090	37½
Agreement B:		
Cylinder	1.980	37½
Job feeders	1.540	37½
2-color cylinder	2.030	37½
Pressmen:		
Agreement A:		
Job press department:		
Miehle, Miller presses	2.465	37½
2-color Claybourn	2.585	37½
Kelly presses	2.385	37½
Pattern press department:		
Scott and Webendorfer offset	2.385	37½
Web press division:		
Double 5-color, 2- and 5- color presses with steam drums; 48-page perfecting McKee	2.600	37½
192-page Goss; 64-page double 2-color presses	2.520	37½
96-page presses	2.625	37½
32-page Goss	2.655	37½
McKee and 5-color Claybourn	2.705	37½
80-page presses; 32-page Cottrell rotary	2.570	37½
Pressmen-in-charge - double 5-color; 2- and 5- color with steam drums; 48-page perfecting McKee	2.815	37½
Pressmen-in-charge - 192-page Goss; 64-page double 2-color	2.760	37½

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops: - Continued		
Pressmen: - Continued		
Agreement B:		
Cylinder:		
Automatic job presses:		
Kelly, vertical, Miller, etc., up to and including 22 x 28 in.	$2.405	37½
Over 22 x 28 in.	2.430	37½
2-color	2.480	37½
Offset presses:		
Single-color:		
14 x 20; LSB - 17 x 22; LSN - 22 x 30; web - 17 x 22; 22 x 29 in.	2.405	37½
EL - 22 x 34; LSQ - 26 x 40; LSS - 35 x 45; LSJ - 42 x 58; LSF - 50 x 68 in.	2.430	37½
2-color:		
LSR - 26 x 40; LST - 35 x 45; LSK - 42 x 58; LSG - 50 x 68 in.	2.555	37½
Platen presses:		
1 or 2 job	2.175	37½
3 job	2.285	37½
4 or 5 job	2.405	37½
Agreement C:		
Cylinder presses:		
Cylinder or automatic job	2.405	37½
Cylinder over 22 x 28 in.	2.430	37½
2-color	2.480	37½
Agreement D:		
Rotary presses	2.435	37½
Newspapers:		
Compositors, hand - day work	2.445	37½
Compositors, hand - night work	2.657	37½
Machine operators - day work	2.445	37½
Machine operators - night work	2.657	37½
Machine tenders (machinists) - day work	2.445	37½
Machine tenders (machinists) - night work	2.657	37½
Mailers - day work	1.900	40
Mailers - night work	2.050	37½
Photoengravers - day work	2.600	37½
Photoengravers - night work	2.800	37½
Pressmen, web presses - day work	2.480	37½
Pressmen, web presses - night work	2.613	37½
Pressmen-in-charge - day work	2.613	37½
Pressmen-in-charge - night work	2.746	37½
Stereotypers - day work	2.455	37½
Stereotypers - night work	2.595	37½

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
1-man cars and busses:		
First 6 months	$1.400	51
7 to 12 months	1.450	51
After 1 year	1.500	51

Table C-421: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Air reduction	$1.520	40
Beer	1.625	40
Helpers	1.625	40
Special delivery	1.625	40
Building:		
Construction:		
Agreement A:		
Concrete-mixer truck:		
2 and 3 yd.	1.790	40
4 yd. and over	1.840	40
Euclid truck, under 12 yd.	1.900	40
Six-wheeler-semitrailer	1.790	40
Straight flat truck, dump truck and winch truck	1.730	40
Agreement B:		
Ready-mix truck:.		
2 yd.	1.600	40
3 yd.	1.650	40
4 yd. and over	1.700	40
Material:		
Job	1.450	40
Lumber	1.530	40
Helpers	1.350	40
Plumbing	1.480	40
Helpers	1.330	40
Furniture - Retail	1.600	48
Helpers	1.600	48
General - Freight	1.510	48
Grocery	1.430	40
Chain store	1.415	48
Wholesale (after 30 days)	1.310	40
Meat:		
Agreement A:	1.380	48
Helpers	1.280	48
Agreement B (after 30 days)	1.465	48
Paper	1.500	40
Railway express:		
½ ton	1.614	40
Over ½ ton	1.673	40
Rendering	1.375	40
Tobacco	1.400	40

D: Entrance Rates

Table D-1: *Minimum Entrance Rates for Plant Workers*

Minimum rate (in cents)	All industries 3/	Percent of plant 2/ workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in – Manufacturing – Durable goods – Establishments with – 21-250 workers	Durable goods – 251 or more workers	Nondurable goods – 21-250 workers	Nondurable goods – 251 or more workers	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 4/	Services
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
60 or under	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-		43.6
Over 60 and under 65	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-		8.9
65	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-		7.2
Over 65 and under 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
70	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 70 and under 75	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
75	5.2	1.5	.6	11.4	7.7	-	17.7		8.8
Over 75 and under 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
80	2.1	6.7	.5	11.1	6.2	-	12.9		-
Over 80 and under 85	.3	-	-	5.0	-	4.1	-		-
85	.5	9.4	-	-	-	-	2.2		6.8
Over 85 and under 90	3.8	-	.9	-	19.9	-	-		-
90	2.2	-	2.4	-	-	4.0	-		-
Over 90 and under 95	.1	-	-	3.1	-	-	-		-
95	2.5	-	2.3	22.2	2.0	2.9	2.4		-
Over 95 and under 100	2.2	-	1.3	-	-	27.5	11.4		-
100	3.9	3.1	1.8	6.8	5.0	5.8	15.5		9.5
Over 100 and under 105 ...	4.1	-	-	-	27.9	-	-		-
105	2.4	-	2.6	-	5.4	-	-		-
Over 105 and under 110 ...	.9	-	-	-	4.7	-	12.4		-
110	1.5	8.2	1.5	3.5	2.3	-	-		.2
Over 110 and under 115 ...	22.4	11.5	30.6	6.1	16.7	-	-		-
115	1.8	-	.6	18.3	-	7.8	-		-
Over 115 and under 120 ...	1.7	7.0	2.6	-	-	-	-		-
120	1.4	23.2	.8	5.0	2.2	-	-		-
Over 120 and under 125 ...	11.1	-	18.4	-	-	-	-		-
125	.2	-	-	2.1	-	3.7	.9		-
Over 125 and under 130 ...	3.3	-	5.5	-	-	-	-		-
130	.2	10.6	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 130 and under 135 ...	.3	-	.6	-	-	-	-		-
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 135 and under 140 ...	13.3	-	21.5	-	-	6.4	1.9		-
140	1.7	-	2.5	-	-	3.3	-		-
Over 140 and under 145 ...	1.2	-	2.0	-	-	-	-		-
145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 145 and under 150 ...	.2	4.3	-	-	-	2.5	1.7		-
Establishments with no established minimum	2.6	14.5	1.0	5.4	-	5.9	6.2		15.0
Information not available	2.3	-	-	-	-	26.1	14.8		-

---

1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers, other than watchmen.
2/ Other than office workers.
3/ Excludes data for finance, insurance and real estate.
4/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

E: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table E-1: *Shift Differential Provisions*

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in – All manufacturing industries 1/ – All industries – 2d shift	All industries – 3d or other shift	Durable goods – 2d shift	Durable goods – 3d or other shift	Nondurable goods – 2d shift	Nondurable goods – 3d or other shift	Ferrous foundries – 2d shift	Ferrous foundries – 3d or other shift	Machinery 2/ – 2d shift	Machinery 2/ – 3d or other shift	Machine-tool accessories (jobbing shops) – 2d shift	Machine-tool accessories (jobbing shops) – 3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	20.7	2.7	21.0	1.2	19.9	7.9	26.5	6.8	25.3	0.6	4.9	-
Receiving shift differentials	20.4	2.7	20.7	1.2	19.6	7.9	26.3	6.8	25.3	.6	4.9	-
Uniform cents (per hour)	3.9	2.0	2.4	1.0	9.3	5.8	22.1	6.8	1.0	.3	4.2	-
Under 5 cents ...	.3	-	.1	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	.9	.2	.3	-	3.0	.7	.8	-	.2	-	.5	-
Over 5 and under 10 cents	1.5	.6	.6	.6	4.5	.9	3/9.3	3/4.7	(4/)	-	-	-
10 cents	1.1	.4	1.4	.4	.3	.3	12.0	2.1	.8	.3	3.7	-
Over 10 cents ...	.1	.8	-	(4/)	.6	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	16.5	.7	18.3	.2	10.3	2.0	4.0	-	24.3	.3	.7	-
5 percent	14.2	.4	15.4	-	10.1	2.0	4.0	-	20.2	-	-	-
Over 5 and under 10 percent	.6	.1	.7	.1	.2	-	-	-	1.2	.1	.7	-
10 percent	1.7	.2	2.2	.1	-	-	-	-	2.9	.2	-	-
Over 10 percent	-	(4/)	-	-	-	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	-	-	.1	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving no shift differential	.3	(4/)	.3	(4/)	.3	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Includes jobbing shops producing machine-tool accessories also shown separately.
3/ Predominate shift differential was 6 cents.
4/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Occupational Wage Survey, Dayton, Ohio, June 1951
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table E-2· Scheduled Weekly Hours

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS 1/ EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 2/	Finance**	Services	All industries 3/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 2/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Under 35 hours	0.3	-	-	-	-	-		3.5	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-		-
35 hours	.7	0.2	-	0.6	-	-		7.6	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	-	-		-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	.3	.4	-	1.2	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		2.1
37½ hours	3.1	1.6	0.6	3.6	-	-		29.2	-	1.3	1.6	-	7.3	-	-		-
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	1.0	1.1	.8	1.9	-	-		1.6	4.2	.2	-	-	-	-	-		-
40 hours	75.0	84.3	90.8	71.6	53.4	88.7		55.5	58.2	71.7	80.4	85.1	63.8	63.1	78.2		39.4
Over 40 hours and under 44 houre	3.3	3.3	4.9	-	-	2.9		1.7	-	.5	-	-	-	-	8.6		-
44 hours	9.9	8.7	2.9	20.0	.5	8.4		.9	26.6	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.5	-	2.4		6.1
Over 44 and under 48 hours	.5	-	-	-	-	-		-	11.0	9.1	9.0	6.9	16.4	-	2.2		18.5
48 hours	1.1	-	-	-	.8	-		-	-	8.5	2.7	1.0	8.5	13.5	2.4		31.8
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	5.6	4.2	5.4	-	23.4	6.2		2.1
Information not available	4.8	.4	-	1.1	45.3	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

1/ Data relate to women workers.
2/ Although deta could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
3/ Includes data for industries other than those ehown separetely.
4/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communicetion, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-3: Paid Holidays

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays	97.3	98.5	98.3	99.0	96.4	100.0		100.0	68.8	90.0	95.8	96.2	94.2	74.6	80.9		63.7
1 day	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		-
2 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-		-
3 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-		-
4 days	.3	.4	.6	-	-	-		-	-	1.6	2.0	2.6	-	-	-		-
5 days	.9	1.4	2.0	-	-	-		-	-	.5	.6	.8	-	-	-		-
6 days	89.6	95.2	94.5	96.9	63.2	96.8		71.8	68.8	83.2	90.6	91.5	87.0	45.6	76.9		63.7
6½ deys	.3	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-		-
7 days	4.8	1.5	1.2	2.1	33.2	1.6		10.8	-	3.4	2.6	1.3	7.2	29.0	4.0		-
8 days	.9	-	-	-	-	1.6		11.2	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 daye	.1	-	-	-	-	-		1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
11 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-		4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments providing no paid holidays	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.0	3.6	-		-	31.2	10.0	4.2	3.8	5.8	25.4	19.1		36.3

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding reilroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	Percent of office workers employed in— All industries	Manufacturing: All	Manufacturing: Durable goods	Manufacturing: Nondurable goods	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	Percent of plant workers employed in— All industries 2/	Manufacturing: All	Manufacturing: Durable goods	Manufacturing: Nondurable goods	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
6 months of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	60.5	66.1	77.2	42.6	55.6	51.6		86.2	37.3	9.9	5.5	5.0	7.5	38.9	29.7		16.4
Under 1 week	.7	.6	.5	.8	-	-		1.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.1	4.7	7.8	-		5.7
1 week	58.5	64.2	75.2	40.8	55.6	51.6		77.8	34.0	5.7	1.5	1.9	-	30.0	29.7		10.7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.7	.3	-	1.0	-	-		6.9	-	.5	.6	-	2.8	1.1	-		-
2 weeks	.6	1.0	1.5	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no paid vacations	39.5	33.9	22.8	57.4	44.4	48.4		13.8	62.7	90.1	94.5	95.0	92.5	61.1	70.3		83.6
1 year of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	98.4	99.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.0		99.3	76.5	96.8	97.6	97.7	97.4	94.1	87.1		89.9
1 week	27.3	19.9	15.6	29.0	39.9	34.2		13.0	31.6	89.3	95.0	96.4	90.1	54.8	50.3		81.1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.5	.2	.3	-	7.8	-		-
2 weeks	71.1	79.3	83.4	70.8	60.1	65.8		86.3	44.9	6.5	1.8	1.0	4.5	31.5	36.8		8.8
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.5	.6	-	2.8	-	-		-
Establishments with no paid vacations	1.6	.8	1.0	.2	-	-		.7	23.5	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	5.9	12.9		10.1
2 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	98.4	99.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.0		99.3	76.5	96.8	97.6	97.7	97.4	94.1	87.1		89.9
1 week	16.6	13.4	11.5	17.4	6.6	25.1		.4	30.7	81.5	89.1	90.2	85.9	25.4	33.4		76.8
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.1	.2	.2	-	.4	-		-	-	3.8	4.2	5.3	-	11.1	-		-
2 weeks	81.5	85.6	87.3	82.4	93.0	74.9		98.9	41.4	10.9	3.7	2.2	8.7	57.6	53.7		11.1
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.6	.6	-	2.8	-	-		2.0
3 weeks	.2	-	-	-	-	-		-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no paid vacations	1.6	.8	1.0	.2	-	-		.7	23.5	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	5.9	12.9		10.1
10 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	98.4	99.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.0		99.3	76.5	96.8	97.6	97.7	97.4	94.1	87.1		89.9
1 week	7.5	3.3	2.5	5.1	.8	20.9		.4	19.9	7.1	3.7	2.3	8.5	-	20.7		52.5
2 weeks	84.7	86.5	92.7	73.5	99.2	79.1		97.2	52.2	86.1	89.9	91.6	84.3	86.3	66.4		35.4
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	.1	-	-	-	-	-		1.7	-	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	7.8	-		-
3 weeks	6.1	9.4	3.8	21.2	-	-		-	4.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	-	-		2.0
Establishments with no paid vacations	1.6	.8	1.0	.2	-	-		.7	23.5	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	5.9	12.9		10.1

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions)*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
6 months of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	17.3	25.8	28.3	20.7	-	14.8		1.7	-	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	-	9.9		-
3 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
5 days	7.7	11.0	6.4	20.7	-	12.9		1.7	-	.4	.3	-	1.1	-	9.9		-
6 days	2.0	3.1	4.5	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 days	7.5	11.7	17.4	-	-	-		-	-	.4	.5	.7	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	81.8	72.8	69.7	79.3	100.0	85.2		98.3	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	98.9	100.0	90.1		100.0
Information not available	.9	1.4	2.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
1 year of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	23.4	29.9	31.2	27.4	-	34.7		1.7	-	1.9	1.1	.7	2.6	-	26.4		-
5 days	5.8	3.2	1.2	7.3	-	27.2		1.7	-	.7	.1	-	.3	-	16.6		-
6 days	.4	.3	.5	-	-	3.2		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	3.5		-
7 days	.7	.7	1.0	-	-	-		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 days	9.1	14.2	13.1	16.6	-	4.3		-	-	.7	.7	.7	.8	-	6.3		-
12 days	.9	1.4	2.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
15 days	5.5	8.6	12.7	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
20 days	.7	1.1	-	3.5	-	-		-	-	.2	.3	-	1.5	-	-		-
30 days	.3	.4	.6	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	75.7	68.7	66.8	72.6	100.0	65.3		98.3	100.0	98.1	98.9	99.3	97.4	100.0	73.6		100.0
Information not available	.9	1.4	2.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
2 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	23.4	29.9	31.2	27.4	-	34.7		1.7	-	1.9	1.1	.7	2.6	-	26.4		-
5 days	5.8	3.2	1.1	7.3	-	27.2		1.7	-	.7	.1	-	.3	-	16.6		-
6 days	.4	.3	.5	-	-	3.2		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	3.5		-
7 days	.7	.7	1.0	-	-	-		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-		-
8 days	(2/)	(2/)	.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 days	9.1	14.2	13.1	16.6	-	4.3		-	-	.7	.7	.7	.8	-	4.6		-
15 days	5.5	8.6	12.7	-	-	-		-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	1.7		-
20 days	.7	1.1	-	3.5	-	-		-	-	.2	.3	-	1.5	-	-		-
24 days	.9	1.4	2.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
30 days	.3	.4	.6	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	75.7	68.7	66.8	72.6	100.0	65.3		98.3	100.0	98.1	98.9	99.3	97.4	100.0	73.6		100.0
Information not available	.9	1.4	2.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	24.2	29.9	31.2	27.4	-	34.7		1.7	-	2.4	1.1	.7	2.6	-	26.4		-
5 days	5.8	3.2	1.1	7.3	-	27.2		1.7	-	.7	.1	-	.3	-	16.6		-
6 days	.4	.3	.5	-	-	3.2		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	3.5		-
7 days	.7	.7	1.0	-	-	-		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-		-
8 days	(3/)	(3/)	.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 days	9.1	14.2	13.1	16.6	-	4.3		-	-	.7	.7	.7	.8	-	4.6		-
30 days	6.8	10.4	15.4	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
50 days	.7	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-		-
55 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	1.7		-
65 days	.7	1.1	-	3.5	-	-		-	-	.2	.3	-	1.5	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	74.9	68.7	66.8	72.6	100.0	65.3		98.3	100.0	97.6	98.9	99.3	97.4	100.0	73.6		100.0
Information not available	.9	1.4	2.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

---

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries".

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-6: *Nonproduction Bonuses*

Type of bonus	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—								
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses 3/	33.3	22.0	28.4	8.4	3.8	71.4		88.2	25.7	31.0	25.4	29.1	12.6	7.2	51.4		59.1
Christmas or year-end	24.7	17.4	23.1	5.4	3.0	49.7		33.8	25.7	26.7	21.0	24.9	7.2	2.9	40.5		59.1
Profit-sharing	4.9	5.7	5.4	6.3	1.3	12.9		.1	1.5	4.0	4.3	3.8	5.7	-	9.9		1.2
Other	5.0	.6	.4	1.0	-	8.8		54.3	1.8	1.2	.9	.9	1.0	4.3	.9		5.7
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	66.7	78.0	71.6	91.6	96.2	28.6		11.8	74.3	69.0	74.6	70.9	87.4	92.8	48.6		40.9

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Includes data for industries not shown separately.
3/ Unduplicated totals.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-7: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—								
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments with insurance or pension plans 3/	81.7	87.5	93.8	74.0	91.9	63.8		95.4	49.4	85.1	93.1	93.6	91.4	83.9	60.7		44.5
Life insurance	70.3	71.9	92.6	72.1	91.6	56.6		82.3	48.2	82.8	91.8	92.5	89.2	79.3	42.9		38.4
Health insurance	69.2	82.1	92.6	59.9	37.2	57.7		64.1	42.5	76.2	87.7	91.7	73.4	42.2	54.9		26.0
Hospitalization	65.3	81.9	91.7	61.0	3.7	41.2		63.6	42.5	77.8	91.2	88.7	100.0	13.4	39.5		26.0
Retirement pension	56.1	61.3	72.1	38.6	89.1	10.5		89.7	1.3	59.7	68.0	73.0	50.2	70.8	10.4		10.9
Establishments with no insurance or pension plans	18.3	12.5	6.2	26.0	8.1	36.2		4.6	50.6	14.9	6.9	6.4	8.6	16.1	39.3		55.5

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Unduplicated totals.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Dayton, Ohio, June 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix – Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, infor- tion presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of eld representatives of the Bureau to representative establish- nts in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, iform job descriptions were used; these are available upon quest.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling rnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office erical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and wer plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables 1 through A-4). The covered industry groupings are: manufac- ring; transportation (except railroads), communication, and her public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, surance, and real estate; and services. Information on work hedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a repre- ntative group of establishments in each of these industry di- sions. As indicated in the following table only establish- nts above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments re omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in e occupations studied to warrant their inclusion in the study.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs re studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the rea covered were determined separately for each industry (see llowing table). Although size limits frequently varied from ose established for surveying cross-industry office and plant bs, data for these jobs were included only for firms meeting e size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establish- nts was studied in order to maximize the number of workers rveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulations for insurance and pension plans.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN DAYTON, OHIO 1/, AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, JUNE 1951

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis						
All divisions	-	628	196	116,600	90,330	8,850
Manufacturing	-	247	84	90,100	76,110	6,000
Durable goods 3/	21	155	49	68,800	59,490	4,300
Nondurable goods 4/	21	92	35	21,300	16,620	1,700
Nonmanufacturing	-	381	112	26,500	14,220	2,850
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	21	35	17	5,500	4,690	1,030
Wholesale trade	21	66	22	3,200	1,370	320
Retail trade 5/	21	182	29	12,000	4,330	430
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	26	18	1,700	1,430	750
Services 6/	21	72	26	4,100	2,400	320
Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis 7/						
Ferrous foundries	21	10	10	3,460	3,460	160
Machinery	8/ 21	81	37	44,531	42,891	3,265
Machine-tool accessories	8	52	18	2,367	1,271	60
Grocery stores	8	30	10	1,979	1,603	80
Automobile repair shops	5	64	24	1,986	994	111

1/ Dayton Metropolitan Area (Montgomery and Greene Counties).

2/ Total establishment employment.

3/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture and other wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade in the numbered tables due to omission of 2 large department stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for the nonmanufacturing industry group.

6/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

7/ Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

8/ Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 8 or more workers were included.

Index

Page number

Asbestos worker (building construction) ... 14
Assembler (machinery) ... 11
Bench hand (bakeries) ... 14
Benchman (bakeries) ... 14
Biller, machine ... 3
Bindery woman (printing) ... 14
Body repairman, metal (auto repair shops) ... 13
Boilermaker (building construction) ... 14
Bookbinder (printing) ... 14
Bookkeeper, hand ... 3, 4
Bookkeeping-machine operator ... 4
Bricklayer (building construction) ... 14
Butcher (grocery stores) ... 13
Calculating-machine operator ... 4
Carpenter (building construction) ... 14
Carpenter, maintenance ... 7
Cement finisher (building construction) ... 14
Checker-cashier (grocery stores) ... 13
Chipper and grinder (ferrous foundries) ... 12
Cleaner ... 9
Clerk, accounting ... 3, 4
Clerk, file ... 3, 4
Clerk, general ... 3, 5
Clerk, grocery (grocery stores) ... 13
Clerk, meat (grocery stores) ... 13
Clerk, order ... 3, 5
Clerk, payroll ... 3, 5
Compositor, hand (printing) ... 15
Coremaker, hand (ferrous foundries) ... 12
Crane operator, electric bridge ... 9
Draftsman ... 7
Drill-press operator, radial (machinery) ... 11
Drill-press operator, single- and multiple-spindle (machinery) ... 11
Duplicating-machine operator ... 5
Electrician (building construction) ... 14
Electrician, maintenance ... 7
Electrician, maintenance (machinery) ... 11
Electrotyper (printing) ... 14
Elevator constructor (building construction) ... 14
Engineer, stationary ... 7
Engine-lathe operator (machinery) ... 11, 12
Feeder (bakeries) ... 14
Fireman, stationary boiler ... 7
Flour blender (bakeries) ... 14
Fruit man (grocery stores) ... 13
Glazier (building construction) ... 14
Greaser (auto repair shops) ... 13
Grinding-machine operator (machinery) ... 11, 12
Guard ... 9
Helper (bakeries) ... 14
Helper (building construction) ... 14
Helper, motortruck driver ... 15
Helper, trades, maintenance ... 7
Inspector (machinery) ... 11, 12
Janitor ... 9
Janitor (machinery) ... 11, 12
Key-punch operator ... 5
Laborer (building construction) ... 14
Lather (building construction) ... 14
Machine operator (printing) ... 14, 15
Machine tender (machinist), (printing) ... 14, 15
Machine-tool operator, production (machinery) ... 11, 12
Machine-tool operator, tool room ... 8
Machine-tool operator, tool room (machinery) ... 11
Machinist (building construction) ... 14
Machinist, maintenance ... 8
Mailer (printing) ... 15
Maintenance man, general utility ... 8
Marble setter (building construction) ... 14
Mechanic, automotive (auto repair shops) ... 13
Mechanic, automotive (maintenance) ... 8
Mechanic, maintenance ... 8
Milling-machine operator (machinery) ... 11
Millwright ... 8
Mixer (bakeries) ... 14
Molder (bakeries) ... 14
Molder, floor (ferrous foundries) ... 12
Molder, machine (ferrous foundries) ... 12
Motortruck driver ... 15
Nurse, industrial (registered) ... 7
Office boy ... 3
Office girl ... 5
Oiler ... 8
Operator (local transit) ... 15
Order filler ... 9
Ovenman (bakeries) ... 14
Packer ... 9
Packer (bakeries) ... 14
Painter (building construction) ... 14
Painter, maintenance ... 8
Paperhanger (building construction) ... 14
Patternmaker, wood (ferrous foundries) ... 12
Photoengraver (printing) ... 15
Pictorial painter (building construction) ... 14
Pipe fitter, maintenance ... 8
Plasterer (building construction) ... 14
Plumber (building construction) ... 14
Plumber, maintenance ... 8
Porter ... 9
Power equipment operator (building construction) ... 14
Press assistant (printing) ... 15
Press feeder (printing) ... 15
Pressman (printing) ... 15
Receiving clerk ... 9
Rodman (building construction) ... 14
Roofer (building construction) ... 14
Screw-machine operator, automatic (machinery) ... 11
Secretary ... 5
Shake-out man (ferrous foundries) ... 12
Sheet-metal worker (building construction) ... 14
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance ... 8
Shipping clerk ... 9
Shipping-and-receiving clerk ... 10
Sign painter (building construction) ... 14
Steam fitter (building construction) ... 14
Stenographer, general ... 5
Stereotyper (printing) ... 15
Stock boy (grocery stores) ... 13
Stock handler ... 10
Stonemason (building construction) ... 14
Structural-iron worker (building construction) ... 14
Switchboard operator ... 6
Switchboard operator-receptionist ... 6
Tabulating-machine operator ... 3, 6
Terrazzo worker (building construction) ... 14
Tile layer (building construction) ... 14
Tool-and-die maker ... 8
Tool-and-die maker (machinery) ... 11, 12
Transcribing-machine operator, general ... 6
Truck driver ... 10
Trucker, hand ... 10
Trucker, hand (machinery) ... 11
Trucker, power ... 10
Turret-lathe operator, hand (machinery) ... 11
Typist ... 6
Washer, automobile (auto repair shops) ... 13
Watchman ... 10
Welder, hand (machinery) ... 11
Wrapper (bakeries) ... 14

This report was prepared in the Bureau's North Central Regional Office. Communications may be addressed to:

Adolph O. Berger, Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Illinois

The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The North Central Region includes the following states:

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

342b
1042

Occupational Wage Survey

PORTLAND, OREGON

June 1951

Bulletin No. 1042

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Contents

Page number

INTRODUCTION........ 1

THE PORTLAND METROPOLITAN AREA........ 1

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURE........ 2

TABLES:

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis -

A-1 Office occupations........ 3
A-2 Professional and technical occupations........ 7
A-3 Maintenance and power plant occupations........ 8
A-4 Custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations........ 10

Average earnings for occupations studied on an industry basis -

B-2421 Sawmills and planing mills........ 12
B-2612 Paper and paperboard mills........ 12
B-332 Foundries, ferrous........ 13
B-3441 Fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work........ 13
B-35 Machinery industries........ 14
B-63 Insurance carriers........ 14
B-7211 Power laundries........ 15
B-7538 Auto repair shops........ 15

Union wage scales for selected occupations -

C-15 Building construction........ 16
C-205 Bakeries........ 16
C-2081 Nonalcoholic beverages........ 16
C-27 Printing........ 16
C-41 Local transit operating employees........ 16
C-42 Motortruck drivers and helpers........ 16
C-44 Ocean transport - unlicensed personnel........ 17
C-446 Stevedoring........ 18
C-541 Grocery stores and meat markets........ 18
C-58 Restaurants and lunchrooms........ 18
C-6512 Office building service........ 18
C-7011 Hotels........ 18

Entrance rates -

D-1 Minimum entrance rates for plant workers........ 19

Wage practices -

E-1 Shift differential provisions........ 19
E-2 Scheduled weekly hours........ 20
E-3 Paid holidays........ 20
E-4 Paid vacations........ 21
E-5 Paid sick leave........ 22
E-6 Nonproduction bonuses........ 23
E-7 Insurance and pension plans........ 23

APPENDIX:

Scope and method of survey........ 24

INDEX........ 26

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 20 cents

Introduction 1/

The Portland area is one of several important indus-
ial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted
cupational wage surveys during the summer of 1951. 2/ Occu-
tions that are common to a variety of manufacturing and non-
ufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis.
oss-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in com-
ling earnings data for the following types of occupations:
) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and
wer plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In pre-
nting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through
4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for
ividual broad industry divisions.

Occupations that are characteristic of particular,
portant, local industries have been studied as heretofore on
industry basis, within the framework of the community sur-
y. 3/ Earnings data for these jobs have been presented in
ries B tables. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented
lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several
dustries or trades in which the great majority of the workers
e employed under terms of collective bargaining agreements,
d the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing
y practices.

Data have also been collected and summarized on shift
erations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary
nefits such as vacation and sick leave allowances, paid holi-
ys, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

The Portland Metropolitan Area

Portland and neighboring cities and towns in the four-county metropolitan area (Clackamus, Multnomah, and Washington counties in Oregon and Clark county in Washington) had a combined population of more than 550,000 in 1950. About two-thirds of the population lived in Portland.

Excluding agricultural pursuits and government, more than 185,000 wage and salary earners were employed in the area in mid-1951. A little more than a third (62,000) worked in approximately 1,400 manufacturing establishments producing processed foods, pulp and paper, wood products, machinery, and a host of other products valued at more than a half-billion dollars annually. Although Portland is widely known as the lumber capital of the Pacific Northwest, the lumber and timber products industry with 12,000 employees ranked second in the area in June 1951 in terms of employment. Despite some seasonality in employment, this position is held throughout the year in relation to the metalworking industries which had 16,000 employees in June. Other leading manufacturing industries in the area were--food processing with 10,000, pulp and paper products with 7,000, textiles and apparel with 5,000, printing and publishing with 4,000, and furniture with 2,000.

Situated at the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Portland is one of the leading ports on the Pacific Coast. Much of the vast resources in agricultural produce and timber products of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana moves through its piers and docks. This importance as a distribution center is reflected in the relatively large number of employees engaged in trade. About 38,000 sales and related distribution workers were employed in retail trade and 18,000 were employed in wholesale trade at the time of the survey. The service industries provided employment for approximately 22,000 workers and a slightly smaller number were employed in transportation, communication, and other public utilities. The buildind industry employed 13,000. Financial institutions including insurance carriers and real estate operators employed an estimated 10,000.

1/ Prepared in the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco,
lif. by John L. Dana, Regional Wage Analyst. The planning and
ntral direction of the program was carried on in the Branch of
mmunity Wage Studies of the Bureau's Division of Wages and
dustrial Relations.

2/ Other areas studied are: Baltimore, Bridgeport, Dallas,
d Dayton. Similar studies were conducted earlier in the year
Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New York and the San Fran-
sco-Oakland area.

3/ See appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey.

Among the industry and establishment-size groups surveyed in June 1951, more than four-fifths of the plant workers were employed in establishments having written contracts with labor organizations. Collective bargaining, in large part, is of the multi-employer, industry-wide, master-agreement type in Portland. Notable examples of labor-management relations on this scale are in the paper and pulp, lumbering, and metalworking industries in manufacturing; and in milk and dairy products and the maritime industry in nonmanufacturing.

The proportion of office workers employed under union contract provisions was considerably lower than for plant workers. Less than a tenth were employed under the terms of collective bargaining agreements. Only in the public utilities group of industries and in retail trade was unionization in offices found to any appreciable degree.

Occupational Wage Structure

Wage rates were increased for nearly all plant workers in Portland manufacturing establishments between January 1950 and June 1951. General salary increases for office workers were reported in about half the manufacturing establishments during the period. On the whole, office workers receiving increases gained amounts similar to those allowed plant workers. These pay raises ranged from 5 to more than 15 cents an hour, but for almost four-fifths of the plant workers increases were from 10 cents upward. In the nondurable-goods manufacturing industries 4/ increases tended toward higher amounts than those in durable-goods manufacturing, largely reflecting gains made by workers in the printing and publishing, and the paper and pulp industries. On the other hand, some completed negotiations in durable goods - notably in the lumber and sawmilling industry - called for substantial increases which were not in force at the time of the survey since Wage Stabilization Board sanction had not yet been obtained.

General wage increases were granted to slightly more than half the plant workers in nonmanufacturing establishments during the period. Office workers were included in these across-the-board adjustments in about half the cases. Pay raises in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing varied widely in amount but a majority of both plant and office workers receiving increases gained from 1 to 12 cents an hour.

Formalized wage and salary structure for both plant and office workers were found in a large proportion of Portland establishments. Wage structures setting a single rate for each occupational classification predominated for plant workers, whereas a range of rates was the typical plan for office workers. Established minimum entrance rates for plant workers with no previous work experience were a part of the formalized rate structures of a majority of Portland area firms. Over 80 percent of the workers were employed in establishments having established minimum rates for inexperienced workers. These minima ranged from less than 60 cents to more than $1.70 an hour, and no specified rate was typical of the area as a whole. The highest rates were generally found in the durable-goods manufacturing industries and the lowest in retail trade.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than those in nonmanufacturing. In 19 of 24 office classifications permitting comparison, salaries of workers in manufacturing plants exceeded those of workers in nonmanufacturing establishments. Average hourly earnings for plant workers studied in all industries were slightly higher in manufacturing for 15 of 24 job categories for which comparisons were possible.

A fourth of the workers in the Portland area manufacturing plants were employed on late shifts in June 1951. Almost all of these workers were paid shift premiums - usually a cents-per-hour differential over day-shift rates. The amounts most commonly reported for each shift were 4 or 5 cents.

Five-sixths of the women office workers in Portland were scheduled to work a 40-hour week in June 1951. About 85 percent of the plant workers were also on a 40-hour workweek.

4/ See appendix table for listing of durable and nondurable-goods industries.

331
Un342b
no.1042

Table A-1: *Office Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— Under $32.50	$32.50 and under 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
			$																							
Men																										
ookkeepers, hand	152	41.0	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	7	-	35	-	8	26	8	13	25	9	7	5
Manufacturing	77	40.0	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	10	-	6	26	8	3	3	7	-	5
Nonmanufacturing	75	41.5	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	25	-	2	-	-	10	22	2	7	-
Public utilities*	17	42.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
Retail trade	41	42.5	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-
lerks, accounting	211	40.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	25	12	7	17	24	17	17	19	14	6	29	7	7	-	4
Manufacturing	67	40.0	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	13	12	3	12	-	8	2	2	-	2
Durable goods	43	40.5	69.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	8	3	3	12	-	8	2	2	-	-
Nondurable goods	24	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	144	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	25	12	3	12	21	4	5	16	2	6	21	5	5	-	2
Public utilities*	49	40.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	1	1	5	1	2	12	2	3	6	1	2	-	-
Wholesale trade	75	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	-	10	12	2	1	3	-	-	15	3	3	-	2
Finance**	16	39.5	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
lerks, general	216	40.0	67.00	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	1	1	5	7	9	47	10	29	9	31	24	4	14	12	3	-
Manufacturing	41	40.0	57.00	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	5	19	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	175	40.0	69.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	4	28	10	26	9	31	21	4	14	12	3	-
Public utilities*	150	40.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	4	24	-	22	9	31	21	4	14	12	3	-
Wholesale trade	21	40.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lerks, order	254	40.5	64.00	-	-	1	-	1	-	30	1	6	2	26	7	31	24	48	32	9	9	5	8	6	8	-
Manufacturing	47	41.5	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	16	4	-	4	-	1	6	-
Nonmanufacturing	207	40.5	62.00	-	-	1	-	1	-	30	1	6	2	26	7	31	21	35	16	5	9	1	8	5	2	-
Wholesale trade	190	40.5	61.50	-	-	1	-	1	-	30	1	6	1	26	7	31	21	35	2	5	9	1	6	5	2	-
lerks, payroll	69	40.5	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	1	-	11	3	4	3	2	11	-	2	20	2	-	-
ffice boys	73	40.0	41.00	8	3	5	12	7	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	17	40.0	35.00	6	3	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	56	40.0	43.00	2	-	1	11	7	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	13	40.0	43.00	1	-	1	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	13	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
abulating-machine operators	30	40.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	5	-	-	3	2	1	2	6	1	-	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	25	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	3	-	-	3	2	1	1	5	-	-	1	-
Wholesale trade	16	40.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-
Women																										
Billers, machine (billing machine)	231	40.5	47.00	-	1	18	24	14	36	35	28	30	10	15	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	25	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	7	2	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	12	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	14	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	205	40.5	45.50	-	1	18	23	12	35	35	26	23	8	12	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	94	41.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	12	26	15	20	8	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	102	40.0	43.00	-	1	18	23	12	22	1	11	3	-	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	93	40.0	46.00	-	1	1	25	9	7	10	7	18	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40	40.0	50.00	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	6	17	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	53	40.0	43.00	-	-	-	25	8	4	10	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	32	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	19	4	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$ 32.50 and under 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.0 and ove
			$																							
Women - Continued																										
Bookkeepers, hand	220	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	1	37	6	20	45	9	-	4	27	13	6	5	1	15	-	1
Manufacturing	24	40.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	8	-	
Nonmanufacturing	196	40.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	1	37	4	20	36	9	-	4	25	11	6	5	-	7	-	1
Wholesale trade	38	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
Retail trade	48	41.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	1	1	-	13	-	-	4	11	2	-	-	-	5	-	
Finance**	21	38.5	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Services	47	41.0	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	11	4	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	128	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	4	7	28	8	30	14	9	4	3	13	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	29	40.5	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	1	-	5	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	99	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	4	7	15	7	29	14	4	4	3	4	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	22	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	398	39.5	47.50	5	4	1	50	38	70	58	47	39	20	8	29	16	3	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	30	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	16	1	-	2	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	368	39.5	47.00	5	4	1	50	38	70	55	46	23	19	8	27	15	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	32	38.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	94	40.5	51.50	-	-	-	6	2	19	11	9	1	13	6	17	3	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	54	40.0	46.50	-	1	-	-	1	14	13	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	181	39.5	43.00	5	3	1	44	35	37	19	20	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	426	40.0	50.00	-	6	8	15	19	78	79	55	38	24	22	28	18	3	4	17	3	9	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	78	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	-	1	15	3	20	8	8	7	5	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	27	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	12	8	8	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	348	40.0	49.50	-	6	8	15	18	63	76	35	30	16	15	23	14	-	-	17	3	9	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	73	39.5	50.00	-	-	-	4	7	5	20	5	8	2	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	184	40.0	51.00	-	6	-	7	6	50	37	6	15	5	8	11	4	-	-	17	3	9	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	64	40.0	47.50	-	-	8	2	1	4	14	15	5	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	27	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	2	4	4	5	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	60	40.0	45.00	-	-	1	2	25	6	9	5	5	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	60	40.0	45.00	-	-	1	2	25	6	9	5	5	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	48	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	24	6	2	4	5	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	922	40.0	53.00	-	11	3	43	77	60	94	85	96	88	105	104	45	34	7	6	7	20	21	2	14	-	-
Manufacturing	126	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	8	6	20	17	6	9	5	-	-	3	1	12	-	11	-	-
Durable goods	67	40.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	4	-	10	7	6	3	-	-	-	3	-	11	-	11	-	-
Nondurable goods	59	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	4	6	10	10	-	6	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	796	40.0	52.00	-	11	3	43	76	55	72	77	90	68	88	98	36	34	2	6	4	19	9	2	3	-	-
Public utilities*	94	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	3	14	9	20	15	9	4	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	310	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	13	30	29	31	17	32	34	30	37	6	16	-	4	1	18	8	1	3	-	-
Retail trade	257	39.5	50.50	-	4	3	14	23	13	37	33	24	6	28	41	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	100	39.5	46.50	-	7	-	16	12	6	2	21	17	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Services	35	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	3	3	12	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	157	39.5	44.00	6	6	7	7	45	38	13	9	7	5	10	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	19	40.0	45.00	-	-	-	-	3	11	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	138	39.5	43.50	6	6	7	7	42	27	10	9	6	5	10	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	75	40.0	45.00	-	-	7	7	17	23	-	6	3	-	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	37	38.5	41.00	6	6	-	-	11	2	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$ 32.50 and under 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 and over
			$																							
Women - Continued																										
erks, file, class B	250	39.5	39.00	30	47	42	42	27	29	11	5	5	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	20	40.0	44.50	-	-	3	1	1	6	4	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	230	39.5	38.50	30	47	39	41	26	23	7	3	4	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	23	40.0	43.50	-	-	4	4	3	2	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	38	40.0	44.00	-	2	14	9	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	28	40.0	34.00	19	2	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	129	39.0	37.00	11	43	20	20	15	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
erks, general	569	40.0	49.50	9	23	19	46	23	74	68	23	81	48	44	21	32	19	26	3	6	2	-	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	222	40.0	48.50	9	9	9	15	9	32	29	15	25	22	3	3	22	-	11	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	126	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	15	-	22	29	3	17	11	-	-	12	-	11	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	96	40.0	46.50	9	9	9	-	9	10	-	12	8	11	3	3	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	347	40.0	50.00	-	14	10	31	14	42	39	8	56	26	41	18	10	19	15	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Public utilities*	100	39.5	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	6	19	10	17	14	10	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	48	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	14	-	6	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	122	40.5	44.50	-	14	10	14	10	30	18	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	30	39.0	50.00	-	-	-	7	1	4	6	1	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Services	47	40.5	51.00	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	20	12	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
erks, order	203	40.0	46.50	-	20	3	4	16	52	33	31	12	6	2	3	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	64	40.0	48.00	-	-	2	2	1	15	16	9	6	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	12	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	52	40.0	48.50	-	-	2	2	1	13	9	7	5	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	139	40.0	45.50	-	20	1	2	15	37	17	22	6	3	2	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	94	40.0	45.50	-	20	-	-	11	15	12	21	3	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	38	40.0	46.00	-	-	1	2	4	16	5	1	3	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
erks, payroll	275	40.0	51.00	-	7	1	4	28	21	27	28	60	27	20	14	8	15	5	4	2	1	2	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	131	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	11	12	3	5	47	20	8	7	4	10	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	52	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	9	12	2	6	4	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	79	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	11	6	3	4	38	8	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	144	40.0	50.00	-	7	1	4	17	9	24	23	13	7	12	7	4	5	4	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-
Public utilities*	42	39.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	12	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	28	40.5	52.50	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	4	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	59	40.0	46.50	-	1	-	4	16	8	6	10	1	5	2	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
plicating-machine operators	29	40.0	45.50	-	-	4	7	-	2	4	3	4	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	27	40.0	45.50	-	-	4	7	-	2	3	3	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ey-punch operators	149	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	4	6	18	12	11	35	27	12	13	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	19	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	130	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	4	6	17	12	8	34	18	10	10	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	27	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	5	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	39	40.0	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	3	6	9	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	21	39.5	45.00	-	-	-	4	1	9	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fice girls	132	39.5	37.00	35	32	15	12	8	12	13	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	13	40.0	37.50	6	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	119	39.5	37.00	29	31	15	12	8	7	13	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	22	39.0	43.00	-	2	1	4	1	-	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	17	40.0	34.50	6	3	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	66	39.5	35.50	23	22	8	5	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$ 32.50 and under 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	95.0 and ove
			$																							
Women - Continued																										
Secretaries	603	39.5	60.50	-	-	1	-	1	28	45	18	55	55	32	60	111	91	27	14	17	13	18	9	8	-	-
Manufacturing	171	40.0	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	6	23	10	8	31	21	18	5	-	1	5	8	-	7	-	-
Durable goods	101	40.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	4	19	6	4	20	16	10	1	-	1	4	1	-	7	-	-
Nondurable goods	70	40.0	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	2	4	4	4	11	5	8	4	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	432	39.5	59.50	-	-	1	-	1	13	32	12	32	45	24	29	90	73	22	14	16	8	10	9	1	-	-
Public utilities*	116	38.5	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	8	3	1	1	59	13	5	3	15	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	143	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	7	13	13	13	-	11	31	6	6	-	4	1	6	1	-	-
Retail trade	54	40.0	56.00	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	7	8	8	7	9	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	95	39.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	3	21	2	21	5	11	3	5	1	4	8	2	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	977	39.5	51.50	1	4	1	23	86	98	122	107	172	76	52	130	36	12	4	16	11	15	7	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	168	40.5	52.50	-	-	-	-	4	12	16	37	28	19	14	13	13	6	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Durable goods	89	41.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	3	6	7	14	13	14	10	9	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	79	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	23	15	5	4	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	809	39.5	51.00	1	4	1	23	82	86	106	70	144	57	38	117	23	6	1	16	11	15	7	1	-	-	-
Public utilities*	178	39.0	51.50	-	-	-	-	10	12	23	22	46	12	9	30	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	268	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	3	30	17	25	6	38	33	11	48	8	-	1	14	11	15	7	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	81	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	5	21	3	24	1	21	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	232	39.5	48.00	1	3	1	15	20	50	20	36	38	9	18	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	50	40.0	52.50	-	1	-	-	1	4	14	5	1	-	-	18	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, technical	151	38.5	61.00	-	-	-	-	3	9	10	4	21	14	13	21	6	5	10	2	5	4	4	-	16	-	4
Nonmanufacturing	145	38.5	61.00	-	-	-	-	3	9	10	4	21	12	11	21	6	5	10	-	5	4	4	-	16	-	4
Finance**	121	38.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	3	8	10	4	18	11	1	15	3	5	10	-	5	4	4	-	16	-	4
Switchboard operators	241	41.0	45.00	-	-	15	33	44	41	46	22	19	4	1	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	20	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	221	41.0	45.00	-	-	15	33	44	36	36	18	18	4	1	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	88	40.0	49.00	-	-	-	-	5	19	20	11	15	3	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	26	40.0	42.50	-	-	1	-	17	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	16	40.0	44.00	-	-	-	3	-	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	14	40.5	47.00	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	77	42.5	40.50	-	-	14	30	19	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	343	39.5	47.00	-	6	14	19	45	49	82	25	35	19	16	15	8	-	3	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	81	40.0	50.00	-	1	-	-	4	11	20	3	13	7	12	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	40	40.0	49.00	-	1	-	-	-	6	14	3	7	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	41	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	-	6	5	10	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	262	39.5	46.00	-	5	14	19	41	38	62	22	22	12	4	12	1	-	3	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	31	38.5	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	10	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	96	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	6	7	23	26	-	6	11	3	3	1	-	3	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	76	40.5	41.00	-	5	14	10	28	-	16	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	46	38.5	46.50	-	-	-	-	3	11	13	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	13	39.5	42.50	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	44	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	9	14	2	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	32	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	9	2	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	144	40.0	49.00	-	1	-	-	9	23	16	25	38	23	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	137	40.0	49.00	-	1	-	-	6	23	16	24	35	23	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	69	40.0	50.50	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	12	29	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	22	39.5	47.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	30	40.0	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, technical	24	38.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	24	38.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	24	38.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $32.50	$32.50 and under 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
			$																							
Women - Continued																										
Typists, class A	413	39.5	48.00	-	4	5	14	74	72	41	53	46	26	30	33	9	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	56	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	10	6	12	15	2	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	34	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	15	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	22	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	5	6	4	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	357	39.5	48.00	-	4	5	14	64	66	29	38	44	22	27	29	9	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	62	38.5	52.50	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	-	25	1	4	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	114	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	10	24	43	10	4	-	11	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	23	42.5	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	127	39.0	47.50	-	4	5	1	24	19	13	22	14	-	13	6	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	31	39.5	48.50	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	1	3	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	518	40.0	41.00	3	55	52	106	109	77	58	37	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	66	40.0	44.00	-	-	5	9	6	13	15	11	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	39	40.5	43.50	-	-	4	6	6	6	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	27	40.0	45.00	-	-	1	3	-	7	9	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	452	39.5	40.50	3	55	47	97	103	64	43	26	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	65	39.5	43.00	-	-	6	5	24	5	15	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	84	40.0	41.00	-	25	4	12	13	7	7	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	94	40.0	39.50	1	-	13	36	29	10	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	189	39.5	40.00	2	30	24	42	33	31	20	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	20	40.5	43.00	-	-	-	2	4	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Hours reflect the workweeks for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	$40.00 and under 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100	$100 - 105	$105 - 110	$110 - 115	$115 and over
			$																							
Men																										
Draftsmen, chief	43	40.0	102.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	7	1	2	1	1	18
Manufacturing	31	40.0	107.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	1	-	1	1	18
Nonmanufacturing	12	40.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	-	2	-	-	-
Draftsmen	153	40.0	78.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	14	3	7	2	16	16	40	20	6	9	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	109	40.0	77.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	-	6	-	12	11	29	18	5	3	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	44	40.0	78.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	1	2	4	5	11	2	1	6	2	-	-	-
Public utilities*	17	40.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	4	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen, junior	48	40.0	60.00	7	-	3	-	-	6	3	3	7	-	2	4	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	17	40.0	68.50	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	31	40.0	55.50	7	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	7	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	27	40.5	59.50	-	-	-	1	5	-	6	3	2	3	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	22	40.5	58.50	-	-	-	1	4	-	6	2	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Hours reflect the workweeks for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.35	$ 2.35 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.45	$ 2.45 and over
Carpenters, maintenance	163	$2.04	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	8	3	21	36	12	-	3	7	23	-	16	20	-	2	3
Manufacturing	96	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	5	35	12	-	3	-	6	-	8	15	-	-	3
Durable goods	84	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	2	35	11	-	3	-	-	-	8	15	-	-	3
Nondurable goods	12	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	67	2.03	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	2	1	16	1	-	-	-	7	17	-	8	5	-	2	-
Public utilities*	19	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	15	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	2	-
Electricians, maintenance	369	2.03	-	1	-	-	-	24	-	2	2	17	68	31	29	39	22	26	2	4	90	-	-	-	12
Manufacturing	177	2.00	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	9	31	29	38	22	25	-	4	-	-	-	-	3
Durable goods	105	1.97	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	6	31	4	38	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	72	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	3	-	25	-	22	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	3
Nonmanufacturing	192	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	6	59	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	90	-	-	-	9
Engineers, stationary	167	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	6	17	44	13	7	15	16	19	-	2	-	3	-	14
Manufacturing	113	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	9	36	4	7	13	10	19	-	2	-	3	-	-
Durable goods	14	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Nondurable goods	99	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	34	4	7	13	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	54	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	8	8	9	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Services	16	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	230	1.72	3	-	-	23	11	30	39	21	24	54	6	8	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	162	1.70	3	-	-	16	10	28	39	17	19	16	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	107	1.65	-	-	-	16	4	28	31	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	55	1.78	3	-	-	-	6	-	8	4	4	16	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	68	1.79	-	-	-	7	1	2	-	4	5	38	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	12	1.70	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	355	1.68	13	-	-	32	7	5	66	189	34	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	106	1.67	-	-	-	19	7	4	20	30	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	62	1.67	-	-	-	14	7	-	15	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	44	1.67	-	-	-	5	-	4	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	249	1.68	13	-	-	13	-	1	46	159	8	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	236	1.69	9	-	-	13	-	1	46	159	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, tool room	22	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	4	3	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	22	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	4	3	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	239	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	40	10	77	18	35	3	1	7	-	-	-	2	2
Manufacturing	217	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	11	28	10	77	18	35	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Durable goods	98	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	27	9	39	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	119	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11	1	1	38	9	35	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Nonmanufacturing	22	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	22	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	176	1.90	8	-	-	-	-	20	-	24	18	-	34	14	3	5	-	3	24	1	17	-	-	-	5
Manufacturing	91	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	18	-	8	-	-	5	-	-	24	-	15	-	-	-	5
Durable goods	21	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	70	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	24	-	15	-	-	-	5
Nonmanufacturing	85	1.80	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	20	-	-	26	14	3	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	23	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	42	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	16	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	14	1.62	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Under $1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.45	$2.45 and over
		$																							
hanics, automotive (maintenance)	586	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	20	45	362	17	44	38	2	30	9	-	6	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	52	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	6	10	-	-	2	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	25	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	10	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	27	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	534	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	25	356	7	44	38	-	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	493	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	15	354	7	44	37	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hanics, maintenance	320	1.88	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	16	37	82	110	-	18	13	23	6	1	11	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	273	1.87	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	15	26	65	108	-	18	13	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	118	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	45	32	-	5	13	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	155	1.87	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	21	20	76	-	13	-	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	47	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	17	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	41	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	17	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
llwrights	347	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	51	20	-	99	37	65	22	1	7	12	-	8	-	10
Manufacturing	347	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	51	20	-	99	37	65	22	1	7	12	-	8	-	10
Durable goods	143	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	12	20	-	31	36	2	-	-	3	8	-	8	-	8
Nondurable goods	204	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	68	1	63	22	1	4	4	-	-	-	2
lers	116	1.68	5	15	3	8	5	4	13	31	2	2	4	19	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	86	1.69	5	-	3	8	5	4	13	31	2	1	-	9	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	40	1.70	-	-	2	8	5	2	9	2	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	46	1.68	5	-	1	-	-	2	4	29	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
inters, maintenance	151	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	7	8	27	24	7	10	9	14	-	28	6	-	7	-
Manufacturing	99	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	3	22	23	7	10	5	-	-	15	-	-	7	-
Durable goods	42	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Nondurable goods	57	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	21	-	10	3	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	52	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	5	1	-	-	4	14	-	13	6	-	-	-
Public utilities*	13	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	19	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-
ipe fitters, maintenance	115	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	20	3	23	43	-	15	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	108	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	16	1	23	42	-	15	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	36	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	72	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	36	-	15	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
eet-metal workers, maintenance	80	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	36	7	13	-	10	4	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
Manufacturing	63	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	7	13	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
ol-and-die makers	80	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	17	51	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	80	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	17	51	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	$ 0.70 and under .75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80
			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)	35	$1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	2
Manufacturing	29	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	2
Crane operators, electric bridge (20 tons and over)	40	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-
Manufacturing	40	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-
Guards	55	1.60	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	1	1	6	23	-	-	-
Manufacturing	52	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	1	6	22	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	1184	1.26	14	1	9	15	18	32	110	54	164	50	94	132	133	42	50	33	61	89	20	27	-	36
Manufacturing	496	1.38	-	-	-	-	4	-	23	2	22	7	19	74	99	23	39	29	22	89	9	27	-	8
Durable goods	193	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	7	6	2	37	1	8	29	20	18	16	3	27	-	8
Nondurable goods	303	1.36	-	-	-	-	4	-	12	2	15	1	17	37	98	15	10	9	4	73	6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	688	1.18	14	1	9	15	14	32	87	52	142	43	75	58	34	19	11	4	39	-	11	-	-	28
Public utilities*	125	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	-	5	-	17	8	34	-	6	4	25	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	83	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	10	1	13	1	27	-	6	5	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Retail trade	282	1.11	14	-	-	-	14	12	40	42	48	18	56	22	-	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	100	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	85	2	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	98	1.20	-	1	9	15	-	1	30	-	3	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	351	1.07	5	4	2	15	11	13	4	216	46	2	11	8	2	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	38	1.11	-	-	2	-	3	6	-	5	12	1	2	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	313	1.07	5	4	-	15	8	7	4	211	34	1	9	8	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	66	1.12	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	34	-	9	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	19	.89	5	-	-	2	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	216	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	932	1.47	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	4	30	4	10	41	338	148	156	91	30	57	9	2
Manufacturing	92	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	44	24	3	9	-
Durable goods	34	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	16	-	3	6	-
Nondurable goods	58	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	24	-	3	-
Nonmanufacturing	840	1.46	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	4	30	4	10	41	332	148	153	47	6	54	-	2
Wholesale trade	704	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	8	40	258	139	153	22	6	54	-	-
Retail trade	111	1.37	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	2	10	4	2	1	74	9	-	-	-	-	-	2
Packers (men)	542	1.41	-	-	-	12	12	8	12	7	-	12	4	11	8	22	241	2	111	72	-	7	-	-
Manufacturing	219	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	7	2	-	176	-	4	11	-	7	-	-
Durable goods	204	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	176	-	4	3	-	7	-	-
Nondurable goods	15	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	323	1.39	-	-	-	12	12	8	12	7	-	2	2	4	6	22	65	2	107	61	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	245	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	62	-	106	51	-	-	-	-
Packers (women)	261	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	128	-	45	-	6	2	20	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	107	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	45	-	6	-	20	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	83	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	21	-	6	-	20	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	248	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	7	11	30	16	32	15	52	22	5	25
Manufacturing	85	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	7	5	7	-	11	7	5	17
Durable goods	37	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	2	-	1	6	2	8
Nondurable goods	48	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	5	-	10	1	3	9
Nonmanufacturing	163	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	23	11	25	15	41	15	-	8
Wholesale trade	131	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	6	12	15	41	15	-	8
Retail trade	19	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	249	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	9	3	15	4	39	6	54	16	32	24	4	24
Manufacturing	51	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	13	2	10
Durable goods	40	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	11	-	10
Nondurable goods	11	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	198	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	3	15	4	39	6	39	15	32	11	2	14
Wholesale trade	90	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	16	6	15	-	31	11	-	-
Retail trade	107	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	3	5	4	23	-	24	15	1	-	2	14

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 0.70 and under .75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 and over
ping-and-receiving clerks	222	$1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	15	4	24	33	20	37	22	46
anufacturing	95	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	9	10	9	10	37
Durable goods	50	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	22
Nondurable goods	45	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	10	-	2	15
onmanufacturing	127	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	4	24	24	10	28	12	9
Wholesale trade	35	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	10	-	11	-
Retail trade	84	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	24	14	-	28	1	1
k handlers and truckers, hand	1420	1.55	-	-	-	10	7	6	13	5	3	15	3	12	17	50	273	88	176	229	52	227	39	86	109
anufacturing	723	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	246	63	81	82	41	151	8	3	36
Durable goods	303	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	135	60	18	14	36	23	8	-	-
Nondurable goods	420	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	111	3	63	68	5	128	-	3	36
onmanufacturing	697	1.55	-	-	-	10	7	6	13	5	3	15	3	12	17	38	27	25	95	147	11	76	31	83	73
Public utilities*	174	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	97	11	3	21	21	14
Wholesale trade	370	1.61	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	12	12	13	6	78	43	-	73	9	49	59
Retail trade	150	1.33	-	-	-	-	7	6	12	5	3	9	3	12	4	26	13	14	17	7	-	-	1	11	-
k drivers, medium (1½ to and including tons)	1154	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	1	-	3	-	14	250	268	68	43	354	123
anufacturing	246	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	48	18	29	15	77	45
Durable goods	68	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	15	20	-
Nondurable goods	178	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	48	14	-	-	57	45
onmanufacturing	908	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	1	-	3	-	-	202	250	39	28	277	78
Public utilities*	713	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	247	-	-	252	59
Wholesale trade	78	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	35	3	23	-	-	14
Retail trade	82	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	16	28	20	5
k drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer ype)	388	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	189	53	2	20	97
Manufacturing	113	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	2	20	69
Nonmanufacturing	275	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	185	35	-	-	28
Public utilities*	125	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-
k drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than railer type)	413	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	1	5	13	243	5	12	26	87
Manufacturing	79	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	8	25	31
Durable goods	40	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25	7
Nondurable goods	39	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	3/ 24
Nonmanufacturing	334	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	1	-	8	243	-	4	1	56
Public utilities*	248	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	242	-	4	-	-
Wholesale trade	57	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4/ 56
ckers, power (fork-lift)	357	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	54	19	181	-	47	9	35
Manufacturing	305	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	46	10	162	-	47	9	23
Durable goods	91	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	10	1	-	31	-	6
Nondurable goods	214	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	3	-	161	-	16	9	17
Nonmanufacturing	52	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	9	19	-	-	-	12
Wholesale trade	23	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	5
ckers, power (other than fork-lift)	29	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	4	-	11
Manufacturing	27	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	4	-	9
chmen	267	1.32	-	19	-	-	2	4	18	6	19	16	11	14	40	3	-	22	36	31	15	-	-	3	8
Manufacturing	188	1.42	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	9	9	31	3	-	22	35	31	15	-	-	-	8
Durable goods	90	1.40	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	-	-	-	-	22	14	-	15	-	-	-	8
Nondurable goods	98	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	31	3	-	-	21	31	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	79	1.11	-	9	-	-	2	1	18	6	19	4	2	5	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Public utilities*	20	1.06	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	30	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	6	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	17	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
3/ Workers were distributed as follow: 33 at $1.95 - $2.00; 20 at $2.00 - $2.05; 3 at $2.05 - $2.10.
4/ Workers were distributed as follows: 21 at $1.80 - $1.85; 3 at $2.15 - $2.20.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Table B-2421: *Sawmills and Planing Mills* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.35	$ 2.35 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.45	$ 2.45 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 and over
Block setters	48	$1.78	-	-	-	-	7	17	2	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrier drivers	77	1.76	-	-	6	-	-	17	33	11	-	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut-off-saw operators	53	1.69	-	-	-	8	14	21	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edger men	46	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	9	7	9	3	4	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
End-lift truck operators	30	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boilers	84	1.67	6	-	-	23	14	11	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graders, lumber (green chain)	47	1.74	-	-	-	6	7	8	18	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graders, lumber (planed)	70	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	17	32	3	1	-	1	4	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head-saw operators (band)	25	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	2	2	10
Head-saw operators (circular)	22	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	8	2
Kiln operators	9	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loaders, car and truck	123	1.66	-	12	4	52	20	8	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Log deckmen	43	1.64	-	12	-	4	14	6	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber stackers (kiln drying)	51	1.66	-	-	3	26	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	12	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	50	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	1	7	5	1	3	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	2
Multi-saw trimmer operators (one-man operator)	8	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-saw trimmer operators (working with helpers)	12	1.77	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-bearers (head rig)	37	1.71	-	-	-	7	6	15	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planer operators (feed and operate only)	54	1.70	-	-	-	6	21	11	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planer operators (set-up and operate)	43	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	9	-	-	4	-	9	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Saw filers, bench work	23	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	14
Sorters, green chain	159	1.63	-	-	8	106	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmer operators, double end (one-man operations)	19	1.66	-	-	-	8	2	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered sawmills and planing mills with more than 20 workers.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-2612: *Paper and Paperboard Mills* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 1.55 and under 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.35	$ 2.35 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.45	$ 2.45 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.70	$ 2.70 - 2.80	$ 2.80 and over
Back tenders, group 4	12	$1.89	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Back tenders, group 6	28	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Back tenders, group 7	28	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	4	-	-	8	-	-
Beatermen	93	1.69	8	7	42	24	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broke men	65	1.60	29	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutters, guillotine type (cut or trim)	47	1.70	-	7	6	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutters, rotary or sheet	39	1.68	-	9	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth hands, group 6	20	1.65	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth hands, group 7	24	1.73	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head stock preparers, group I	38	1.90	-	-	-	9	-	-	21	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head stock preparers, group II	19	1.87	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	65	1.59	59	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	64	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	17	-	21	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	182	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	55	-	63	22	1	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers	38	1.73	-	1	4	28	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper-machine tenders, group 4	12	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper-machine tenders, group 6	28	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper-machine tenders, group 7	28	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	8	-	8
Paper testers	45	1.77	-	4	-	5	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third hands, group 4	12	1.69	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third hands, group 6	30	1.81	-	-	-	4	8	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third hands, group 7	28	1.99	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, hand	49	1.59	44	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	42	1.76	-	-	-	25	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	39	1.59	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments in Clackamus, Columbia, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oregon, and Clark County, Washington, with more than 20 workers in the manufacture of paper and paperboar
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-332: *Foundries, Ferrous* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 1.40 and under 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.35	$ 2.35 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.45	$ 2.45 - 2.50	$ 2.50 and over
ppers and grinders	171	$ 1.62	-	-	-	101	32	11	16	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
emakers, hand	70	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	6	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ders, floor	99	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	4	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ders, hand, bench	26	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ders, machine	48	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ke-out men	98	1.53	39	36	16	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

1/ The study covered independent foundries with more than 20 workers in the manufacture of castings from gray iron, malleable iron, or steel.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-3441: *Fabricated Structural Steel and Ornamental Metal Work* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 1.40 and under 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.35	$ 2.35 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.45	$ 2.45 - 2.50	$ 2.50 and over
ending-roll operators	8	$1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)	11	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
itters, structural, class A	18	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lame-cutting-machine operators	17	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ay-out men, class A	20	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ower-shear operators, class A	9	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
elders, hand, class A	99	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	47	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
elders, hand, class B	94	1.88	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	30	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
elders, machine, class A	12	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in the manufacture of fabricated structural steel and ornamental iron work (Group 3441) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification anual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 1.10 and under 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.2 an ove
Assemblers, class A	154	$1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	9	88	1	-	30	-	-	
Assemblers, class B	82	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	41	7	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assemblers, class C	40	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	7	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance	16	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, class A	11	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors	26	1.49	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, production, Class A 4/	293	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	23	81	3	12	2	161	3	4	-	-	-	
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	23	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A	56	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	27	2	7	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	
Engine-lathe operators, class A	80	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	75	1	-	-	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class A	43	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	34	1	4	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 4/	48	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	3	12	16	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class B	12	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	81	1.52	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	3	6	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, production	256	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	9	23	192	12	-	-	-	-	
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	30	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	4	1	9	-	
Welders, hand, class A	226	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	11	29	167	1	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in the manufacture of non-electrical machinery (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
4/ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

Table B-63: *Insurance Carriers* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	AVERAGE 2/		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 30.00 and under 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 and over
Men																										
Underwriters	41	38.5	$66.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	4	1	-	7	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	6	1	-	[illegible]
Women																										
Assemblers	27	38.5	44.50	-	5	-	3	4	2	1	5	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	65	39.5	45.00	-	5	-	15	6	6	2	11	11	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	27	38.5	40.00	6	6	-	-	6	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	111	39.0	36.50	10	43	18	15	11	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	22	39.5	45.00	-	-	-	7	1	4	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, premium-ledger-card	20	39.0	46.50	-	-	1	1	4	4	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, underwriters	54	38.5	50.00	-	6	4	-	6	3	1	14	-	1	2	7	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	24	39.5	38.00	4	8	-	5	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium acceptors	11	39.5	46.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	36	39.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	11	1	12	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Section heads	17	39.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	1	-	5	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	38	39.0	45.00	-	-	1	1	11	13	1	6	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, technical	22	38.5	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	26	39.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	2	10	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, technical	24	38.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	61	38.0	43.50	-	4	5	-	17	12	5	9	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	127	39.0	41.00	-	7	12	36	29	16	20	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered offices of insurance carriers with more than 20 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these hours.

Table B-7211: *Power Laundries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF-- $ 0.85 and under .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$	$	$	$	$	$
Men																									
xtractors operators	24	$1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	2	-	-	-						
ashers, machine	37	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	13	-	2						
Women																									
lerks, retail, receiving	8	1.04	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
inishers, flatwork, machine	149	1.01	-	-	3	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
dentifiers	35	1.04	-	-	-	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
arkers	50	1.05	-	-	-	45	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ressers, machine, shirts	115	1.04	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
rappers, bundle	29	1.03	-	-	-	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

1/ The study covered power laundries with more than 20 workers.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-7538: *Auto Repair Shops* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF-- Under $ 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 and over
Body repairmen, metal: Total	236	$1.94	3	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	3	3	8	22	13	9	78	-	33	11	-	28	-	-	10
Time	124	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	9	78	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	112	1.99	3	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	3	3	8	-	13	-	-	-	18	11	-	28	-	-	10
Electricians, automotive: Total	104	2.09	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	18	21	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	40
Time	43	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	61	2.33	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	40
Greasers: Total	118	1.57	5	28	-	-	21	1	-	14	9	2	2	5	14	6	-	1	-	2	5	-	-	-	3
Time	77	1.48	-	19	-	-	21	1	-	14	9	2	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	41	1.73	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	-	1	-	2	5	-	-	-	3
Mechanics, automotive, class A: Total	523	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	35	-	18	110	-	3	130	-	29	9	75	-	21	-	88
Time	245	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	105	-	-	113	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	278	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	35	-	-	5	-	3	17	-	29	-	75	-	21	-	88
Washers, automobile	56	1.29	20	-	11	8	-	4	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than four workers in general automobile repair shops (Group 7538) and motor vehicle dealer establishments, new and used cars (Group 551) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect July 1, 1951.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bricklayers	$3.000	40
Carpenters	2.300	40
Electricians (inside wiremen) and fixture hangers	2.600	40
Painters	2.300	40
Plasterers	2.850	40
Plumbers	2.770	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Hand shops:		
Foremen	$2.040	40
Ovenmen, mixers	1.930	40
Bench hands	1.800	40
Head checkers	1.600	40
Packers, hand wrappers	1.400	40
Helpers:		
First year	1.240	40
Second year	1.290	40
Third year	1.450	40
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Foremen	2.130	36
Ovenmen, mixers	2.020	36
Bench hands, cake	1.920	36
Wrapping-machine operators	1.740	36
Helpers:		
First year	1.330	36
After 1 year	1.570	36
Agreement B:		
Cake and pie workers:		
Foreladies (in charge of 4 or more girls)	1.285	40
Cake decorators	1.225	40
Women icers	1.120	40
Crackers and cookies:		
Baking department:		
Mixers	1.540	40
Mixers' helpers	1.430	40
Bakers	1.650	40
Packing department (female):		
Working supervisors	1.155	40
Packers, machine operators	1.045	40
Miscellaneous helpers	.990	40

Table C-2081: *Nonalcoholic Beverages*

Classification	Rate per day	Hours per week
All route drivers:		
Salesmen	$13.50	40
Helpers	12.60	40
Warehouse department and syrup plants:		
Head syrup men, machine-maintenance men	14.00	40
All other bottle shop employees and loaders	12.60	40
Shipping and receiving clerks	13.20	40

Table C-27: *Printing*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women	$1.440	37½
Compositors, hand	2.586	37½
Electrotypers	2.640	37½
Mailers	2.586	37½
Photoengravers	2.800	37½
Pressmen:		
Cylinder	2.587	37½
Offset	2.587	37½
Platen	2.520	37½
Newspapers:		
Compositors, hand:		
Day work	2.759	36¼
Night work	2.897	36¼
Mailers:		
Day work	2.393	37½
Night work	2.564	35
Photoengravers:		
Day work	2.800	37½
Night work	2.933	37½
Pressmen, web presses:		
Day work	2.662	37½
Night work	2.888	35

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Operators:		
First 3 months in platform service	$1.64	40
Second 3 months in platform service	1.67	40
Next 6 months in platform service	1.69	40
Thereafter	1.72	40

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Building:		
Construction:		
Dump trucks:		
4 yards and under	$1.750	40
Over 4 and including 6 yards	1.800	40
6-8 yards	1.850	40
8-10 yards	1.900	40
10-12 yards	2.000	40
12-20 yards	2.100	40
Over 20 yards	2.200	40
Lumber carriers	1.950	40
General:		
Freight:		
City pick-up	1.500	48
Long distance:		
100 miles or less, turn-around run	1.531	48
Helpers	1.468	48
Grocery:		
Wholesale:		
Agreement A:		
1 ton and under	1.512	40
1½-5 tons	1.575	40
Truck and trailer and semi-trailer	1.650	40
Helpers	1.512	40
Loaders	1.537	40
Extra men	1.600	40
Agreement B:		
1 ton and under	1.443	48
Food specialty (coffee, etc.)	1.950	40

C: Union Wage Scales - *Continued*

Table C-441: *Ocean Transport - Unlicensed Personnel* 1/

Department and classification	Rate per month	Hours per week
ok department: 2/		
Day men:		
A.B. maintenance men	$274.00	44
Boatswains:		
Vessels of 15,000-20,000 tons	348.50	44
Vessels of 10,000-15,000 tons	332.50	44
Vessels under 10,000 tons	316.50	44
Carpenters:		
Vessels of 15,000-20,000 tons	306.00	44
Vessels of 10,000-15,000 tons	300.50	44
Vessels under 10,000 tons	295.00	44
Carpenters' mates	290.00	44
Deck storekeepers	279.25	44
Watchmen:		
Able bodied seamen	248.50	48
Boatswains' mates	274.00	48
Ordinary seamen	206.00	48
Quartermasters	248.50	48
Watchmen	248.50	48
ngine-room department: 2/		
Day men:		
Chief electricians:		
P-2 turbo-electric vessels	465.50	44
P-2 turbine vessels	440.50	44
C-1, C-2, C-3, Victory Ships, and CIMAVI vessels	395.50	44
C-4 vessels	411.50	44
Deck engineers:		
Class A and B passenger vessels	308.00	44
Freighters	295.00	44
Firemen	267.50	44
Unlicensed juniors	314.50	44
Wipers	245.50	44
Watchmen:		
Chief reefer engineers:		
R-2 refrigerator steam type vessels	393.00	48
Freight refrigerator vessels, 52,000 cubic feet and over	363.25	48
Freight or passenger refrigerator vessels, less than 52,000 cubic feet	341.50	48

Table C-441: *Ocean Transport - Unlicensed Personnel* 1/ - *Continued*

Department and classification	Rate per month	Hours per week
Engine-room department: 2/ - Continued		
Watchmen: - Continued		
Chief reefer engineers: - Continued		
Freight vessels, less than 52,000 cubic feet	$366.50	48
Class A passenger vessels with air conditioning	363.25	48
Firemen	236.00	48
Oilers	248.50	48
Second electricians:		
P-2 turbo-electric vessels	381.00	48
P-2 turbine vessels	356.50	48
Unlicensed juniors	283.00	48
Watertenders	248.50	48
Stewards department: 3/		
Freighters:		
Assistant cooks:		
Offshore trade	251.50	48
Alaska trade	251.50	48
Chief cooks:		
Offshore trade	283.00	48
Alaska trade	283.50	48
Chief stewards:		
Offshore trade	312.50	48
Alaska trade	336.50	48
Messmen and utility men:		
Offshore trade	214.00	48
Alaska trade	220.00	48
Passenger vessels:		
Assistant laundrymen:		
Class A vessels	220.00	48
Class B vessels	220.00	48
Chefs, class A vessels	552.50	48
Chief cooks, class B vessels	352.00	48
Head waiters, class A vessels	291.00	48
Linenmen:		
Class A vessels	251.50	48
Class B vessels	220.00	48
Messmen and waiters:		
Class A vessels	214.00	48
Class B vessels	214.00	48
Room stewards, class A vessels	214.00	48

Table C-441: *Ocean Transport - Unlicensed Personnel* 1/ - *Continued*

Department and classification	Rate per month	Hours per week
Stewards department: 3/ - Continued		
Passenger vessels: - Continued		
Second stewards:		
Class A vessels	$394.00	48
Class B vessels	319.00	48
Silvermen:		
Class A vessels	239.00	48
Class B vessels	226.50	48
Storekeepers:		
Class A vessels	270.50	48
Class B vessels	270.50	48
Third stewards:		
Class A vessels	286.50	48
Class B vessels	268.50	48

1/ All ratings receive $7.50 per month clothing allowance which is included in the basic rates shown. All ratings of unlicensed departments also receive additional payment in accordance with conditions as follows:

1. On vessels carrying explosives in 50-ton lots or over, 10 percent of basic monthly wages is added while such cargo is aboard, or is being loaded or unloaded.
2. On vessels carrying sulphur in amount of 25 percent or more of dead weight carrying capacity, $10 per voyage is added.
3. On vessels operated in described areas of China coastal waters, 75 percent or 100 percent of daily basic wages, including allowances in lieu of overtime for Sunday day men, is added according to degree of proximity to the China coast and adjacent areas rendered unsafe by hostilities.

2/ The maximum straight-time hours which may be worked per week at sea. The maximum straight-time hours which may be worked per week in port are 40 for both day men and watchmen. At sea, the normal workweek for watchmen is 56 hours with 8 hours (Sunday) being paid at the overtime rate. Day men at sea are compensated at the rate of $25 monthly in lieu of Sunday work at the overtime rate. This allowance is included in the basic monthly scales shown for day men.

3/ The maximum straight-time hours which may be worked per week both at sea and in port. At sea, the normal workweek for members of the stewards department is 56 hours with 8 hours (Sunday) being paid at the overtime rate.

Table C-4463: *Stevedoring*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Longshoremen:		
General cargo	$1.92	30
Paper and pulp in packages of 300 lbs. or more	2.02	30
Shoveling jobs	2.12	30
Phosphate rock in bulk	2.22	30
Bulk sulphur, soda ash and crude untreated potash	2.37	30
Damaged cargo	2.77	30
Explosives	3.74	30
Gang bosses, general cargo	2.07	30
Hatch tenders, general cargo	2.02	30
Lift-truck-jitney drivers, general cargo	2.02	30

Table C-541: *Grocery Stores and Meat Markets*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Grocery and vegetable departments:		
Clerks:		
Under 4 months	$1.10	40
4 to 8 months	1.28	40
8 to 12 months	1.43	40
Over 12 months	1.58	40
Head clerks	1.65	40
Bakery, dairy, and delicatessen departments:		
Clerks:		
Under 4 months	.90	40
4 to 8 months	.95	40
8 to 12 months	1.03	40
Over 12 months	1.18	40
Department heads	1.30	40
Meat department:		
Meat cutters:		
1st six months	1.20	40
2d six months	1.33	40
2d year	1.50	40
3d year	1.75	40
Journeymen	1.95	40
Clean-up men, wrappers, checkers, shipping clerks, and helpers	1.20	40
Wrappers in self-service markets:		
1st three months	1.10	40
2d three months	1.20	40
3d three months	1.30	40
4th three months	1.40	40
After 12 months	1.50	40

Table C-58: *Restaurants, Cafeterias and Lunchrooms*

Classification	Rate per day	Hours per week
Class A restaurants:		
Chefs	(open)	40
Second cooks	$11.50	40
Roast or swing shift cooks	11.00	40
Butchers	11.00	40
Night chefs	11.50	40
Fry cooks	10.00	40
Class B restaurants:		
Chefs	11.50	40
Second or swing shift cooks	11.00	40
Night chefs	11.00	40
Butchers	11.00	40
Fry cooks	10.00	40
Class A cafeterias:		
Chefs	(open)	40
Second cooks	11.50	40
Butchers	11.00	40
Night chefs	11.50	40
Roast or swing shift cooks	11.00	40
Carvers	9.00	40
Steam table	8.50	40
Fry cooks	10.00	40
Class B cafeterias:		
Chefs	11.50	40
Second cooks	11.00	40
Carvers	9.00	40
Steam table	8.50	40
Fry cooks	10.00	40
Pastry cooks and bakers:		
Pastry cooks	12.00	40
Plain pastry cooks	10.00	40
Assistants	7.00	40
Pantry scale:		
Head pantrymen	9.00	40
Pantrymen	8.00	40
Griddle cooks	8.50	40
Waiters and waitresses:		
Waiters:		
Straight shift	6.35	40
Split shift	6.70	40
Class B men's resorts	7.85	40
Soda fountains:		
Head mixers	7.50	40
Second assistants	6.35	40
Bus boys	6.35	40
Road houses and night clubs:		
Cocktail lounge	6.00	40
Head waiters	(open)	40

Table C-6512: *Office Building Service*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Janitorial work:		
Heavy	$1.12	40
Light	1.07	40
Combination	1.10	40
Utility janitors	1.22	40
Elevator operators	1.12	40
Watchmen	1.12	40
Elevator starters	1.22	40

Table C-7011: *Hotels* (25 EMPLOYEES OR LESS)

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Switchboard operators	$0.93	44
Bellmen	.72	44
Night bellmen	.77	44
Bell captains	.82	44
Housemen	.93	44
Maintenance men	1.25	44
Maids	.87	44
Housekeepers	.95	44
Desk clerks	.95	44
Combination bell-elevator men	.77	44

D: Entrance Rates

Table D-1: *Minimum Entrance Rates for Plant Workers* 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	Percent of plant workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -						
	All industries 2/	Manufacturing		Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		Durable goods	Non-Durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 75	1.2	-	-	-	-	3.4	10.0
75	4.8	-	6.9	-	2.5	14.3	6.0
Over 75 and under 80	.8	-	-	-	-	4.2	-
80	1.3	-	-	-	-	6.8	-
Over 80 and under 85	2.0	2.1	-	-	-	4.9	7.0
85	3.1	-	3.2	-	-	11.8	3.0
Over 85 and under 90	3.6	-	-	19.5	-	-	(3/)
90	3.0	4.3	3.9	-	-	4.3	-
Over 90 and under 95	3.0	-	9.7	1.5	-	2.5	-
95	2.0	-	1.7	-	12.3	4.4	-
Over 95 and under 100	1.1	-	1.8	3.1	1.8	-	-
100	3.9	8.7	1.3	-	-	3.4	9.4
Over 100 and under 105 ...	1.4	-	2.3	-	-	2.0	7.9
105	2.1	5.9	-	-	1.5	2.2	-
Over 105 and under 110 ...	2.1	1.4	5.6	2.2	.9	-	-
110	3.4	6.0	5.8	-	-	2.0	-
Over 110 and under 115 ...	1.4	4.1	-	-	5.0	-	-
115	1.0	-	-	-	6.4	2.9	1.5
Over 115 and under 120 ...	2.0	-	4.2	-	6.7	3.1	-
120	.4	-	1.5	-	1.3	-	-
Over 120 and under 125 ...	1.3	3.2	-	-	2.5	-	4.2
125	3.4	-	1.0	6.7	8.1	7.7	-
Over 125 and under 130 ...	1.0	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	-
130	1.0	-	-	5.2	1.4	-	-
Over 130 and under 135 ...	7.6	6.0	25.7	-	-	-	-
135	.3	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
Over 135 and under 140 ...	.6	-	-	-	4.2	1.6	-
140	.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
Over 140 and under 145 ...	2.2	4.9	-	2.2	6.7	-	-
145	.7	-	-	4.0	-	-	-
Over 145 and under 150 ...	1.3	2.2	2.3	-	2.1	-	-
150	.7	-	-	3.0	2.6	-	-
Over 150 and under 155 ...	6.7	12.8	3.8	12.6	-	-	-
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 155 and under 160 ...	2.5	5.2	1.9	-	-	3.5	-
160	.2	-	-	1.3	-	-	-
Over 160 and under 165 ...	4.8	11.3	-	-	27.0	-	-
165	1.2	3.7	-	-	3.1	-	-
Over 165 and under 170 ...	.2	.9	-	-	-	-	-
170 and over	3.6	3.0	3.5	11.0	-	-	-
Establishments with no established minimum	15.8	12.6	10.2	23.5	3.9	12.5	51.0
Information not available	.8	-	-	4.2	-	-	-

1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers, other than watchmen.
2/ Excludes data for finance, insurance, and real estate.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communications, and other public utilities.

E: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table E-1: *Shift Differential Provisions*

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in -													
	All manufacturing industries 1/													
	All industries		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Ferrous foundries		Machinery		Paper and paperboard mills		Sawmills and planing mills	
	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	17.4	7.1	13.9	3.4	21.6	11.4	17.9	4.9	18.5	6.2	27.0	21.9	6.0	1.4
Receiving shift differentials	13.9	6.3	10.7	2.6	17.6	10.6	17.9	4.9	17.9	6.2	27.0	21.9	6.0	1.4
Uniform cents (per hour)	11.0	4.5	6.8	.5	16.0	9.3	17.9	4.9	14.1	5.4	27.0	21.9	6.0	1.4
3 cents	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	1.4
4 cents	5.3	2.8	3.0	-	8.0	6.2	-	-	-	-	27.0	21.9	1.7	-
5 cents	2.9	1.0	1.0	-	5.1	2.1	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 cents	.9	.1	1.3	.2	.5	-	-	4.9	5.2	-	-	-	-	-
Over 10 cents	1.9	.6	1.5	.3	2.4	1.0	-	-	3/8.9	4/5.4	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	1.0	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	.8	-	-	-	-
10 percent	1.0	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	.8	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours ...	.4	1.0	.5	1.4	.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1.5	.8	1.6	.7	1.4	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving no differential	3.5	.8	3.2	.8	4.0	.8	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
3/ 15 cents.
4/ Predominately 15 cents.

Table E-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE 1/ WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 hours	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.6	3.0	-	-	-	1.8	3.1
35 hours	(3/)	0.2	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	.9	.8	-	1.7	-	-	2.6	-
Over 35 hours and under 37½ hours	1.3	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	5.0	-	2.1	3.2	-	7.0	-	-	-	8.6
37½ hours	2.8	.7	-	1.5	-	-	-	11.3	2.4	.3	.6	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
Over 37½ hours and under 40 hours	6.2	.5	-	1.0	16.1	-	-	12.3	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	85.7	96.0	95.2	96.6	81.6	98.0	88.0	70.5	73.1	84.5	88.4	88.5	88.1	85.6	100.0	75.3	61.7
Over 40 hours and under 44 hours	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	-	1.0	.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-
44 hours	1.6	2.4	4.8	-	-	2.0	.7	-	12.7	2.7	-	-	-	2.2	-	7.8	11.8
Over 44 hours and under 48 hours	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 hours	.5	.2	-	.5	1.2	-	1.3	-	-	7.0	5.4	8.5	1.8	12.2	-	6.4	14.8
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	-

1/ Data refer to women workers.
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays holidays	98.3	96.8	94.2	100.0	100.0	99.2	97.6	100.0	85.5	79.7	84.8	77.9	92.9	86.3	93.1	71.8	24.2
1 to 5 days	.3	.3	-	.6	-	-	.6	-	4.6	4.4	6.8	5.3	8.5	2.7	-	2.5	.1
6 days	49.9	72.2	64.8	81.2	19.1	77.8	87.7	12.4	80.9	51.7	57.6	55.1	60.5	26.3	74.5	63.1	24.1
6½ days	4.2	-	-	-	17.6	1.7	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-
7 days	24.1	24.1	29.4	17.7	44.3	15.0	6.0	25.8	-	19.7	20.4	17.5	23.9	40.2	13.0	4.0	-
8 days	6.3	.2	-	.5	18.2	4.7	3.3	4.5	-	2.4	-	-	-	9.7	3.1	2.2	-
8½ days	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	-
10½ days	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	10.7	-	-	-	.8	-	-	45.2	-	.4	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-
11½ days	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments providing no paid holidays	1.7	3.2	5.8	-	-	.8	2.4	-	14.5	20.3	15.2	22.1	7.1	13.7	6.9	28.2	75.8

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—								
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months of service																	
ablishments with paid vacations	34.2	23.2	22.4	24.2	54.8	22.4	8.0	45.5	44.2	11.1	10.2	17.3	1.7	24.6	8.2	2.0	1.7
Under 1 week	.8	.7	1.3	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	1.8	3.6	6.6	-	-	.7	-	-
1 week	27.0	7.6	11.8	2.4	52.1	18.8	8.0	33.1	44.2	7.9	5.8	10.7	-	21.8	7.5	2.0	1.7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	3.4	13.4	9.3	18.5	2.7	-	-	.6	-	1.1	.8	-	1.7	2.8	-	-	-
2 weeks	3.0	1.5	-	3.3	-	-	-	11.8	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tablishments with no paid vacations	65.8	76.8	77.6	75.8	45.2	77.6	92.0	54.5	55.8	88.9	89.8	82.7	98.3	75.4	91.8	98.0	98.3
1 year of service																	
tablishments with paid vacations	98.8	98.4	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	94.4	97.7	98.8	97.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	96.5	91.9
1 week	38.1	46.4	51.8	39.7	42.5	36.9	80.7	7.2	28.8	79.7	84.5	89.8	78.1	55.5	70.8	94.5	82.5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.6	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-
2 weeks	57.3	41.6	45.2	37.2	54.8	59.6	19.3	89.6	65.6	14.8	10.0	7.9	12.4	37.1	27.4	2.0	9.4
Over two weeks	2.8	10.4	-	23.1	2.7	-	-	.5	-	3.1	4.3	-	9.5	4.6	-	-	-
tablishments with no paid vacations	1.2	1.6	3.0	-	-	-	-	2.7	5.6	2.3	1.2	2.3	-	2.8	-	3.5	8.1
2 years of service																	
tablishments with paid vacations	98.8	98.4	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	94.4	97.7	98.8	97.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	96.5	91.9
1 week	13.7	21.2	19.7	23.1	13.9	22.2	12.9	-	16.6	49.3	61.9	55.6	69.3	27.3	42.3	34.0	67.5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	3.1	5.4	9.9	-	1.3	3.5	1.8	3.9	-	9.2	15.8	29.0	-	3.1	1.8	3.1	-
2 weeks	79.2	61.4	67.4	53.8	82.1	74.3	85.3	92.9	77.8	36.1	16.8	13.1	21.2	62.2	55.9	59.4	24.4
Over two weeks	2.8	10.4	-	23.1	2.7	-	-	.5	-	3.1	4.3	-	9.5	4.6	-	-	-
tablishments with no paid vacations	1.2	1.6	3.0	-	-	-	-	2.7	5.6	2.3	1.2	2.3	-	2.8	-	3.5	8.1
5 years of service																	
stablishments with paid vacations	98.8	98.4	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	94.4	97.7	98.8	97.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	96.5	91.9
1 week	1.8	1.4	2.1	.6	-	7.0	1.2	-	1.1	4.2	4.7	5.9	3.4	-	6.1	2.1	17.7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	1.2	1.2	2.1	-	-	-	3.1	-
2 weeks	88.2	86.6	94.9	76.4	97.3	89.5	97.0	77.3	76.1	88.4	87.1	87.0	87.1	92.6	92.1	91.3	74.2
Over two weeks	8.6	10.4	-	23.0	2.7	3.5	-	20.0	17.2	3.9	5.8	2.7	9.5	4.6	1.8	-	-
stablishments with no paid vacations	1.2	1.6	3.0	-	-	-	-	2.7	5.6	2.3	1.2	2.3	-	2.8	-	3.5	8.1

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions)*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Service
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
6 months of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	23.7	22.8	18.4	28.2	15.4	27.6	14.6	34.5	21.3	5.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	7.0	9.9	6.8	-
5 days	10.4	-	-	-	15.4	-	-	29.7	4.6	1.4	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-
6 days	4.4	5.4	-	12.0	-	5.3	14.3	-	14.1	1.7	.9	-	1.9	-	2.2	6.8	-
7 days	1.5	4.7	-	10.3	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	2.9	9.8	15.8	2.5	-	4.7	.3	-	-	1.6	2.8	3.5	1.9	-	3.1	-	-
12 days	3.1	1.4	2.6	-	-	10.1	-	3.3	2.6	.3	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-
15 days	1.4	1.5	-	3.4	-	4.2	-	1.5	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	76.3	77.2	81.6	71.8	84.6	72.4	85.4	65.5	78.7	94.9	96.3	96.5	96.2	93.0	90.1	93.2	100.
1 year of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	28.3	22.8	18.4	28.2	17.5	48.7	14.9	34.6	21.3	7.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	14.9	23.7	6.8	-
5 days	.7	-	-	-	1.1	.6	.3	.6	4.6	.5	-	-	-	2.3	1.3	-	-
6 days	3.2	5.4	-	12.0	-	1.6	9.6	.1	14.1	2.4	.9	-	1.9	2.3	1.5	6.8	-
7 days	1.6	4.7	-	10.3	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	15.2	9.8	15.8	2.5	15.3	16.4	.3	29.1	-	3.4	2.8	3.5	1.9	7.0	12.5	-	-
12 days	4.3	1.4	2.6	-	1.1	12.2	4.7	3.3	2.6	.9	-	-	-	3.3	3.1	-	-
15 days	1.4	1.5	-	3.4	-	4.2	-	1.5	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-
20 days	.7	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-
Over 20 days	1.2	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	71.7	77.2	81.6	71.8	82.5	51.3	85.1	65.4	78.7	92.5	96.3	96.5	96.2	85.1	76.3	93.2	100.
2 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	29.0	22.8	18.4	28.2	17.5	48.7	14.9	34.6	38.5	7.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	14.9	23.7	6.8	-
5 days	1.2	-	-	-	-	.6	.3	.6	21.7	.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
6 days	2.1	.2	-	.6	-	1.6	9.6	.1	14.1	2.4	.9	-	1.9	2.3	1.5	6.8	-
7 days	1.8	4.7	-	10.3	1.1	3.3	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-
8 days	1.0	5.2	-	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	12.5	7.3	11.2	2.5	15.3	4.7	.3	29.1	-	2.8	2.8	3.5	1.9	7.0	3.1	-	-
12 days	4.3	1.4	2.6	-	1.1	12.2	4.7	3.3	2.6	.9	-	-	-	3.3	3.1	-	-
15 days	3.4	4.0	4.6	3.4	-	11.7	-	1.5	-	.6	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-
20 days	1.5	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-
Over 20 days	1.2	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	71.0	77.2	81.6	71.8	82.5	51.3	85.1	65.4	61.5	92.5	96.3	96.5	96.2	85.1	76.3	93.2	100.0
5 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	29.0	22.8	18.4	28.2	17.5	48.7	14.9	34.6	38.5	7.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	14.9	23.7	6.8	-
5 days	1.2	-	-	-	-	.6	.3	.6	21.7	.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
6 days	2.1	.2	-	.6	-	1.6	9.6	.1	14.1	2.4	.9	-	1.9	2.3	1.5	6.8	-
7 days	.9	4.7	-	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	5.1	7.3	11.2	2.5	16.4	-	-	-	-	3.0	2.8	3.5	1.9	9.3	-	-	-
12 days	5.3	6.6	2.6	11.4	1.1	12.2	4.7	3.3	2.6	.9	-	-	-	3.3	3.1	-	-
15 days	1.6	1.5	-	3.4	-	4.7	.3	1.5	-	.2	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	-
20 days	3.7	2.5	4.6	-	-	15.1	-	1.8	-	.6	-	-	-	-	10.1	-	-
Over 20 days	9.1	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	27.3	-	.3	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	71.0	77.2	81.6	71.8	82.5	51.3	85.1	65.4	61.5	92.5	96.3	96.5	96.2	85.1	76.3	93.2	100.0

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Portland, Oreg., June 19
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LAB
Bureau of Labor Statistic

Table E-6: *Nonproduction Bonuses*

Type of bonus	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
ll establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
stablishments with nonproduction bonuses 2/	28.5	26.9	36.5	15.3	19.3	27.5	30.8	40.0	19.1	24.2	19.6	29.5	7.9	11.5	30.7	44.6	26.5
Christmas or year-end	22.0	19.4	22.8	15.3	2.2	25.9	28.4	37.2	19.1	19.8	13.0	17.3	7.9	11.5	25.6	41.0	26.5
Profit-sharing	5.3	7.5	13.7	-	-	6.1	2.4	10.3	-	4.6	6.6	12.1	-	-	9.0	3.5	-
Other	4.8	-	-	-	17.1	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
stablishments with no nonproduction bonuses	71.5	73.1	63.5	84.7	80.7	72.5	69.2	60.0	80.9	75.8	80.4	70.5	92.1	88.5	69.3	55.4	73.5

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-7: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
ll establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
stablishments with insurance or pension plans 2/	78.1	69.3	63.2	76.7	93.4	89.2	33.7	89.5	53.9	62.2	69.1	63.1	76.2	74.5	85.6	37.5	20.2
Life insurance	57.6	56.6	48.6	66.4	50.4	66.8	25.8	74.9	53.9	46.5	52.7	49.1	57.1	53.7	58.7	28.7	20.2
Health insurance	32.3	34.4	26.5	44.1	10.9	52.8	15.2	42.6	34.4	35.9	42.0	48.9	33.8	40.4	56.5	14.5	13.3
Hospitalization	24.8	21.4	11.9	33.0	6.3	50.5	10.0	36.5	(3/)	19.0	22.2	23.9	20.1	10.4	55.2	10.6	2.9
Retirement pension	53.6	41.0	28.4	56.4	67.7	45.1	14.0	79.9	44.9	25.8	28.7	19.0	40.3	31.0	42.3	13.5	10.3
stablishments with no insurance or pension plans	21.9	30.7	36.8	23.3	6.6	10.8	66.3	10.5	46.1	37.8	30.9	36.9	23.8	25.5	14.4	62.5	79.8

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Unduplicated total.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Appendix – Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; these are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in the following table only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant their inclusion in the study.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in th combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, includin commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hour are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The numbe of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment i all establishments within the scope of the study and not to th number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-tim workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-tim schedule for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all offic and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It i presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed i offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice i question, except in the section relating to women office worker of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving th specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation an sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It exclude informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plan are further limited to those providing full pay for at leas some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclud health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Healt insurance is included, however, under tabulation for insuranc and pension plans.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN PORTLAND, OREG. 1/, AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, JUNE 1951

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied: Total	In establishments studied: Office
Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis						
ll divisions	21	1,159	231	116,100	55,640	11,000
Manufacturing	21	380	81	50,600	24,870	2,060
Durable goods 3/	21	223	41	27,000	10,280	950
Nondurable goods 4/	21	157	40	23,500	14,600	1,100
Nonmanufacturing	21	779	150	65,600	30,770	8,950
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	21	113	25	20,300	12,400	3,020
Wholesale trade	21	196	33	12,600	3,760	1,160
Retail trade	21	279	34	20,100	8,210	1,300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	73	28	5,600	3,700	3,200
Services 5/	21	118	30	6,900	2,700	270
Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis 6/						
awmills and planing mills	21	47	17	3,347	2,004	81
aper and paperboard mills 7/	21	5	5	6,111	6,111	234
errous foundries	21	13	9	1,250	1,071	150
abricated structural steel	21	11	9	1,124	1,012	117
achinery industries	21	19	11	3,197	2,591	391
nsurance carriers	21	32	11	1,950	994	765
ower laundries	21	17	12	1,230	1,019	70
uto repair shops	5	80	19	3,420	1,332	150

1/ Portland Metropolitan area (Clackamus, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oreg.; Clark County, Wash.)

2/ Total establishment employment.

3/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture, and other wood products; stone, clay and glass products; instruments and related products; nd miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; rinting and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; onprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

6/ Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

7/ Includes establishments in Columbia County, Oreg. in addition to those in the counties listed in footnote 1.

Index

	Page number
Assembler (insurance carriers)	14
Assembler (machinery)	14
Back tender (paper and paperboard mills)	12
Beaterman (paper and paperboard mills)	12
Bellman (hotels)	18
Bench hand (bakeries)	16
Bending-roll operator (fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work)	13
Biller, machine	3
Bindery woman (printing)	16
Boatswain (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	17
Block setter (sawmills and planing mills)	12
Body repairman, metal (auto repair shops)	15
Bookkeeper, hand	3, 4
Bookkeeping-machine operator	4
Bricklayer (building construction)	16
Brokeman (paper and paperboard mills)	12
Bus boy (restaurants)	18
Butcher (restaurants)	18
Calculating-machine operator	4
Carpenter (building construction)	16
Carpenter (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	17
Carpenter, maintenance	8
Carrier driver (sawmills and planing mills)	12
Checker (grocery stores and meat markets)	18
Chef (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	17
Chef (restaurants)	18
Chipper and grinder (ferrous foundries)	13
Cleaner	10
Clerk (grocery stores and meat markets)	18
Clerk, accounting	3, 4
Clerk, accounting (insurance carriers)	14
Clerk, file	4, 5
Clerk, file (insurance carriers)	14
Clerk, general	3, 5
Clerk, general (insurance carriers)	14
Clerk, order	3, 5
Clerk, payroll	3, 5
Clerk, premium-ledger-card (insurance carriers)	14
Clerk, retail, receiving (power laundries)	15
Clerk, underwriter (insurance carriers)	14
Compositor, hand (printing)	16
Cook (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	17
Cook (restaurants)	18
Coremaker, hand (ferrous foundries)	13
Crane operator, electric bridge	10
Crane operator, electric bridge (fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work)	13
Cut-off saw operator (sawmills and planing mills)	12
Cutter, guillotine type (paper and paperboard mills)	12
Cutter, rotary or sheet (paper and paperboard mills)	12
Desk clerk (hotels)	18
Draftsman	7
Drill-press operator, radial (machinery)	14
Drill-press operator, single- and multiple-spindle (machinery)	14
Duplicating-machine operator	5
Edgerman (sawmills and planing mills)	12

	Pa num
Electrician (building construction)	1
Electrician (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	1
Electrician, automotive (auto repair shops)	1
Electrician, maintenance	
Electrician, maintenance (machinery)	1
Electrotyper (printing)	1
Elevator operator (office building service)	1
End-lift truck operator (sawmills and planing mills)	1
Engine-lathe operator (machinery)	1
Engineer (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	1
Engineer, stationary	
Extractor operator (power laundries)	1
Finisher, flatwork, machine (power laundries)	1
Fireman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	1
Fireman, stationary boiler	
Fireman, stationary boiler (sawmills and planing mills)	1
Fitter, structural (fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work)	1
Flame-cutting-machine operator (fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work)	1
Fourth hand (paper and paperboard mills)	1
Gang boss (stevedoring)	1
Grader, lumber (sawmills and planing mills)	1
Greaser (auto repair shops)	1
Guard	1
Hatch tender (stevedoring)	1
Head-saw operator (sawmills and planing mills)	1
Head stock preparer (paper and paperboard mills)	1
Head syrup man (nonalcoholic beverages)	1
Head waiter (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	17
Helper (bakeries)	16
Helper (grocery stores and meat markets)	18
Helper, motortruck driver	16
Helper, routeman (nonalcoholic beverages)	16
Helper, trades, maintenance	8
Housekeeper (hotels)	18
Houseman (hotels)	18
Identifier (power laundries)	15
Inspector (machinery)	14
Janitor	10
Janitor (machinery)	14
Janitor (office building service)	18
Janitor (paper and paperboard mills)	12
Key-punch operator	5
Kiln operator (sawmills and planing mills)	12
Lay-out man (fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work)	13
Lift-truck-jitney driver (stevedoring)	18
Linenman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel)	17
Loader (nonalcoholic beverages)	16
Loader, car and truck (sawmills and planing mills)	12
Log deckman (sawmills and planing mills)	12
Longshoreman (stevedoring)	18
Lumber stacker (kiln drying) (sawmills and planing mills)	12
Machine-maintenance man (nonalcoholic beverages)	16
Machine-tool operator, production (machinery)	14
Machine-tool operator, tool room	8
Machinist, maintenance	8

Page number

hinist, maintenance (sawmills and planing mills) 12
hinist, production (machinery) 14
d (hotels) 18
ler (printing) 16
ntenance man (hotels) 18
ntenance man, general utility 8
ker (power laundries) 15
t cutter (grocery stores and meat markets) 18
hanic, automotive (auto repair shops) 15
hanic, automotive (maintenance) 9
hanic, maintenance 9
hanic, maintenance (paper and paperboard mills) 12
sman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
ling-machine operator (machinery) 14
lwright 9
lwright (paper and paperboard mills) 12
lwright (sawmills and planing mills) 12
er (bakeries) 16
lder, floor (ferrous foundries) 13
lder, hand, bench (ferrous foundries) 13
lder, machine (ferrous foundries) 13
ortruck driver 16
ti-saw trimmer operator (sawmills and planing mills) 12
se, industrial (registered) 7
-bearer (head rig) (sawmills and planing mills) 12
ice boy 3
ice girl 5
ice girl (insurance carriers) 14
ler 9
ler (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
ler (paper and paperboard mills) 12
rator (local transit) 16
ler filler 10
nman (bakeries) 16
ker 10
ker (bakeries) 16
nter (building construction) 16
nter, maintenance 9
tryman (restaurants) 18
er-machine tender (paper and paperboard mills) 12
er tester (paper and paperboard mills) 12
toengraver (printing) 16
e fitter, maintenance 9
ner operator (sawmills and planing mills) 12
sterer (building construction) 16
mber (building construction) 16
ter 10
er-shear operator (fabricated structural steel and
rnamental metal work) 13
mium acceptor (insurance carriers) 14
sser, machine, shirts (power laundries) 15
ssman (printing) 16
ssman, web (printing) 16
rtermaster (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
eiving clerk 10
eiving clerk (nonalcoholic beverages) 16
teman (driver-salesman) (nonalcoholic beverages) 16

Page number

Saw filer, bench work (sawmills and planing mills) 12
Seaman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
Secretary 6
Secretary (insurance carriers) 14
Section head (insurance carriers) 14
Shake-out man (ferrous foundries) 13
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance 9
Shipping clerk 10
Shipping clerk (grocery stores and meat markets) 18
Shipping clerk (nonalcoholic beverages) 16
Shipping-and-receiving clerk 11
Silverman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
Sorter, green chain (sawmills and planing mills) 12
Steam table attendant (restaurants) 18
Stenographer (insurance carriers) 14
Stenographer, general 6
Stenographer, technical 6
Steward (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
Stock handler 11
Storekeeper (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
Switchboard operator 6
Switchboard operator (hotels) 18
Switchboard operator-receptionist 6
Switchboard operator-receptionist (insurance carriers) 14
Tabulating-machine operator 3, 6
Third hand (paper and paperboard mills) 12
Tool-and-die maker 9
Tool-and-die maker (machinery) 14
Transcribing-machine operator (insurance carriers) 14
Transcribing-machine operator, general 6
Transcribing-machine operator, technical 6
Trimmer operator, double end (sawmills and planing mills) 12
Truck driver 11
Trucker, hand 11
Trucker, hand (paper and paperboard mills) 12
Trucker, power 11
Trucker, power (paper and paperboard mills) 12
Typist 7
Typist (insurance carriers) 14
Underwriter (insurance carriers) 14
Watchman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
Washer, automobile (auto repair shops) 15
Washer, machine (power laundries) 15
Waiter (restaurants) 18
Watchman 11
Watchman (office building service) 18
Watchman (paper and paperboard mills) 12
Watertender (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
Welder, hand (fabricated structural steel and oranmental
metal work) 13
Welder, hand (machinery) 14
Welder, machine (fabricated structural steel and ornamental
metal work) 13
Wiper (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) 17
Wrapper (bakeries) 16
Wrapper (grocery stores and meat markets) 18
Wrapper, bundle (power laundries) 15

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1951

This report was prepared in the Bureau's Western Regional Office. Communications may be addressed to:

Max D. Kossoris, Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Room 1074
870 Market Street
San Francisco 2, California

The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The Western Region includes the following states:

- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Oregon
- Utah
- Washington
- Wyoming

331
Jn342b
no.1043

Occupational Wage Survey

DALLAS, TEXAS

June 1951

Bulletin No. 1043

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 20 cents

Contents

Page number

INTRODUCTION 1

THE DALLAS METROPOLITAN AREA 1

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURE 2

TABLES:

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis -
- A-1 Office occupations 3
- A-2 Professional and technical occupations 8
- A-3 Maintenance and power plant occupations 8
- A-4 Custodial, warehousing and shipping occupations 10

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an industry basis -
- B-232 Men's and boys' work clothing 12
- B-35 Machinery industries 13
- B-531 Department and women's ready-to-wear stores 14
- B-591 Drug stores 15
- B-60 Banking 15
- B-63 Insurance carriers 16
- B-7211 Power laundries 17
- B-7538 Auto repair shops 17

Union wage scales for selected occupations -
- C-15 Building construction 18
- C-205 Bakeries 18
- C-27 Printing 18
- C-41 Local transit operating employees 18
- C-42 Motortruck drivers and helpers 18

Entrance rates -
- D-1 Minimum entrance rates for plant workers 19

Wage practices -
- E-1 Shift differential provisions 19
- E-2 Scheduled weekly hours 20
- E-3 Paid holidays 20
- E-4 Paid vacations 21
- E-5 Paid sick leave 22
- E-6 Nonproduction bonuses 23
- E-7 Insurance and pension plans 23

APPENDIX:
- Scope and method of survey 24

INDEX 26

331
Un342b
no.1043

Introduction [1]

The Dallas area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted occupational wage surveys during the summer of 1951. [2] Occupations that are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions.

Occupations that are characteristic of particular, important, local industries have been studied as heretofore on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. [3] Earnings data for these jobs have been presented in Series B tables. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data have also been collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick-leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

---

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Atlanta, Ga., by Harry H. Hall, Regional Wage Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Branch of Community Wage Studies of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

[2] Other areas studied are: Baltimore, Bridgeport, Dayton, and Portland, Oreg. Similar studies were conducted earlier in the year in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New York and the San Francisco-Oakland area.

[3] See appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey.

The Dallas Metropolitan Area

The Dallas Metropolitan Area (Dallas County) had more than 610,000 inhabitants in 1950. Two-thirds of these were concentrated in the city of Dallas.

Nine United States highways lead into Dallas, the greatest number entering any Southwestern city. It is also serviced by nine major railroads. Love Field, Dallas' municipally owned airport, has led the Nation since 1940 in number of air-line passengers per capita. The city is one of the Bell Telephone system's 8 regional toll centers, handling 1,620 toll circuits and providing direct connections with 209 cities. Dallas is the Nation's leading export cotton market and one of the largest spot markets.

Nonagricultural employment (excluding government) in the Dallas metropolitan area totaled over 275,000 during July 1951. It is estimated that the approximately 400 manufacturing plants within scope of the Bureau's survey provided employment for about 55,000 persons. [4] The dominant manufacturing industries in this area are machinery, fabricated metal products, furniture and fixtures, and apparel and related products.

As one of the leading distribution centers of the Southwest, wholesale and retail trade operations in the Dallas area are extensive. About 15,000 persons were employed in the more than 240 wholesale trade establishments and nearly 27,000 wage and salary employees were distributed over the payrolls of approximately 275 retail-trade establishments. More than 13,000 were employed in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries, whereas a labor force of almost 22,000 was required by the transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities group of industries. During the past 5 years, over 47,000 building units were started in the metropolitan area. Approximately 26,000 persons were employed in the construction trades during 1950. Over 5,000 building units were started during the first 6 months of 1951. Total government employment in the area was estimated at 22,000 in June 1951.

---

[4] Estimates of the number of establishments and employment in particular industries (other than construction) relate to firms employing 21 or more workers, the minimum size establishment covered in the study. See appendix for general scope of survey.

Among the industries and establishment size groups surveyed by the Bureau in June 1951, about 45 percent of the workers in nonoffice jobs were employed in establishments having written agreements with labor organizations. About 6 in every 10 workers in manufacturing plants were employed in union establishments. In nonmanufacturing, about 3 in every 10 employees were represented by labor organizations. Less than a sixth of all office workers were working under the terms of collective-bargaining agreements.

Occupational Wage Structure

The 17-month period preceding the survey was one of moderate wage adjustments in Dallas establishments. Approximately a fourth of the establishments surveyed had granted general wage increases since January 1, 1950. Increases in some instances were granted on an individual basis in addition to, or in place of, general increases.

Formalized rate structures providing a range of rates for time-rated occupations were reported in establishments employing three-fifths of all office and plant workers. Nearly all the remaining workers were employed in establishments that determined wages and salaries on an individual basis.

Established minimum entrance rates for the employment of inexperienced plant workers was part of the formalized rate structure in Dallas area firms employing nearly all plant workers. Approximately half of the plant workers were in establishments with minimum entrance rates of between 75 and 90 cents an hour. A fourth were in plants with an established minimum of $1 or more. Minimum entrance rates of less than 75 cents an hour were not reported in manufacturing. In the retail trade and services groups, however, nearly three-fourths of the workers were employed in establishments having hourly minimum rates under 75 cents.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than in nonmanufacturing. In 20 of 24 office classifications permitting comparison, salaries of workers in manufacturing plants were higher than those in nonmanufacturing establishments. Average hourly earnings for plant jobs studied in all industries were higher for 22 of 24 job categories for which comparisons were possible.

A tenth of the workers in the Dallas area manufacturing plants, excluding the machinery industry, were employed on second shifts and approximately 1 in 20 worked on third or other late shifts. In the durable and nondurable goods industries, 5/ shift differential payments were usually expressed in cents per hour. The amount of shift differential paid to the largest number of workers was 7½ cents per hour on the second shift and 10 cents on the third shift. In the machinery industry, a sixth of the workers were employed on the second shift and the majority received a differential of 5 cents an hour.

5/ See appendix table for listing of durable and nondurable goods industries.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— Under $30.00	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 65.00	$65.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 and over
Men			$																							
Billers, machine, billing machine	35	43.0	48.00	-	-	-	8	-	2	8	4	-	7	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	32	43.0	48.00	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	3	-	7	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	29	43.5	46.00	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, hand	265	42.0	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	34	3	9	24	31	30	29	27	19	15	12	2	15	1
Manufacturing	70	41.0	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	1	-	3	10	9	1	23	-	-	-	-	11	-
Nonmanufacturing	195	42.5	66.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	33	2	9	21	21	21	26	4	19	15	12	2	4	1
Public utilities *	55	41.5	73.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	4	2	9	-	14	3	1	-	4	1
Wholesale trade	75	43.5	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	33	-	-	-	13	-	16	2	-	6	-	-	-	-
Finance **	29	39.0	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	4	6	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-
Services	31	43.5	76.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	3	1	3	3	9	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	13	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	12	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	50	41.0	49.00	-	-	4	-	5	3	9	3	1	15	-	1	2	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	47	41.0	48.00	-	-	4	-	5	3	9	3	1	15	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	33	39.5	46.00	-	-	4	-	5	3	9	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	40	46.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	10	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	40	46.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	10	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	22	42.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	559	41.5	62.00	4	2	-	1	2	19	20	23	28	43	22	33	56	45	116	57	40	22	23	2	1	-	-
Manufacturing	122	42.5	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	4	8	7	3	2	9	10	25	19	6	5	7	2	1	-	-
Durable goods	64	44.0	68.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	2	-	7	10	19	4	2	5	2	1	-	-
Nondurable goods	56	40.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	4	-	3	3	-	9	3	15	-	4	3	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	437	41.0	51.50	4	2	-	1	2	8	19	19	20	36	19	31	47	35	91	36	32	17	16	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	145	41.5	62.50	-	-	-	1	-	6	3	6	10	11	4	4	24	21	9	17	10	5	12	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	176	41.0	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	5	6	17	10	14	12	2	57	12	17	10	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	37	41.5	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	2	2	7	9	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	-
Finance **	61	40.0	55.00	4	2	-	-	-	1	5	2	4	5	-	11	6	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	26	41.0	35.00	1	8	3	9	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	26	41.0	36.00	1	6	2	9	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	17	39.5	36.00	1	7	2	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	407	41.5	59.00	-	-	2	7	10	24	5	13	35	39	18	39	59	32	59	11	22	5	15	13	-	-	-
Manufacturing	72	41.0	62.00	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	14	11	-	5	2	7	16	1	-	-	2	11	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	335	41.5	58.50	-	-	-	6	10	24	5	13	21	28	16	34	57	25	43	10	22	6	13	2	-	-	-
Public utilities *	96	41.0	54.50	-	-	-	4	10	9	5	2	3	2	6	23	7	8	14	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	155	41.5	60.00	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	8	14	20	6	10	15	9	22	3	20	2	10	-	-	-	-
Finance **	54	39.5	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	6	1	-	12	8	7	5	-	3	3	2	-	-	-
Clerks, order	297	42.0	56.00	-	-	2	6	-	1	18	26	19	46	5	16	83	34	35	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	42	42.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	9	17	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	255	42.0	54.50	-	-	2	6	-	1	18	26	19	46	5	18	53	25	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	29	42.0	52.00	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	5	7	5	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	211	41.5	54.50	-	-	-	6	-	-	15	23	12	41	5	12	53	25	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	111	41.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	2	-	24	10	18	3	7	2	26	4	2	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	84	41.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	2	-	24	6	4	3	3	2	22	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	31	43.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	4	3	3	2	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 30.00	$ 30.00 and under 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 55.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 - 105.00	$ 105.00 and over
Men - Continued			$																							
Duplicating-machine operators	33	41.0	42.00	-	-	4	5	2	8	4	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	31	41.0	41.50	-	-	4	5	2	8	4	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesele trade	14	41.5	43.50	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office boys	220	40.5	34.00	57	55	29	29	13	15	15	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	39	40.0	38.00	2	10	7	1	-	12	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	10	41.5	37.50	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	29	40.0	38.00	2	8	1	1	-	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	181	40.5	33.50	55	45	22	28	13	3	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	27	41.0	34.50	2	5	2	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	37	42.0	35.50	13	2	5	7	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	105	39.5	32.50	35	34	15	12	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	43	41.0	81.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	1	2	-	4	4	2	5	4	2	-	1	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	28	41.5	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	1	2	-	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	58	41.0	57.00	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	8	3	9	2	7	3	2	5	3	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	48	40.0	54.00	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	6	3	7	2	7	3	2	5	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Finance **	37	39.5	53.50	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	5	3	5	1	3	2	2	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	28	48.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Billers, machine (billing machine)	342	41.0	41.00	-	8	27	34	54	85	55	22	17	18	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	109	40.0	42.00	-	-	2	15	21	20	23	12	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	13	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	96	40.0	41.50	-	-	2	15	21	18	19	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	233	41.5	41.00	-	8	25	19	43	65	42	10	2	15	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	42	42.5	42.00	-	-	-	2	24	2	4	2	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	99	41.5	41.00	-	4	16	13	10	13	22	6	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	48	42.0	39.00	-	2	8	4	8	22	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	38	40.5	41.00	-	-	1	-	1	24	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	101	43.5	45.50	-	-	-	9	3	13	34	11	12	1	-	-	12	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12	41.0	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	89	44.0	48.00	-	-	-	9	3	13	30	11	5	1	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	42	44.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	17	5	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, hand	408	42.5	53.50	-	-	-	1	3	20	32	51	82	55	10	41	47	45	18	2	6	14	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	82	40.5	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	42	4	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	348	42.5	54.50	-	-	-	1	3	20	28	47	20	51	9	37	47	44	17	2	8	13	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	53	42.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	18	-	2	10	10	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	52	51.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	15	3	-	2	15	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	129	43.5	54.00	-	-	-	-	1	18	9	20	1	4	-	27	18	21	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	45	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	-	9	4	-	10	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Services	87	44.0	54.00	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	5	-	28	-	2	4	3	9	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	229	41.5	51.50	-	-	-	7	8	12	60	10	5	33	15	23	13	19	11	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71	42.0	55.00	-	-	-	4	-	-	17	-	-	2	-	20	1	18	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	158	41.5	50.50	-	-	-	3	6	12	43	10	5	31	15	3	12	3	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	52	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	2	-	3	21	-	2	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	58	43.0	51.00	-	-	-	1	-	8	20	5	-	10	1	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	30	40.5	50.50	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	5	3	5	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $30.00	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 65.00	$65.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ..	541	41.0	41.50	2	15	40	71	100	97	90	39	27	23	17	12	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	105	40.5	41.50	-	-	-	9	27	38	14	7	3	6	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	438	41.0	41.50	2	15	40	82	73	61	78	32	24	17	17	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	14	42.5	45.50	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	110	41.5	44.50	-	10	2	9	24	8	8	3	7	11	15	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	74	43.0	41.00	1	4	8	12	4	7	18	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	228	40.0	40.00	1	1	29	39	41	41	51	8	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	628	40.5	48.00	3	3	14	40	23	87	118	88	67	47	33	13	85	32	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	93	42.0	49.00	-	2	1	14	-	2	14	19	4	6	3	4	8	15	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	29	42.0	52.00	-	-	-	8	-	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	64	42.0	47.50	-	2	1	8	-	-	13	18	4	6	-	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	535	40.5	47.50	3	1	13	26	23	65	104	67	63	41	30	9	59	17	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	188	40.5	49.50	2	-	-	11	9	24	38	9	18	19	-	-	25	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	194	41.0	45.00	1	1	12	14	12	27	38	37	7	9	8	-	25	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	32	40.0	45.00	-	-	1	1	2	9	7	-	2	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	110	40.5	44.50	2	4	4	9	9	18	17	15	7	13	1	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	17	42.0	41.50	-	-	-	4	4	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	93	40.0	45.00	2	4	4	5	5	15	13	15	7	13	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	28	40.0	38.50	2	2	2	3	4	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	1292	40.5	48.00	24	58	45	109	118	241	89	176	120	85	35	67	42	10	29	20	28	18	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	254	40.0	45.00	-	16	12	26	15	37	17	37	24	21	4	29	9	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	117	40.0	43.50	-	16	-	25	8	24	4	8	1	4	4	12	9	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	137	40.0	48.00	-	-	12	1	7	13	13	31	23	17	-	17	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1038	40.5	48.00	24	42	33	83	103	204	62	139	98	84	31	38	33	8	27	18	25	18	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	177	40.5	45.50	-	-	-	3	9	82	7	23	26	10	7	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	132	42.5	52.00	-	11	-	9	8	20	2	8	4	10	8	19	12	4	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	255	39.5	39.00	22	28	28	51	38	26	19	8	23	10	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	85	41.0	46.50	2	5	1	1	6	8	7	44	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	224	40.0	40.50	10	-	24	63	29	39	21	9	8	12	1	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	195	40.0	40.00	10	-	24	59	13	39	21	5	6	10	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	17	41.5	46.50	-	-	3	2	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	58	39.0	41.50	10	-	-	13	-	6	11	3	3	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	108	40.0	38.50	-	-	21	40	13	21	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	838	40.0	35.00	179	157	180	95	70	70	29	10	10	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	82	40.0	38.00	1	8	18	12	-	7	2	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	778	40.0	35.00	178	149	162	83	70	63	27	4	4	34	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	125	40.5	41.00	-	8	17	34	13	4	15	-	2	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	44	42.0	36.00	-	16	5	4	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	36	42.0	32.50	10	12	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	560	40.0	33.50	168	113	135	38	43	43	12	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	1286	41.5	45.50	10	18	88	141	134	189	130	171	188	77	54	41	23	25	33	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	304	41.0	47.50	-	5	46	23	21	35	28	39	19	12	1	9	8	18	20	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	142	42.5	50.50	-	-	7	8	5	10	24	34	8	7	-	2	1	16	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	182	40.0	44.50	-	5	39	17	16	25	4	5	11	5	1	7	5	-	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	982	41.5	44.50	10	11	20	118	113	134	102	132	149	65	53	32	17	9	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	173	42.0	47.00	-	-	1	26	21	22	13	23	8	11	15	13	9	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	254	41.5	47.00	-	1	-	13	17	41	15	15	78	30	27	9	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	288	43.0	40.50	10	10	19	59	31	41	27	59	23	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	217	39.5	47.00	-	-	-	-	26	29	47	30	40	17	3	10	6	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $30.00	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 65.00	$65.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Clerks, general - Continued																										
Nonmanufacturing - Continued																										
Services	50	41.5	39.00	-	-	-	20	18	1	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	228	40.0	44.50	-	6	15	11	29	67	18	9	10	10	14	24	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	24	41.0	45.00	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	7	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	204	40.0	44.50	-	6	15	11	25	62	18	2	5	9	14	22	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	92	39.0	48.50	-	-	-	3	21	21	11	-	-	3	-	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	43	40.5	36.00	-	6	15	8	4	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	429	41.5	48.50	-	1	-	45	19	66	43	49	22	66	36	27	14	18	5	-	7	-	11	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	104	41.5	55.50	-	-	-	-	1	12	7	2	8	32	12	6	5	4	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	52	41.5	51.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	23	10	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	52	41.5	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	-	4	9	2	-	5	-	-	-	8	-	11	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	325	41.5	46.50	-	1	-	45	18	54	38	47	18	34	24	21	9	14	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	55	43.5	45.50	-	-	-	21	2	6	2	2	1	5	8	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	57	41.5	47.50	-	-	-	4	2	14	7	3	3	7	8	4	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	36	40.0	48.00	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	12	5	4	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	49	43.5	46.00	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	8	-	1	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	43	41.0	39.50	5	3	1	2	9	14	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	30	41.0	38.00	5	3	1	2	9	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	15	42.0	40.00	-	-	-	-	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	11	40.0	32.50	5	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	268	40.5	42.50	8	14	35	28	30	27	43	22	25	19	6	2	1	-	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	27	43.5	55.00	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	241	40.0	41.00	6	12	35	27	29	25	43	21	25	11	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	68	41.0	44.00	-	-	6	4	7	8	10	9	17	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	143	39.5	39.00	6	11	29	22	18	11	22	8	8	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	170	40.0	33.50	47	47	20	28	14	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	162	40.5	33.50	45	47	20	26	14	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	41	40.0	34.00	-	20	7	7	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	62	39.5	33.00	26	16	7	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	1308	40.5	56.50	-	-	-	-	18	49	59	124	148	117	97	178	108	159	122	64	32	21	5	8	-	1	-
Manufacturing	361	41.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	45	37	8	76	22	67	53	16	21	2	2	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	114	42.5	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	6	17	12	19	19	8	18	1	1	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	247	40.5	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	45	29	2	59	10	48	34	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	947	40.5	55.00	-	-	-	-	18	49	54	118	103	80	89	100	86	92	69	48	11	19	3	7	-	1	-
Public utilities *	193	41.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	16	37	15	26	15	26	22	17	3	1	2	2	-	1	-
Wholesale trade	228	41.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	4	11	28	33	40	5	29	17	21	11	17	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	79	41.5	55.50	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	20	2	9	-	8	2	5	7	9	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Finance**	313	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	2	19	16	43	43	20	31	38	38	38	11	8	2	4	1	1	-	-	-
Services	134	40.5	55.50	-	-	-	-	9	9	10	16	2	9	14	13	10	12	12	12	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	1761	41.0	48.50	10	7	15	125	74	207	201	264	214	195	114	72	94	59	85	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	381	41.5	52.50	-	-	1	12	2	40	23	40	88	89	1	15	9	24	87	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	163	44.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	10	24	24	1	6	3	11	57	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	218	40.0	48.50	-	-	1	12	2	37	9	30	44	45	-	9	8	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1380	41.0	47.00	10	7	14	113	72	187	178	224	146	126	113	57	85	35	18	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	352	41.0	47.50	-	-	-	26	28	38	44	35	58	34	30	10	34	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	471	41.0	48.00	10	-	-	29	24	45	54	77	55	55	60	20	22	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	179	41.5	48.00	-	-	3	14	3	28	20	36	6	12	13	5	11	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	280	40.0	46.50	-	7	11	14	12	40	42	55	23	24	10	19	18	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $30.00	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 65.00	$65.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Stenographers, technical	174	39.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	16	17	73	14	2	35	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	405	43.0	41.00	7	24	50	81	42	48	49	55	17	8	2	10	2	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	34	42.0	48.50	-	-	7	1	1	7	1	2	1	4	-	2	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	15	44.5	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	19	40.5	39.50	-	-	7	1	1	5	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	371	43.0	40.00	7	24	43	80	41	41	48	53	16	4	2	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	55	41.5	45.00	-	1	-	7	3	5	15	10	7	3	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	25	42.5	46.00	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	4	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	133	44.5	38.50	5	5	6	50	25	4	17	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	61	39.5	43.50	-	-	1	4	5	17	14	10	4	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	97	45.0	35.50	2	18	36	19	4	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	371	41.0	42.00	3	11	8	66	48	100	48	36	21	11	4	-	12	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	139	40.5	42.50	-	5	-	23	30	21	21	8	14	7	4	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	52	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	8	14	17	-	2	2	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	87	41.0	42.50	-	5	-	15	18	4	21	6	12	5	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	232	41.5	41.50	3	6	8	43	16	79	27	28	7	4	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	32	42.5	44.00	-	-	-	-	6	7	6	10	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	100	42.0	41.50	-	2	2	24	3	38	11	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	61	40.0	40.50	3	4	6	13	-	25	4	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	67	40.0	45.00	-	5	8	4	1	3	18	-	3	8	10	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	67	40.0	45.00	-	5	8	4	1	3	18	-	3	8	10	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	15	40.5	46.50	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	37	40.0	41.50	-	5	8	2	1	2	10	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	280	40.5	44.00	4	7	9	25	42	61	24	22	21	23	18	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	247	40.5	43.50	4	7	9	25	42	45	23	22	21	23	10	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	18	42.0	48.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	74	41.5	43.00	-	-	4	9	11	18	8	6	7	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	145	40.0	43.00	4	7	5	12	27	19	15	15	12	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	696	40.5	42.00	-	8	58	69	109	116	128	100	47	25	26	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	154	40.0	42.50	-	-	16	17	19	28	19	8	28	4	12	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	542	40.5	42.00	-	8	42	52	90	88	109	92	19	21	14	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	65	41.0	47.00	-	-	-	-	3	5	25	10	-	10	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	87	42.0	43.50	-	2	3	4	8	13	18	29	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	257	40.0	39.50	-	8	39	46	58	56	30	15	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	42	42.5	43.00	-	-	-	-	9	-	21	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	1009	40.0	36.50	121	170	165	150	184	111	58	32	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95	41.0	42.00	-	12	25	12	8	18	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	48	40.5	46.50	-	-	14	8	3	8	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	47	41.5	37.00	-	12	11	4	3	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	914	40.0	36.00	121	158	140	138	178	93	58	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	72	40.0	38.00	-	-	5	30	22	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	78	41.0	35.50	3	12	13	24	21	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	615	40.0	35.00	118	144	113	60	71	48	35	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	27	38.0	40.00	-	-	-	-	9	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF— $ 40.00 and under 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 - 105.00	$ 105.00 - 110.00	$ 110.00 - 115.00	$ 115.00 and over
Men			$																							
Draftsmen, chief	29	40.5	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	-	5	5	1	-	-	3	1	4
Nonmanufacturing	23	40.5	92.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	1	4
Public utilities *	17	40.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
Draftsmen	282	44.0	72.50	-	-	-	-	28	11	5	19	5	21	10	29	18	2	42	21	27	3	-	8	3	3	8
Manufacturing	149	45.5	72.00	-	-	-	-	9	-	4	4	4	20	6	27	9	2	27	9	24	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	113	42.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	19	11	2	15	1	1	2	2	9	-	15	12	3	3	-	6	3	3	6
Public utilities *	52	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	19	11	2	11	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen, junior	111	41.5	49.50	24	9	4	32	3	13	15	1	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	43	43.0	50.50	6	3	-	5	3	13	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	56	41.5	49.50	16	6	4	27	-	-	5	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Draftsmen	30	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	1	2	7	1	3	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	30	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	1	2	7	1	3	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	16	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	1	2	7	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurses, industrial (registered)	40	41.0	50.50	1	-	-	3	2	5	2	4	11	-	2	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	30	41.5	60.50	1	-	-	1	2	5	1	4	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	10	40.5	50.50	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— Under $ 0.85	$ 0.85 and under .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 and over
		$																							
Carpenters, maintenance	139	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	8	5	18	2	43	20	10	2	-	2	2	21	5
Manufacturing	52	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	14	13	2	-	-	2	2	12	2
Nonmanufacturing	87	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	3	5	16	-	29	7	8	2	-	-	-	9	3
Retail trade	29	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	5	4	1	-	-	-	9	2
Electricians, maintenance	158	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	-	9	7	5	16	11	16	13	12	25	14	5	12	-
Manufacturing	108	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	2	2	16	5	16	12	11	5	14	4	11	-
Durable goods	81	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	15	5	12	11	-	5	13	4	10	-
Nondurable goods	27	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	6	1	11	-	1	-	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	50	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	9	5	3	-	5	-	1	1	19	-	1	1	-
Engineers, stationary	154	1.83	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	21	16	15	-	1	1	3	10	19	24	6	5	1	5	12
Manufacturing	74	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	15	19	8	4	1	6	1
Durable goods	27	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	1	6	-
Nondurable goods	47	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	15	11	4	4	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	60	1.51	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	13	15	7	-	1	1	3	5	4	5	-	1	-	-	11
Public utilities *	36	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	-	1	1	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	10
Services	25	1.28	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.85	$ 0.85 and under .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.36	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 and over
Firemen, stationary boiler	95	$ 1.44	3	7	-	16	1	-	2	-	6	1	8	-	-	8	-	3	22	15	-	-	5	-	-
Manufacturing	67	1.45	-	-	-	16	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	15	-	-	5	-	-
Durable goods	29	1.30	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Nondurable goods	28	1.61	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	386	1.23	25	14	31	-	10	3	8	50	51	42	81	25	52	1	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	292	1.26	8	2	27	-	1	3	3	44	47	36	36	22	52	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	94	1.11	17	12	4	-	9	-	5	6	4	6	26	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	154	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	5	1	18	1	8	45	13	10	9	-	12	-	6
Manufacturing	126	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	-	4	1	6	37	13	10	6	-	12	-	6
Nonmanufacturing	28	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	-	3	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	477	1.43	-	-	11	6	14	8	16	15	22	60	29	41	63	38	46	40	33	9	6	-	1	2	17
Manufacturing	294	1.46	-	-	-	-	9	4	4	6	20	68	14	13	46	22	36	20	20	1	3	-	1	-	17
Durable goods	146	1.41	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	14	13	8	13	36	2	16	12	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	148	1.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	2	6	45	6	-	10	20	20	8	-	1	3	-	1	-	17
Nonmanufacturing	183	1.39	-	-	11	6	5	4	12	9	2	2	15	28	17	16	10	20	13	8	3	-	-	2	-
Public utilities *	49	1.27	-	-	7	-	5	4	10	4	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	38	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	-	7	6	8	6	1	3	-	-	-	-
Finance **	55	1.36	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	27	2	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Services	36	1.41	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	11	-	2	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	1164	1.48	-	-	10	4	11	43	16	2	19	45	111	162	92	20	114	442	39	4	13	-	12	5	-
Manufacturing	47	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	2	1	4	2	1	8	-	12	4	-
Durable goods	14	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	8	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	33	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	12	4	-
Nonmanufacturing	1117	1.47	-	-	10	4	11	43	16	2	19	45	109	158	85	18	113	438	37	3	6	-	-	1	-
Public utilities *	886	1.46	-	-	10	4	10	43	10	2	16	28	101	147	85	17	110	274	27	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	44	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	6	3	-	-	1	3	10	10	1	-	-	-	1	-
Mechanics, maintenance	250	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	27	25	16	16	6	14	22	38	46	26	2	2	-	-
Manufacturing	162	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	18	-	-	16	-	14	19	36	46	6	2	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	88	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	11	25	15	-	6	-	3	2	-	20	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	61	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	6	6	2	13	6	11	-	-
Painters, maintenance	144	1.41	-	-	-	-	3	3	41	9	7	7	4	9	2	1	24	17	3	-	-	4	6	3	1
Manufacturing	18	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	128	1.35	-	-	-	-	3	3	41	9	7	7	4	9	2	1	22	11	3	-	-	-	2	3	1
Public utilities *	18	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	14	1.78	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	3	1
Services	34	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, maintenance	19	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (other than tool-and-die jobbing shops)	81	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	16	29	20	6	2	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

975736 O - 51 - 2

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Under $0.50	$0.50 and under .55	$0.55 - .60	$0.60 - .65	$0.65 - .70	$0.70 - .75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 and over
		$																							
Guards	151	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	13	6	17	19	3	3	30	20	13	-	-	19
Manufacturing	94	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	-	-	17	-	2	11	20	12	-	-	19
Nonmanufacturing	57	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6	17	2	3	1	19	-	1	-	-	-
Finance **	41	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	5	2	2	3	1	19	-	1	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	2798	.88	56	13	96	105	270	94	547	221	151	199	206	270	131	76	100	50	58	87	39	2	27	-	-
Manufacturing	856	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	72	55	77	80	138	44	24	52	16	40	74	36	-	24	-	-
Durable goods	419	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	32	24	40	9	32	44	14	52	4	38	34	34	-	24	-	-
Nondurable goods	437	.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	40	31	37	71	106	-	10	-	12	2	40	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1942	.82	56	13	96	105	270	94	423	149	96	122	126	132	87	52	48	34	18	13	3	2	3	-	-
Public utilities *	404	.99	-	-	-	-	1	1	34	11	16	59	87	56	60	42	28	4	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	211	.92	-	-	-	-	-	2	81	8	20	33	8	15	1	2	2	26	-	10	-	-	3	-	-
Retail trade	629	.79	-	12	48	75	91	40	119	86	35	15	8	31	23	3	18	4	18	3	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	439	.78	-	-	-	-	156	7	159	31	16	14	20	28	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	259	.64	56	1	48	30	22	44	30	13	9	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	1036	.54	348	312	30	170	6	1	42	48	28	35	7	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	57	.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	28	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	979	.52	348	312	30	170	6	1	34	20	27	15	7	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	90	.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	20	27	15	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	81	.57	3/ 17	6	30	20	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	461	.54	-	306	-	150	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	332	.36	4/331	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	957	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	12	26	42	74	65	66	126	99	74	28	30	48	132	32	25	30	20	28
Manufacturing	262	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	1	12	9	24	-	6	6	4	6	92	29	1	3	-	28
Nonmanufacturing	695	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	25	73	53	57	102	99	68	22	26	42	40	3	24	27	20	-
Wholesale trade	494	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	24	54	43	34	92	26	50	21	16	42	30	1	6	27	20	-
Retail trade	115	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	7	6	15	8	13	18	1	10	-	10	2	18	-	-	-
Packers (men)	423	1.04	-	-	-	1	3	15	46	49	51	29	10	51	1	37	4	31	6	39	30	-	20	-	-
Manufacturing	187	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	26	12	9	3	6	-	6	2	20	4	35	20	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	56	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	131	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	14	4	5	3	6	-	6	2	-	-	35	20	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	236	1.03	-	-	-	1	3	15	2	23	39	20	7	45	1	31	2	11	2	4	10	-	20	-	-
Wholesale trade	148	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	16	24	4	-	34	-	11	-	11	-	4	10	-	20	-	-
Packers (women)	200	.89	-	-	-	-	-	2	60	-	34	25	3	72	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	186	.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	30	24	2	72	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	14	.87	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	12	.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	374	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	28	5	25	15	20	26	25	17	29	64	31	11	31	19
Manufacturing	145	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10	12	1	8	9	63	5	11	10	11
Durable goods	45	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	7	8	21	4	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	100	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	12	-	1	1	42	1	11	10	11
Nonmanufacturing	229	1.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	28	5	20	15	10	14	24	9	20	1	26	-	21	8
Wholesale trade	139	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	4	14	8	4	11	17	-	18	-	18	-	19	6
Retail trade	84	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	1	6	7	6	3	7	9	2	1	2	-	2	2
Receiving clerks	213	1.30	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	6	7	15	43	11	10	8	2	6	10	12	25	1	3	43
Manufacturing	90	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	4	5	1	-	-	3	9	11	1	1	43
Nonmanufacturing	123	1.11	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	6	7	6	40	7	5	7	2	6	7	3	14	-	2	-
Wholesale trade	58	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	3	23	3	5	3	-	3	2	-	9	-	-	-
Retail trade	60	1.09	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	5	2	3	17	4	-	4	2	3	5	3	2	-	2	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																				
			Under $0.50	$0.50 and under .55	$0.55 - .60	$0.60 - .65	$0.65 - .70	$0.70 - .75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 and over
		$																					
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	802	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	26	17	31	6	28	23	18	22	51	83	122	34	101	2	-	18
Manufacturing	74	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	7	7	6	6	-	2	11	-	-	15
Durable goods	39	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	7	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	35	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	15
Nonmanufacturing	528	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	28	17	23	8	26	15	11	15	43	75	122	32	90	2	-	1
Public utilities *	189	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	6	4	-	-	-	-	16	52	6	65	2	-	-
Wholesale trade	231	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	11	-	10	12	-	-	24	59	36	24	13	-	-	1
Retail trade	83	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	2	1	11	6	19	-	18	2	2	-	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1751	1.05	-	7	-	2	7	21	289	152	172	132	87	85	45	91	57	136	16	292	31	30	22	75	-
Manufacturing	688	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	32	19	25	39	1	4	29	4	37	16	179	22	4	-	75	-
Durable goods	322	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	15	-	16	35	1	4	19	4	34	14	45	12	4	-	75	-
Nondurable goods	366	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	16	19	7	4	-	-	10	-	3	4	133	10	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1063	1.02	-	7	-	2	7	21	89	120	153	107	46	84	41	62	53	99	-	113	9	26	22	-	-
Public utilities *	482	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	26	56	1	27	12	41	29	96	-	113	9	5	22	-	-
Wholesale trade	382	.93	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	36	113	45	42	43	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Retail trade	237	.87	-	7	-	2	7	19	52	60	14	4	5	14	13	13	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	885	1.03	-	-	3	-	7	3	219	48	40	47	14	89	17	18	51	12	260	42	8	7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	162	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	28	24	10	1	14	15	15	3	4	1	35	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	70	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	13	1	4	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	92	.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	24	10	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	723	1.04	-	-	3	-	7	3	208	20	16	37	13	75	1	3	48	8	259	7	8	7	-	-	-
Public utilities *	272	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	6	-	-	-	5	252	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	163	.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	14	13	-	30	1	1	43	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-
Retail trade	214	.86	-	-	3	-	-	-	139	6	-	20	4	14	-	2	5	3	7	6	2	1	-	-	-
Services	54	.91	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	10	-	-	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, medium (1½ tons to and including 4 tons)	1051	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	1	82	124	58	38	100	89	40	125	40	256	58	47	18	5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	121	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	8	-	9	33	25	8	8	-	5	2	-	-	-
Durable goods	52	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	21	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	59	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	2	12	10	8	6	-	5	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	940	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	1	62	102	58	38	92	89	31	92	14	250	50	47	13	3	-	-	-
Public utilities *	429	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	15	18	85	7	211	47	5	1	3	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	241	.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	24	40	12	38	52	12	-	-	35	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	269	.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	78	16	-	42	1	1	7	7	4	3	42	4	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	432	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	30	17	3	4	39	47	61	21	163	8	5	-	-
Manufacturing	79	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	8	-	-	16	-	2	15	2	8	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	353	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	14	9	3	4	21	47	79	5	161	2	2	-	-
Public utilities *	144	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	20	78	1	30	1	2	-	-
Wholesale trade	28	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	1	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	57	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	14	4	-	1	-	-	1	11	17	-	-	3
Manufacturing	32	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	3

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Dallas, Tex., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.50	$ 0.50 and under .55	$ 0.55 - .60	$ 0.60 - .65	$ 0.65 - .70	$ 0.70 - .75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 and over
		$																							
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	375	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	-	20	22	5	33	23	44	27	55	23	35	29	-	32
Manufacturing	233	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	6	15	5	33	20	8	27	11	21	17	21	-	32
Durable goods	170	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	5	33	20	8	15	11	6	8	-	-	32
Nondurable goods	63	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	9	21	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	142	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	14	6	-	-	3	36	-	44	2	18	8	-	-
Public utilities *	100	1.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	-	-	2	36	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	278	.93	2	14	9	14	-	16	47	15	-	36	28	6	17	7	12	19	13	4	16	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	123	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	8	-	14	10	2	6	3	2	16	13	4	16	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	32	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	2	4	-	2	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	91	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	10	6	-	2	3	-	16	9	4	12	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	153	.83	2	14	9	14	-	16	18	8	-	22	18	4	11	4	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	14	.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	4	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	59	.85	-	14	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	2	6	4	4	3	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	46	.80	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	25	.78	2	-	-	5	-	2	5	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
3/ All workers at 45 to 50 cents.
4/ Workers were distributed as follows: 30 to 35 cents, 75 workers; 35 to 40 cents, 236 workers; 40 to 45 cents, 17 workers; 45 to 50 cents, 3 workers.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-232: *Men's and Boys' Work Clothing* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 0.75 and under .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 and over
		$																							
Men																									
Adjusters (repairmen), sewing machine	9	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Cutters, machine	10	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pressers, finish, machine	14	1.21	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work distributors	6	.84	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
Button sewers, machine	12	.91	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buttonhole makers, machine	12	.89	-	4	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, final (examiners)	25	.86	1	10	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing-machine operators, work pants	327	.92	82	75	22	12	81	10	21	17	11	7	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' work clothing.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20
		$																							
Assemblers, class A	152	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	21	41	36	27	9	5	2	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, class B	148	1.32	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	13	33	30	25	4	13	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, class C	108	1.02	18	33	12	2	-	13	7	1	13	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	13	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-
Inspectors, class A	15	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	12	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	81	1.00	14	7	11	14	27	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A 4/	296	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34	36	30	43	48	19	16	53	7	9	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A	6	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class A	110	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	-	14	14	11	3	38	4	2	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class A	29	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	5	8	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class A	32	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	6	6	1	-	10	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	9	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	73	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	16	10	11	-	8	4	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 4/	179	1.29	-	-	-	-	6	4	5	47	27	10	47	14	10	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B	35	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class B	24	1.19	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	6	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	54	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	3	18	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 4/	98	1.08	6	2	12	25	13	9	11	4	6	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, Class C	47	1.06	-	-	11	16	5	7	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, production	12	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	39	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	11	7	1	9	3
Truckers, hand	31	1.11	-	2	2	3	2	10	9	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class A	99	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	29	15	9	22	8	4	3	1	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class B	148	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	19	32	38	33	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in non-electrical machinery industries (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments with more than 7 workers were surveyed.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
4/ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

Table B-531: *Department and Women's Ready-To-Wear Stores* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 25.00	$ 25.00 and under 30.00	$ 30.00 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 - 105.00	$ 105.00 - 110.00	$ 110.00 - 115.00	$ 115.00 - 120.00	$ 120.00 - 125.00	$ 125.00 - 130.00	$ 130.00 and over
			$																							
Men																										
Carpenters, maintenance	14	42.0	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger	17	42.0	30.50	1	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, furniture	16	41.5	50.50	-	-	-	1	3	2	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porters, day (cleaners)	127	41.0	32.50	2	18	68	34	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks (checkers)	33	41.0	40.50	-	1	2	11	13	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales clerks:																										
Floor coverings	25	41.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2
Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers, etc. - excludes radios and television)	114	41.5	83.00	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	12	14	8	9	5	10	6	4	8	3	4	2	4	1	3	9
Men's clothing	52	43.0	78.50	-	-	-	1	10	6	1	6	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	-	3	1	1	1	1	5
Men's furnishings	39	42.0	72.50	-	-	-	3	8	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	4
Women's shoes	63	40.5	67.00	-	-	2	3	5	4	8	10	4	3	5	1	4	3	4	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	1
Stockmen:																										
Selling sections	115	41.5	31.50	1	50	39	15	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouse	28	41.0	40.00	-	-	5	7	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailors, alteration, men's garments	19	42.5	60.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Cashier-wrappers	168	41.5	30.00	22	48	72	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger	44	41.5	28.00	10	12	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters, women's garments	37	42.5	58.50	-	-	-	5	6	8	2	3	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales clerks:																										
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets	94	42.0	41.00	-	24	16	12	17	10	6	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Blouses and neckwear	38	42.0	44.00	1	3	7	7	9	1	3	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Boys' furnishings	30	42.5	37.50	5	2	6	3	6	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewares (except china, glassware and lamps)	36	41.5	39.00	1	4	12	8	4	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men's furnishings	30	42.5	40.50	-	7	7	2	8	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notions, trimmings	41	43.0	28.50	10	17	7	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silverware and jewelry (excluding costume jewelry)	13	40.5	47.50	-	1	2	4	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Women's accessories (hosiery, gloves, handbags)	118	42.0	38.00	2	36	28	15	13	9	4	1	4	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Women's and misses' dresses	180	42.5	42.50	20	27	38	37	9	12	9	1	6	3	-	2	6	2	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	2
Women's and misses' suits and coats	86	42.0	60.00	-	1	3	12	17	10	6	7	7	7	2	2	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 50 workers in department stores (Group 5311) and women's ready-to-wear stores (Group 5621) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-591: *Drug Stores* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/ Weekly hours (Standard)	Average 2/ Weekly earnings (Standard)	$20.00 and under 22.50	$22.50 - 25.00	$25.00 - 27.50	$27.50 - 30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 45.00	$45.00 - 50.00	$50.00 - 55.00	$55.00 - 60.00	$60.00 - 65.00	$65.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 - 110.00	$110.00 and over
Men			$																							
Clerks, drug stores (other) 3/	43	51.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	6	3	-	6	4	3	1	2	1	7	-	1	1	-	-
Clerks, soda fountain	38	48.5	30.00	4	-	10	12	3	1	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishwashers, machine	8	52.5	27.00	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacists (registered)	111	50.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	21	13	17	10	14	6	7
Women																										
Cashiers	66	47.5	33.50	-	-	-	3	21	12	19	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishwashers, machine	14	46.5	24.00	5	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 7 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
3/ Excludes clerks selling cosmetics, tobacco and pipes.

Table B-60: *Banking* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/ Weekly hours (Standard)	Average 2/ Weekly earnings (Standard)	$27.50 and under 30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00
Men			$																						
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	28	40.0	42.50	-	-	4	-	5	3	9	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks:																									
Accounting	16	40.0	50.50	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
General	9	40.0	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office boys	21	40.0	30.50	16	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tellers:																									
Note	58	40.0	60.50	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	2	5	3	-	10	5	8	9	3	1	2	2	1	1
Paying or paying and receiving, commercial	90	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	12	8	4	9	10	8	1	13	4	1	1	1	3	-
Women																									
Bookkeeping-machine operators:																									
Class A	10	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class B	195	40.0	40.00	-	-	27	34	41	39	37	8	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	12	40.0	42.00	-	-	1	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks:																									
File, class A	10	40.0	43.00	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File, class B	81	40.0	33.50	23	16	25	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	21	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll	7	40.0	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	13	40.0	30.50	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proof-machine operators	151	40.0	40.00	5	20	26	22	9	17	14	1	13	15	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	102	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	12	14	10	8	17	12	5	8	5	3	3	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	97	40.0	46.50	-	-	2	4	1	11	19	26	8	8	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	21	40.0	43.50	-	-	-	3	1	6	3	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tellers:																									
Paying or paying and receiving, commercial	95	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	11	-	5	18	13	13	11	6	10	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings	27	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	4	2	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists:																									
Class A	19	40.0	41.50	-	-	3	1	3	5	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class B	52	40.0	34.50	3	18	15	8	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study in the banking industry covered establishments with more than 20 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-63: *Insurance Carriers* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/ Weekly hours (Standard)	Average 2/ Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $27.50	$27.50 and under 30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 55.00	$55.00 - 60.00	$60.00 - 65.00	$65.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 - 110.00	$110.00 and over
			$																							
Men																										
Bookkeepers, hand	21	39.0	70.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	6	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
Clerks:																										
Accounting	25	40.0	52.50	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial	26	39.5	49.50	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	1	4	-	3	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office boys	79	39.5	33.50	-	15	30	14	12	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section heads	162	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	11	6	12	21	10	1	14	17	11	21	9	15	11
Tabulating-machine operators	35	39.5	53.50	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	5	3	5	5	2	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Underwriters	68	39.5	76.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	5	9	12	2	9	2	4	8	2	2	-
Women																										
Assemblers	17	39.5	38.50	-	4	-	3	1	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, hand	26	39.5	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	19	39.5	40.50	-	1	1	2	5	-	2	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators, (other than Comptometer type)	10	40.0	39.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks:																										
Accounting	186	39.0	38.00	-	22	16	28	39	30	18	13	7	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial	47	39.5	39.00	-	1	4	7	10	4	14	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correspondence, class A	41	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	2	19	3	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correspondence, class B	44	40.0	41.50	-	-	8	1	1	3	10	11	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File, class A	92	40.0	38.00	-	-	-	21	37	13	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File, class B	437	40.0	34.00	6	126	80	106	29	36	36	8	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	107	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	21	7	19	4	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll	29	40.0	48.00	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	11	3	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium-ledger-card	74	39.0	39.50	-	2	7	12	11	9	13	7	4	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underwriter	124	40.0	43.50	-	-	15	12	13	16	16	11	6	6	7	13	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	127	39.5	39.00	-	6	6	29	22	18	10	19	5	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	48	39.5	33.50	-	16	13	7	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium acceptors	44	40.0	40.50	-	2	2	11	8	1	4	4	2	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	148	39.5	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	13	14	24	17	37	13	3	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Section heads	118	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	6	-	18	30	37	11	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	145	40.0	44.50	-	-	7	9	10	7	29	15	29	3	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	32	39.5	43.50	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	11	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	39	40.0	38.50	-	3	4	5	8	-	17	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	37	40.0	41.50	-	-	5	8	2	1	2	10	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	131	40.0	43.00	-	4	7	5	12	26	9	14	14	12	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists:																										
Class A	222	39.5	39.00	-	-	6	36	45	51	43	23	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class B	516	40.0	35.00	3	112	111	94	44	50	46	34	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments in the insurance industry with more than 21 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-7211: *Power Laundries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— $ 0.35 and under .40	$ 0.40 - .45	$ 0.45 - .50	$ 0.50 - .55	$ 0.55 - .60	$ 0.60 - .65	$ 0.65 - .70	$ 0.70 - .75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 and over
Men		$																							
Clerks, retail receiving	55	0.92	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	3	29	2	4	2	1	-	3	-	10	-	-	1	-	2
Extractor operators	30	.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	7	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, machine	32	.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	8	5	2	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Women																									
Clerks, retail receiving	30	.81	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	-	5	8	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, flatwork, machine	255	.47	3	89	111	28	5	15	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Identifiers	80	.81	-	4	11	18	12	7	4	1	14	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markers	87	.55	-	1	4	7	18	28	5	9	7	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, machine, shirts: Total	193	.57	-	17	20	38	51	35	4	18	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	143	.55	-	11	18	32	45	25	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	50	.63	-	8	2	5	6	10	4	4	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrappers, bundle	43	.54	-	4	15	4	7	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered power laundries with more than 20 workers.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-7538: *Auto Repair Shops* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— Under $ 0.80	$ 0.80 and under .90	$ 0.90 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.70	$ 2.70 - 2.80	$ 2.80 - 2.90	$ 2.90 and over
		$																							
Body repairmen, metal: Total	160	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	7	14	15	25	4	13	8	10	8	4	9	5	1	3	17
Time	10	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	150	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	7	10	15	25	4	13	8	10	8	4	9	5	1	3	17
Electricians, automotive	22	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	-
Greasers: Total	58	1.28	-	8	1	6	8	3	18	8	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	42	1.22	-	8	1	5	8	2	12	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	14	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive, class A: Total	852	1.74	-	-	-	-	13	54	83	57	81	55	64	34	51	43	31	18	14	9	10	8	6	3	10
Time	158	1.40	-	-	-	-	12	24	42	24	40	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	488	1.85	-	-	-	-	1	30	41	33	41	45	60	34	51	43	31	16	14	9	10	8	8	3	10
Mechanics, automotive, class B	117	1.22	12	-	12	17	5	24	9	11	19	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, automobile	102	.84	35	24	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 4 workers in general automobile repair shops (Group 7538) and motor vehicle dealer establishments, new and used (Group 551) as defined in the Standard Industrial Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect July 1, 1951.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Journeymen		
Asbestos workers	$2.500	40
Bricklayers	3.125	40
Carpenters	2.250	40
Millwrights	2.500	40
Cement finishers	2.375	40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	2.500	40
Elevator constructors	2.725	40
Engineers - Power equipment operators:		
Air compressors	2.000	40
Bulldozers	2.250	40
Carry-alls	2.250	40
Cranes, derricks, and draglines	2.250	40
Hoists:		
1 drum	2.000	40
2 or more drums	2.250	40
Mixers:		
Less than 14 cubic feet	2.000	40
14 cubic feet and over	2.250	40
Pumps:		
1 pump	1.750	40
2 or more pumps	2.000	40
Rollers	2.000	40
Shovels	2.250	40
Tractors	2.250	40
Glaziers	1.875	40
Lathers	3.125	40
Marble setters	2.500	40
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	2.500	40
Painters	2.125	40
Spray, swinging stage	2.375	40
Paperhangers	2.125	40
Plasterers	3.125	40
Plumbers	2.613	40
Rodmen	2.250	40
Roofers, composition	1.925	40
Roofers, slate and tile	2.175	40
Sheet-metal workers	2.500	40
Sign painters	2.250	40
Steam fitters	2.613	40
Stonemasons	3.125	40
Structural- and ornamental-iron workers	2.500	40
Buckers-up	2.625	40
Sheeters	2.750	40
Tile layers	2.500	40
Helpers and laborers		
Bricklayers' tenders	1.350	40
Mortar mixers	1.400	40
Building laborers	1.200	40
Elevator constructors' helpers	1.900	40
Plasterers' laborers	1.400	40
Mortar mixers	1.400	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Bread mixers	$1.530	40
Ovenmen	1.510	40
Machine operators, panners, twisters, ingredient scalers, stock clerks, shipping clerks, checkers, and slice wrap-machine operators	1.420	40
Icers and wrappers (after 6 months)	.910	40
Agreement B:		
Bread:		
Working foremen	1.700	45
Mixers	1.590	45
Ovenmen	1.540	45
Dividermen, moldermen, panners, twisters, pan dumpers, slice wrapping-machine operators, bench hands, and checkers	1.430	45
Pan greasers, rackers, slice wrapping-machine feeders, take-off men, and helpers (after 6 months)	1.140	45
Cake:		
Foremen	1.700	45
Mixers	1.590	45
Ovenmen	1.540	45
Machine operators, bench hands, and ingredient scalers	1.430	45
Floorladies (after 6 months)	1.310	45

Table C-27: *Printing*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and Job		
Compositors, hand	$2.563	40
Electrotypers	2.500	40
Machine operators	2.563	40
Photoengravers	2.468	38½
Press assistants and feeders	1.691	40
Press work and feeding own platen presses	1.750	40
Pressmen, cylinder	2.150	40
Pressmen, platen	1.963	40
Newspaper		
Compositors, hand - day work	2.714	35
Compositors, hand - night work	2.857	35
Machine operators - day work	2.714	35
Machine operators - night work	2.857	35
Machine tenders (machinists) - day work	2.714	35
Machine tenders (machinists) - night work	2.857	35

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Newspaper - Continued		
Mailers:		
Agreement A - day work	$2.129	35
Agreement A - night work	2.271	35
Agreement B - day work	1.963	37½
Agreement B - night work	2.109	37½
Pressmen, web presses - day work	2.600	35
Pressmen, web presses - night work	2.743	35
Pressmen-in-charge - day work	2.814	35
Pressmen-in-charge - night work	2.957	35
Stereotypers - day work	2.636	35
Stereotypers - night work	2.776	35

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

Classification	Rate per hour
Street car and bus operators:	
1st year	$1.33
After 1 year	1.38

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bakery - Feeder trucks	$1.042	48
Biscuit	1.270	48
Food	1.175	40
General - Freight:		
Agreement A	1.250	48
Helpers	1.110	48
Agreement B	1.315	48
Agreement C	1.310	50
Helpers	1.190	50
Agreement D	1.350	48
Helpers	1.230	48
Agreement E	1.270	50
Helpers	1.220	50
Grocery - Chain store:		
Day:		
First 6 months	1.190	40
7 - 12 months	1.245	40
Second year	1.410	40
After 2 years	1.465	40
Grocery - Wholesale	1.375	40
Helpers	1.150	40
Liquid carbonic	1.250	40
Manufacturing	1.435	40
Railway express	1.699	40

D: Entrance Rates

Table D-1: *Minimum Entrance Rates for Plant Workers* 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	All industries 2/	Percent of plant workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -									
		Manufacturing						Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		Durable goods			Nondurable good						
		Establishments with -									
		21-100 workers	101-500 workers	501 or more workers	21-100 workers	101-500 workers	501 or more workers				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
40 or under	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	44.9
Over 40 and under 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	15.8
Over 45 and under 50	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	2.9
50	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	-
Over 50 and under 55	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 55 and under 60	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	-
60	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	4.1
Over 60 and under 65	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	6.7	1.1
65	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	4.1	2.5
Over 65 and under 70	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 70 and under 75	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	9.3	1.5
75	25.3	33.6	45.6	-	68.0	42.9	40.0	17.2	59.7	10.2	8.5
Over 75 and under 80	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	3.2	1.1	-
80	3.5	9.3	-	3.5	6.3	3.9	-	-	10.0	4.2	-
Over 80 and under 85	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	21.7	50.9	3.4	1.5	-
85	4.8	18.0	-	3.8	-	13.6	-	13.8	1.7	-	-
Over 85 and under 90	2.2	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	3.4	-	4.8
90	3.6	22.8	8.1	6.9	-	-	-	-	4.8	2.3	-
Over 90 and under 95	.4	-	-	-	1.3	-	8.4	.4	-	-	-
95	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Over 95 and under 100	.7	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-
100	4.7	-	22.7	-	14.7	1.9	-	1.3	6.6	4.0	1.5
Over 100 and under 105 ...	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	29.9	-	.5	-	-
105	13.2	7.5	8.0	78.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 105 and under 110 ...	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	-	-
110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 110 and under 115 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	.5	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 115 and under 120 ...	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-
120 and over	3.4	-	9.7	7.7	9.6	-	-	3.4	2.8	-	1.4
Establishments with no established minimum	.6	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	.1	1.9	-	.2
Information not available	2.6	-	-	-	-	16.1	-	-	-	-	10.8

1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers, other than watchmen.
2/ Excludes data for finance, insurance, and real estate.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

E: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table E-1: *Shift Differential Provisions*

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in -							
	All manufacturing industries 1/						Machinery	
	All industries		Durable goods		Nondurable goods			
	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	11.3	5.5	16.8	3.7	4.1	1.8	16.2	.1
Receiving shift differential	10.6	4.2	16.6	3.3	2.8	.9	16.2	.1
Uniform cents (per hour)	10.5	4.2	16.5	3.3	2.8	.9	16.2	.1
Under 5 cents ..	.4	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	1.1	.4	1.9	.4	.2	-	11.6	.1
6 cents	-	.8	-	.8	-	-	-	-
7 1/2 cents	7.6	-	13.0	-	.4	-	-	-
10 cents	.8	2.6	.8	2.1	.8	.5	4.6	-
Over 10 cents ..	.6	.4	-	-	1.4	.4	-	-
Uniform percentage	.1	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
5 percent	.1	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving no shift differential	.7	1.3	.2	.4	1.3	.9	-	-

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

Table E-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS 1/ EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
35 hours	0.7	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	0.6	0.8	1.5	-	3.5	-	1.1	-	-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37½ hours	1.5	3.1	-	6.9	0.1	-	-	-	17.2	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	9.6	14.2	-	30.8	-	1.9	3.9	20.9	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	-
40 hours	64.5	44.7	43.4	46.1	82.5	60.3	60.2	75.4	46.1	42.7	53.8	32.5	82.1	61.2	55.8	16.1	10.3
Over 40 and under 44 hours	3.7	4.5	3.9	5.1	.8	6.7	10.0	.7	2.7	4.3	2.1	3.7	-	.1	2.7	8.9	10.1
44 hours	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	13.7	13.8	16.1	.1	13.5	5.5	2.0	3.5	-	1.5	13.1	10.8	10.9
Over 44 and under 48 hours	3.3	2.9	3.9	1.5	-	8.0	8.8	-	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	-	6.8	6.6	18.0
48 hours	6.1	20.3	37.8	-	2.9	4.1	.5	-	10.9	23.9	26.9	47.0	-	15.2	7.5	21.5	41.9
Over 48 hours	.4	.6	1.2	-	-	1.1	.5	-	1.3	14.3	6.0	5.5	6.6	22.0	13.0	32.0	7.4

1/ Data relate to women workers.
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays	98.8	94.6	90.2	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	86.0	85.3	82.4	89.1	84.2	86.9	90.2	77.5
1 day	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	11.1
2 days	.1	.5	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	3.7	6.4	-	-	-	-	-
2½ days	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6
3 days	.4	.7	1.4	-	-	-	1.3	-	3.0	.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.9
4 days	8.6	8.5	3.5	14.4	.8	5.3	40.1	-	18.0	20.1	16.8	3.5	34.5	1.5	3.0	40.5	33.0
4½ days	.4	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-
5 days	28.4	14.0	12.2	16.1	29.4	54.5	26.9	26.4	21.0	26.3	16.8	11.8	23.5	31.9	56.2	33.0	16.6
5½ days	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	.7	5.5	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-
6 days	34.5	51.1	72.3	26.3	28.1	32.7	30.5	30.0	27.9	26.5	45.2	60.7	24.5	6.6	22.2	8.3	5.7
7 days	9.9	5.6	-	12.1	41.7	7.2	-	.1	-	7.3	2.2	-	5.2	44.2	4.3	-	-
8 days	5.4	14.2	-	30.8	-	-	-	3.7	28.0	.7	.6	-	1.4	-	-	-	5.6
8½ days	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 days	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments providing no paid holidays	1.2	5.4	9.8	.3	-	-	-	-	1.3	14.0	14.7	17.6	10.9	15.8	13.1	9.8	22.5

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Less than .05 of 1 per cent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	45.7	24.9	13.0	38.8	52.3	54.4	9.3	67.7	54.7	17.6	9.1	5.9	13.4	42.9	28.6	15.7	25.9
Under 1 week	3.1	3.1	5.8	-	-	7.2	7.4	1.5	-	6.3	2.4	4.3	-	27.7	3.0	5.9	-
1 week	37.1	21.1	7.2	37.3	44.3	38.8	1.4	58.4	45.6	8.3	3.0	1.6	4.8	12.7	20.8	8.3	23.2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2.4	.7	-	1.5	8.0	-	-	3.0	-	1.4	2.2	-	5.1	2.5	-	-	-
2 weeks	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	.5	4.8	9.1	1.3	1.5	-	3.5	-	-	1.5	2.7
Over 2 weeks	1.3	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	54.3	75.1	87.0	61.2	47.7	45.6	90.7	32.3	45.3	82.4	90.9	94.1	86.6	57.1	71.4	84.3	74.1
1 year of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.5	98.5	97.3	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.1	100.0	97.8	92.2	89.1	91.9	85.4	94.6	98.0	97.7	85.1
1 week	38.4	60.3	83.9	32.9	27.0	34.8	85.2	11.2	27.4	72.9	79.9	87.1	70.3	66.3	53.1	75.4	55.1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.5	2.4	-	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-		-	-	5.2	-
2 weeks	58.5	35.8	13.4	61.9	73.0	56.7	13.9	85.9	70.4	17.8	9.2	4.8	15.1	28.3	40.1	17.1	30.0
Over 2 weeks	2.1	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	2.9	-	.3	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.5	1.5	2.7	-	-	.1	.9	-	2.2	7.8	10.9	8.1	14.6	5.4	2.0	2.3	14.9
2 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.6	99.4	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.1	100.0	97.8	93.2	90.2	93.9	85.4	98.3	98.0	97.7	85.1
1 week	14.6	17.0	17.3	16.7	19.0	17.6	32.4	.1	14.2	41.3	43.3	36.6	52.3	42.0	35.5	41.3	39.1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2.5	2.7	.6	5.2	-	7.2	4.9	-	4.3	5.3	1.6	2.8	-	-	7.0	12.6	15.9
2 weeks	80.4	79.7	80.9	78.1	81.0	66.6	61.7	97.0	79.3	46.3	45.3	54.5	33.1	56.3	50.7	43.8	30.1
Over 2 weeks	2.1	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	2.9	-	.3	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.4	.6	1.2	-	-	.1	.9	-	2.2	6.8	9.8	6.1	14.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	14.9
5 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.6	99.4	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.1	100.0	97.8	93.4	90.2	93.9	85.4	99.9	98.0	97.7	85.1
1 week	5.5	6.5	6.0	6.8	5.2	6.8	13.4	.1	8.9	21.1	20.6	13.8	29.8	7.9	14.4	32.0	23.9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.8	2.7	.6	5.2	-	-	-	-	4.3	2.3	1.6	2.8	-	-	-	1.3	15.9
2 weeks	90.4	90.2	92.2	88.0	94.8	80.7	85.5	97.0	81.8	69.0	68.0	77.3	55.6	92.0	76.3	63.0	43.7
Over 2 weeks	2.9	-	-	-	-	12.4	.2	2.9	2.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	7.3	1.4	1.6
Establishments with no paid vacations	.4	.6	1.2	-	-	.1	.9	-	2.2	6.6	9.8	6.1	14.6	.1	2.0	2.3	14.9

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions)*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	15.3	13.2	9.7	17.3	13.9	26.8	12.2	12.8	17.0	6.0	3.0	2.3	4.0	14.9	15.1	6.2	2.5
1 day	1.9	2.3	4.3	-	-	-	11.3	-	-	1.5	1.3	2.3	-	-	-	3.9	-
3 days	1.3	3.9	-	8.5	-	2.5	.5	-	-	.7	.8	-	1.8	-	1.4	.9	-
4 days	.4	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 days	2.6	4.1	-	8.8	4.4	1.9	.4	-	12.7	.6	.2	-	.5	1.4	1.5	-	2.5
6 days	3.0	-	-	-	.4	13.5	-	2.9	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.5	9.2	1.4	-
7 days	.6	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
10 days	1.2	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	3.7	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	1.9	-	-	-	8.0	-	-	1.5	-	.8	-	-	-	5.9	-	-	-
12 days	1.6	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	4.7	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-
15 days	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 days and over	.6	2.9	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	84.7	86.8	90.3	82.7	86.1	73.2	87.8	87.2	83.0	94.0	97.0	97.7	96.0	85.1	84.9	93.8	97.5
1 year of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	27.0	36.2	21.8	52.9	20.4	33.0	18.8	25.4	21.5	12.9	7.7	6.6	9.2	26.9	19.4	14.0	5.8
4 days	1.8	-	-	-	-	2.7	11.3	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-
5 days	4.1	9.5	13.2	5.2	4.4	4.4	-	1	12.8	2.5	3.1	5.4	-	1.4	1.9	-	2.5
6 days	3.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	14.1	2.8	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	3.3	11.5	3.5	-
7 days	.3	1.5	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.8	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
9 days	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3
10 days	3.0	4.1	-	8.8	1.1	4.1	.9	4.0	-	1.2	.1	-	.4	5.9	1.1	1.3	-
11 days	.6	.4	.8	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	.5	.7	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	6.8	-	-	-	3.4	2.1	3.8	19.3	-	2.6	-	-	-	10.2	1.9	5.3	-
15 days	3.9	14.2	-	30.8	-	3.9	-	-	4.2	.5	.6	-	1.4	-	2.5	-	-
20 days and over	2.9	4.3	5.4	2.9	9.6	1.7	-	-	-	2.0	2.4	-	5.6	6.1	.5	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	73.0	63.8	78.2	47.1	79.6	67.0	81.2	74.6	78.5	87.1	92.3	93.4	90.8	73.1	80.6	86.0	94.2
5 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	28.2	37.0	23.2	52.9	20.4	33.0	27.2	25.4	21.5	14.1	7.7	6.6	9.2	26.9	19.4	23.3	5.8
4 days	.4	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 days	4.3	10.2	14.6	5.2	4.4	4.4	-	.1	12.8	2.0	3.1	5.4	-	1.4	1.9	-	2.5
6 days	4.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	.4	11.7	13.7	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	1.5	10.1	6.4	-
7 days	.3	1.5	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.8	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
9 days	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	4.5	.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	3.3
10 days	2.3	4.1	-	8.8	1.1	-	.9	4.0	-	1.1	.1	-	.4	5.9	-	1.3	-
11 days	.2	.4	.8	-	-	-	-	.5	-	.3	.7	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	5.7	-	-	-	4.9	2.1	3.8	14.6	-	2.9	-	-	-	12.0	1.9	5.3	-
15 days	4.5	14.3	-	30.8	-	8.0	-	-	4.2	.5	.6	-	1.4	-	3.6	-	-
20 days	6.1	4.3	5.4	2.9	9.6	4.1	8.3	6.2	-	4.1	2.4	-	5.6	6.1	1.9	9.3	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	71.8	63.0	76.8	47.1	79.6	67.0	72.8	74.6	78.5	85.9	92.3	93.4	90.8	73.1	80.6	76.7	94.2

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-6: *Nonproduction Bonuses*

Type of bonus	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses 2/	43.9	31.4	21.4	43.0	9.3	49.0	44.0	69.4	68.5	35.4	24.4	15.9	35.7	5.6	46.5	64.3	54.2
Christmas or year-end	42.0	29.7	20.3	40.6	9.3	47.3	44.0	66.2	60.7	33.4	21.8	13.1	33.3	5.6	46.0	62.5	50.9
Profit-sharing	2.5	3.9	.3	8.0	-	4.5	2.3	1.4	7.7	1.7	2.2	1.4	3.3	-	2.1	1.0	3.3
Other	3.1	4.0	.8	7.8	-	-	-	4.8	-	1.2	.7	1.3	-	-	-	1.8	4.1
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	56.1	68.6	78.6	57.0	90.7	51.0	56.0	30.6	31.5	64.6	75.6	84.1	64.3	94.4	53.5	35.7	45.8

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilites.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-7: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with insurance or pension plans 2/	89.8	91.4	87.7	95.7	93.8	85.4	89.4	88.8	87.5	77.3	81.0	81.9	79.7	88.5	68.1	77.9	57.1
Life insurance	72.1	82.7	83.1	82.2	59.8	73.6	66.7	72.2	80.0	63.0	70.9	77.2	62.5	60.4	62.9	57.5	46.0
Health insurance	12.7	13.7	12.5	15.1	.2	26.1	3.9	17.3	7.7	13.1	18.7	17.7	20.0	3.8	24.0	4.1	12.5
Hospitalization	52.5	73.3	69.5	77.8	18.8	51.1	64.5	55.0	44.4	51.4	63.8	65.9	61.1	28.0	47.1	46.6	40.2
Retirement pension	41.8	29.3	2.3	60.5	72.2	42.7	24.4	42.4	17.5	18.7	12.4	3.5	24.3	56.0	24.4	15.7	2.3
Establishments with no insurance or pension plans	10.2	8.6	12.3	4.3	6.2	14.6	10.6	11.2	12.5	22.7	19.0	18.1	20.3	11.5	31.9	22.1	42.9

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Appendix – Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; these are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in the following table only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant their inclusion in the study.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulation for insurance and pension plans.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN DALLAS, TEX. 1/ AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, JUNE 1951

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis						
All divisions	-	1,320	252	141,100	66,840	17,360
Manufacturing	-	409	62	54,500	21,660	2,750
Durable goods 3/	21	168	28	30,400	13,620	1,580
Nondurable goods 4/	21	241	34	24,100	8,040	1,170
Nonmanufacturing	-	911	190	86,600	45,180	14,610
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	21	89	32	21,800	16,640	4,540
Wholesale trade	21	241	41	15,000	4,140	1,310
Retail trade	21	275	38	26,900	13,490	2,540
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	157	47	13,300	7,550	5,790
Services 5/	21	149	32	9,600	3,360	430
Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis 6/						
Men's and boys' work clothing	21	8	6	847	735	20
Machinery industries	7/ 21	42	17	5,300	3,909	520
Department and women's ready-to-wear stores	51	14	9	7,249	6,783	1,110
Drug stores	8	34	16	1,778	1,536	87
Banking	21	21	13	3,150	2,886	2,440
Insurance carriers	21	76	22	7,344	4,065	3,160
Power laundries	21	53	15	3,488	1,248	69
Auto repair shops	5	98	24	3,674	1,811	174

1/ Dallas Metropolitan Area (Dallas County).

2/ Total establishment employment.

3/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture and other wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

6/ Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

7/ Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 8 or more workers were included.

Index

Page number

Adjuster (repairman), sewing machine (men's and boys' work clothing) 12
Asbestos worker (building construction) 18
Assembler (insurance carriers) 16
Assembler (machinery) 13
Bench hand (bakeries) 18
Biller, machine 3, 4
Body repairman, metal (auto repair shops) 17
Bookkeeper, hand 3, 4
Bookkeeper, hand (insurance carriers) 16
Bookkeeping-machine operator 3, 4, 5
Bookkeeping-machine operator (banking) 15
Bookkeeping-machine operator (insurance carriers) 16
Bricklayer (building construction) 18
Button sewer, machine (men's and boys' work clothing) 12
Buttonhole maker, machine (men's and boys' work clothing) 12
Calculating-machine operator 3, 5
Calculating-machine operator (banking) 15
Calculating-machine operator (insurance carriers) 16
Carpenter (building construction) 18
Carpenter, maintenance 8
Carpenter, maintenance (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Cashier (drug stores) 15
Cashier-wrapper (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Cement finisher (building construction) 18
Cleaner 10
Clerk, accounting 3, 5
Clerk, accounting (banking) 15
Clerk, accounting (insurance carriers) 16
Clerk, actuarial (insurance carriers) 16
Clerk, correspondence (insurance carriers) 16
Clerk, drug stores (drug stores) 15
Clerk, file 3, 5
Clerk, file (banking) 15
Clerk, file (insurance carriers) 16
Clerk, general 3, 5, 6
Clerk, general (banking) 15
Clerk, general (insurance carriers) 16
Clerk, order 3, 6
Clerk, payroll 3, 6
Clerk, payroll (banking) 15
Clerk, payroll (insurance carriers) 16
Clerk, premium-ledger-card (insurance carriers) 16
Clerk, retail, receiving (power laundries) 17
Clerk, soda fountain (drug stores) 15
Clerk, underwriter (insurance carriers) 16
Compositor, hand (printing) 18
Cutter, machine (men's and boys' work clothing) 12

Page number

Dishwasher, machine (drug stores) 15
Draftsman 8
Drill-press operator, single- and multiple-spindle (machinery) 13
Duplicating-machine operator 4, 6
Electrician (building construction) 18
Electrician, automotive (auto repair shops) 17
Electrician, maintenance 8
Electrician, maintenance (machinery) 13
Electrotyper (printing) 18
Elevator constructor (building construction) 18
Elevator operator, passenger (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Engine-lathe operator (machinery) 13
Engineer, stationary 8
Extractor operator (power laundries) 17
Feeder (bakeries) 18
Finisher, flatwork, machine (power laundries) 17
Finisher, furniture (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Fireman, stationary boiler 9
Fitter, women's garments (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Glazier (building construction) 18
Greaser (auto repair shops) 17
Grinding-machine operator (machinery) 13
Guard 10
Helper (bakeries) 18
Helper (building construction) 18
Helper, motortruck driver 18
Helper, trades, maintenance 9
Identifier (power laundries) 17
Inspector (machinery) 13
Inspector, final (examiner) (men's and boys' work clothing) 12
Janitor 10
Janitor (machinery) 13
Key-punch operator 6
Key-punch operator (insurance carriers) 16
Laborer (building construction) 18
Lather (building construction) 18
Machine operator (printing) 18
Machine tender (printing) 18
Machine-tool operator (production) (machinery) 13
Machinist (printing) 18
Machinist, maintenance 9
Machinist, production (machinery) 13
Mailer (printing) 18
Maintenance man, general utility 9
Marble setter (building construction) 18
Marker (power laundries) 17
Mechanic, automotive (auto repair shops) 17

Index - *Continued*

Page number

Mechanic, automotive (maintenance) 9
Mechanic, maintenance 9
Milling-machine operator (machinery) 13
Millwright 9
Millwright (building construction) 18
Mixer (bakeries) 18
Molder (bakeries) 18
Motortruck driver 18
Nurse, industrial (registered) 8
Office boy 4
Office boy (banking) 15
Office boy (insurance carriers) 16
Office girl 6
Office girl (banking) 15
Office girl (insurance carriers) 16
Operator (local transit) 18
Order filler 10
Ovenman (bakeries) 18
Packer 10
Painter (building construction) 18
Painter, maintenance 9
Paperhanger (building construction) 18
Pharmacist (registered) (drug stores) 15
Photoengraver (printing) 18
Plasterer (building construction) 18
Plumber (building construction) 18
Plumber, maintenance 9
Porter 10
Porter, day (cleaner) (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Power equipment operator (building construction) 18
Premium acceptor (insurance carriers) 16
Press feeder (printing) 18
Presser, finish, machine (men's and boys' work clothing) 12
Presser, machine, shirts (power laundries) 17
Pressman (printing) 18
Proof-machine operator (banking) 15
Receiving clerk 10
Receiving clerk (checker) (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Rodman (building construction) 18
Roofer (building construction) 18
Sales clerk (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Screw-machine operator, automatic (machinery) 13
Secretary 4, 6
Secretary (banking) 15
Secretary (insurance carriers) 16
Section head (insurance carriers) 16
Sewing-machine operator, work pants (men's and boys' work clothing) 12

Page number

Sheet-metal worker (building construction) 18
Shipping clerk 10
Shipping-and-receiving clerk 11
Sign painter (building construction) 18
Steam fitter (building construction) 18
Stenographer, general 6
Stenographer, general (banking) 15
Stenographer, general (insurance carriers) 16
Stenographer, technical 7
Stereotyper (printing) 18
Stock handler 11
Stockman (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Stonemason (building construction) 18
Structural-iron worker (building construction) 18
Switchboard operator 7
Switchboard operator (banking) 15
Switchboard operator (insurance carriers) 16
Switchboard operator-receptionist 7
Switchboard operator-receptionist (insurance carriers) 16
Tabulating-machine operator 4, 7
Tabulating-machine operator (insurance carriers) 16
Tailor, alteration, men's garments (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) 14
Teller, note (banking) 15
Teller, paying or paying and receiving, commercial (banking) 15
Teller, savings (banking) 15
Terrazzo worker (building construction) 18
Tile layer (building construction) 18
Tool-and-die maker 9
Tool-and-die maker (machinery) 13
Transcribing-machine operator (insurance carriers) 16
Transcribing-machine operator, general 7
Truck driver 11
Trucker, hand 11
Trucker, hand (machinery) 13
Trucker, power 12
Turret-lathe operator, hand (machinery) 13
Typist 4, 7
Typist (banking) 15
Typist (insurance carriers) 16
Underwriter (insurance carriers) 16
Washer, automobile (auto repair shops) 17
Washer, machine (power laundries) 17
Watchman 12
Welder, hand (machinery) 13
Work distributor (men's and boys' work clothing) 12
Wrapper (bakeries) 18
Wrapper, bundle (power laundries) 17

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1951

This report was prepared in the Bureau's Southern Regional Office. Communications may be addressed to:

Brunswick A. Bagdon, Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Room 664
50 Seventh Street, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The Southern Region includes the following states:

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Florida
- Georgia
- Louisiana
- Maryland
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
- West Virginia
- District of Columbia

331
n342b
o.1044

Occupational Wage Survey

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

June 1951

Bulletin No. 1044

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 15 cents

Contents

Page number

INTRODUCTION 1

THE BRIDGEPORT METROPOLITAN AREA 1

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURE 2

TABLES:

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis -
- A-1 Office occupations 3
- A-2 Professional and technical occupations 6
- A-3 Maintenance and power plant occupations 6
- A-4 Custodial, warehousing and shipping occupations 8

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an industry basis -
- B-342 Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware 10
- B-35 Machinery industries 10
- B-541 Grocery stores 12
- B-60 Banking 12
- B-7211 Power laundries 13
- B-7538 Auto repair shops 13

Union wage scales for selected occupations -
- C-15 Building construction 14
- C-205 Bakeries 14
- C-27 Printing 14
- C-41 Local transit operating employees 14
- C-42 Motortruck drivers and helpers 14

Entrance rates -
- D-1 Minimum entrance rates for plant workers 15

Wage practices -
- E-1 Shift differential provisions 15
- E-2 Scheduled weekly hours 16
- E-3 Paid holidays 16
- E-4 Paid vacations 17
- E-5 Paid sick leave 18
- E-6 Nonproduction bonuses 19
- E-7 Insurance and pension plans 19

APPENDIX:
- Scope and method of survey 20

INDEX 22

331
Un 342 b
no. 1044

Introduction 1/

The Bridgeport area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted occupational wage surveys during the summer of 1951. 2/ Occupations that are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions.

Occupations that are characteristic of particular, important, local industries have been studied as heretofore on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. 3/ Earnings data for these jobs have been presented in Series B tables. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data have also been collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick-leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

1/ Prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Boston, Mass. by Bernard J. Fahres, Regional Wage Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Branch of Community Wage Studies of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

2/ Other areas studied are: Baltimore, Dallas, Dayton and Portland (Oreg.). Similar studies were conducted earlier in the year in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New York, and the San Francisco-Oakland area.

3/ See appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey.

The Bridgeport Metropolitan Area

The Bridgeport Metropolitan Area, consisting of the city of Bridgeport and towns of Fairfield, Milford, Stratford and Trumbull had a total of over 250,000 persons in 1951. Of these, 60 percent were in the city of Bridgeport.

Nonagricultural wage and salary workers in the more than 2,000 establishments in the area totaled 114,000 in June 1951. Approximately 600 manufacturing plants provided employment for 67,000 of these workers, and of this figure two-thirds were employed in the machinery and electrical equipment industries. Although industrial employment in the area was concentrated in durable goods, 4/ nondurable goods industries also accounted for a substantial number - with some 5,000 workers employed in the apparel industries alone.

A considerable number of workers earned their livelihood in nonmanufacturing concerns. Over 17,000 were employed in the trade industries and 10,000 others were engaged in the service industries. During 1950, building permits were issued for 1,300 new dwelling units within the city of Bridgeport and employment in the construction trades approached the 6,000 level. Government employment in the area also showed some increase with approximately 7,500 employed by local, State and Federal agencies.

Slightly over half of all nonoffice employees covered by the survey were employed in establishments having written agreements with labor unions. Approximately three out of every five employees in manufacturing industries were working under terms of union contracts. The highest proportion of those employed under the terms of collective bargaining agreements were in the transportation, communication, and public utilities group where over 80 percent were covered. The degree of unionization was noticeably lower for office employees than for plant workers. About a fourth of all office employees covered in the survey were employed under the provisions of union agreements. However, unionization in offices was confined almost exclusively to manufacturing industries where over a third of the workers were

---

4/ See appendix table for listing of durable and nondurable goods industries.

represented by unions, and in the transportation, communication, and utilities group where one-half were employed under the terms of a union contract. Among the retail trade, finance, and services groups none of the office workers was employed in establishments having a labor-management agreement covering office workers.

Occupational Wage Structure

The survey was made during a period of industrial recovery stimulated by defense mobilization activity. A moderate labor surplus in January 1949 had become substantial by March. Unemployment continued on the increase until January 1950. A slight improvement in March 1950, only moderately alleviating the critical unemployment conditions, prevailed until July. However, by September 1950 unemployment had dropped by almost half. A continued absorption of the labor surplus resulted in a balanced labor market by March 1951. This was the condition of the labor market at the time of the present survey.

Wage levels in the Bridgeport area were affected by a number of important general wage increases in the latter part of 1950. Anticipation of a general wage freeze following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea plus the upward trend in the cost of living led to demands by organized groups for wage increases and other improvements. Such increases were especially noteworthy among manufacturing establishments. Highlighting this trend was the action of five large companies in the durable-goods industries in granting average hourly increases of 10 cents to many thousands of plant employees in October 1950. Similar increases were granted to numerous groups in nondurable manufacturing, transportation, communication, and wholesale trade. The tendency among the larger companies was to grant similar increases to plant and office workers but in a majority of smaller firms office worker increases lagged behind plant workers'.

Formalized rate structures for time-rated occupations were reported in establishments employing nine-tenths of the plant and office workers in the manufacturing industries. In the majority of the other industries there was a tendency to base wages upon the individual rather than on the job. In wholesale and retail trade and in the service industries this was especially noticeable among office workers where formal plans covered only about one in four.

Established minimum entrance rates for inexperienced plant workers was part of the formalized wage structure for firms in the area. A third of the employees were employed in establishments with the minimum entrance rate between 75 cents and $1 an hour and another third were in plants with a minimum hourly rate range of between $1 and $1.25. Approximately one out of six workers was employed by firms with established minima of over $1.25 an hour for plant employees. No firm among manufacturing, public utilities, or wholesale trade industries reported minima of under 75 cents an hour whereas one out of seven employees in retail trade and almost half the workers in service industries were employed by firms specifying a minimum entrance rate of under 75 cents an hour.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than in nonmanufacturing. In 14 of 17 job categories permitting comparison, salaries of women office workers were higher in manufacturing than those in nonmanufacturing. Average hourly earnings for plant jobs studied in all industries were higher in manufacturing establishments for 11 of 13 job categories for which comparisons were possible.

Approximately a sixth of all plant workers in Bridgeport manufacturing establishments worked on extra shifts. Nearly all of these received shift differentials. Premium pay for a majority of these workers was based on a cents-per-hour increase over first-shift rates, with 5 or 10 cents being most commonly reported. A substantial number of workers employed on extra shifts received premium pay based on a percentage - usually 10 percent - over day rates.

The scheduled workweek for 9 out of 10 women office workers in manufacturing, public utilities, and wholesale trade was 40 hours. Among financial groups the 40-hour workweek was more prevalent whereas among service industries weekly work schedules averaged from 40 to 44 hours. Among plant employees 7 out of every 10 had a workweek of 40 hours, and approximately 1 out of 10 had a 48-hour schedule.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Bridgeport, Conn., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 25.00 and under 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 and over
			$																							
Men																										
okkeepers, hand	37	39.5	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	5	10	2	6	1	6
Manufacturing	33	39.0	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	5	9	1	6	1	5
erks, accounting	50	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	5	7	8	4	2	9	3	-	1	1	1	2	1
Manufacturing	36	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	5	7	8	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	14	39.5	69.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	1
erks, general	39	40.5	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	1	10	4	1	1	9	-	1	-	1	2	1
Manufacturing	22	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	17	40.5	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1
Wholesale trade	11	38.5	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1
erks, order	56	39.0	69.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	12	2	3	1	1	-	13	16	-
Manufacturing	39	38.5	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	2	3	1	1	-	7	16	-
Nonmanufacturing	17	39.5	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
fice boys	66	40.0	40.00	-	-	7	2	19	16	-	5	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	61	40.0	40.50	-	-	3	2	18	16	-	5	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ulating-machine operators	11	40.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
llers, machine (billing machine)	87	40.5	41.00	-	-	8	1	13	10	26	12	4	4	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	47	40.0	41.50	-	-	4	-	10	3	9	10	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	31	40.0	43.00	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	8	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	16	40.0	37.50	-	-	4	-	4	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	40	41.0	40.00	-	-	4	1	3	7	17	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	19	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	1	3	7	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	34	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	12	4	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14	39.5	43.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	20	41.0	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	4	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
kkeepers, hand	122	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	5	5	15	1	11	1	27	6	11	1	8	5	8	-	9	-	8	-	1
Manufacturing	41	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	10	-	4	-	6	5	-	-	1	-	4	-	-
Durable goods	20	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	21	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	81	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	1	9	1	17	6	7	1	2	-	8	-	8	-	4	-	1
Wholesale trade	22	39.5	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1
Retail trade 2/	38	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	7	6	4	1	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
kkeeping-machine operators, class A	53	40.5	48.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	12	11	1	2	-	12	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	41	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	-	2	-	11	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	28	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	-	2	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	13	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	12	41.5	42.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
kkeeping-machine operators, class B	180	39.5	41.50	-	-	10	15	35	20	27	23	17	7	9	6	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	84	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	5	6	3	13	11	13	7	9	6	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	69	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	5	3	1	8	9	11	7	9	6	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	15	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	96	39.0	37.50	-	-	10	10	29	17	14	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	23	40.5	39.00	-	-	5	-	5	1	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 2/	11	40.0	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	61	38.5	37.00	-	-	5	10	23	10	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average etraight-time weekly houre and earninge 1/ for selected occupatione studied on an area basis in Bridgeport, Conn., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 25.00 and under 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 and over
			$																							
Women - Continued																										
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	57	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	8	16	6	2	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	56	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	6	2	7	8	16	6	2	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerke, accounting	195	40.0	48.50	-	-	-	5	9	9	11	14	39	20	28	24	13	12	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	134	39.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	6	35	16	18	22	11	8	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	123	39.5	50.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	6	32	16	14	20	11	8	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	11	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	61	40.0	45.00	-	-	-	5	4	9	7	8	4	4	10	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	12	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	26	40.0	45.00	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	5	1	1	4	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 2/	11	40.0	41.50	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	14	39.5	47.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	129	40.0	40.00	-	-	13	8	23	17	35	5	5	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	118	40.0	41.00	-	-	8	5	22	17	33	5	5	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	11	38.0	34.00	-	-	5	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	236	39.5	48.00	-	-	-	1	18	3	41	21	38	19	28	20	13	3	13	12	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	172	39.0	48.50	-	-	-	-	17	3	25	12	27	12	17	20	13	3	12	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	143	39.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	12	3	17	12	23	12	7	20	11	3	12	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	29	38.5	44.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	4	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	64	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	9	11	7	11	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	34	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 2/	13	40.5	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	82	40.0	45.50	-	-	6	13	-	2	11	2	4	17	12	7	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	70	39.5	45.00	-	-	6	10	-	2	6	2	4	17	12	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	2	4	15	8	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	20	38.0	38.50	-	-	6	4	-	2	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	12	42.5	46.50	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	245	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	9	15	24	45	19	38	24	17	11	25	13	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	228	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	6	13	22	44	18	34	23	16	11	24	13	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	183	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	1	13	22	27	14	29	13	15	11	22	12	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	45	40.0	43.50	-	-	-	5	-	-	17	4	5	10	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	17	39.5	43.00	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	13	38.5	42.50	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	18	40.0	41.00	-	-	1	1	1	5	1	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	77	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	6	4	9	8	8	15	4	7	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	73	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	6	4	9	8	8	15	4	3	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	36	39.0	36.00	-	-	14	7	2	5	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	26	39.0	37.50	-	-	10	1	2	5	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	10	39.0	32.50	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotee at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroade), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earninge 1/ for eelected occupations studied on an area baeis in Bridgeport, Conn., by induetry divieion, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 25.00 and under 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Secretaries	382	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	3	6	8	17	21	11	53	10	30	18	101	9	42	31	7	6	4	2	3
Manufacturing	294	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	14	10	36	8	10	14	97	8	38	31	4	3	4	2	3
Durable goode	246	40.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	9	15	7	7	11	95	7	36	31	4	3	4	2	3
Nondurable goods	48	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	1	21	1	3	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	88	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	10	7	1	17	2	20	4	4	1	4	-	3	3	-	-	-
Public utilities *	15	39.5	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Wholeeale trade	28	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	1	-	5	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Finance **	31	38.5	53.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	7	1	4	1	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	464	40.0	50.50	-	-	4	14	15	13	28	29	54	34	38	42	139	9	35	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	394	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	9	10	10	18	27	48	28	31	40	130	7	30	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goode	372	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	9	10	8	12	25	46	28	25	36	130	7	30	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goode	22	39.0	46.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	2	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	70	39.5	47.00	-	-	4	5	5	3	10	2	6	6	7	2	9	2	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	11	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholeeale trade	27	40.0	50.50	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	5	4	-	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	22	38.5	48.50	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	2	4	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, technical	13	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	65	41.0	45.50	-	-	-	1	6	11	8	2	12	4	9	1	7	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	24	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	3	2	1	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	41	41.5	42.50	-	-	-	1	6	9	8	1	7	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	11	42.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 2/	10	41.5	40.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	10	39.0	41.50	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	83	39.5	44.00	-	-	9	1	5	5	21	3	9	14	2	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Manufacturing	56	39.5	46.00	-	-	2	-	4	3	13	1	9	14	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Durable goods	46	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	1	8	14	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Nondurable goods	10	39.0	38.00	-	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	27	39.5	41.00	-	-	7	1	1	2	8	2	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	10	40.0	49.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	23	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	6	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	6	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	53	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	6	5	5	8	10	5	5	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	50	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	8	10	5	5	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tranecribing-machine operators, technical	23	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	1	5	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	1	5	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	197	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	10	8	7	22	28	19	13	19	66	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	177	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	10	8	5	21	21	15	10	16	66	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	20	41.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	432	40.0	43.50	-	-	9	27	39	62	75	37	49	48	22	48	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	351	40.0	44.00	-	-	4	13	35	55	44	31	43	48	22	40	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	313	40.0	45.00	-	-	2	5	26	45	41	29	40	47	22	40	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	38	40.0	37.50	-	-	2	8	9	10	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	81	40.5	40.00	-	-	5	14	4	7	31	6	6	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	28	42.0	37.00	-	-	5	5	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 2/	12	39.5	41.50	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	18	37.5	38.00	-	-	-	8	-	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Hours reflect the workweeks for which employeee receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earninge correspond to these weekly hours.
2/ Excludes department stores.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Bridgeport, Conn., by industry division, June 1951)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $40.00 and under 45.00	$45.00 - 50.00	$50.00 - 55.00	$55.00 - 60.00	$60.00 - 65.00	$65.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 - 110.00	$110.00 - 115.00	$115.00 - 120.00	$120.00 - 125.00	$125.00 - 130.00	$130.00 - 135.00	$135.00 - 140.00	$140.00 - 145.00	$145.00 - 150.00	$150.00 - 155.00
Men			$																							
Draftsmen, chief	48	41.0	112.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	3	2	5	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	6
Manufacturing	45	40.5	113.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	-	2	5	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	6
Draftsmen	198	40.0	83.50	-	-	-	1	16	13	28	21	25	30	25	14	18	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	192	40.0	83.50	-	-	-	1	15	12	28	21	24	30	22	14	18	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen, junior	88	40.0	62.50	1	3	13	15	13	23	16	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71	40.0	61.00	1	3	13	14	13	18	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	50	40.0	61.00	-	6	5	10	6	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Hours reflect the workweeks for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Bridgeport, Conn., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of— Under $1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 and over
		$																							
Carpenters, maintenance	135	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	6	10	31	39	24	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	129	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	10	30	37	24	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	201	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	12	31	12	53	65	18	3	-	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	190	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	10	30	12	52	65	11	3	-	2	-	-	-
Engineers, stationary	42	1.80	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	2	18	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	37	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	18	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	153	1.41	7	11	2	-	4	4	12	12	12	19	-	36	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	134	1.44	-	8	2	-	3	4	12	12	9	19	-	36	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	119	1.46	-	6	-	-	3	2	12	10	9	12	-	36	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	15	1.28	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	19	1.19	7	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	10	1.11	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Bridgeport, Conn., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 and over
		$																							
Helpers, trades, maintenance	307	1.45	1	8	-	-	10	3	17	12	13	10	98	123	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	274	1.47	-	-	-	-	8	3	14	5	7	10	92	123	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	264	1.48	-	-	-	-	6	3	10	5	5	8	92	123	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	10	1.30	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	33	1.26	1	8	-	-	2	-	3	7	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	27	1.27	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, tool room	224	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	25	93	54	22	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	224	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	25	93	54	22	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	280	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38	38	107	78	6	2	8	-	-	2	-
Manufacturing	274	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38	38	107	72	6	2	8	-	-	2	-
Maintenance men, general utility	119	1.52	-	4	2	2	-	4	14	3	12	8	1	23	20	1	17	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	103	1.53	-	2	2	2	-	2	14	3	10	8	-	22	15	-	15	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	77	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	3	10	-	-	18	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	26	1.53	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	16	1.49	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	135	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	9	33	23	39	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	14	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	121	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	9	31	21	37	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Public utilities *	106	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	29	16	37	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	108	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	23	15	30	17	6	3	-	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	83	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	13	15	27	10	4	2	-	4	-	-	-
Durable goods	48	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	19	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	35	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	6	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	25	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	3	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	22	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	123	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	15	19	28	41	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	123	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	15	19	28	41	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers	125	1.40	-	2	5	1	7	2	2	15	20	20	23	22	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	92	1.44	-	2	5	1	1	2	2	-	9	20	23	21	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	65	1.63	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	5	8	14	17	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	49	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	8	14	9	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	16	1.52	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	10	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance	69	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	12	29	19	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	66	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	12	27	18	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, maintenance	27	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	5	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	27	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	5	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	64	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	6	39	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	64	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	6	39	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	641	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	40	94	173	127	131	11	17	12	-	15
Manufacturing	641	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	40	94	173	127	131	11	17	12	-	15

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Bridgeport, Conn., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 and over
		$																							
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)..	133	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	40	71	8	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	126	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	40	71	7	-	-	-	-
Crane operators, electric bridge (20 tons and over)	14	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	1	3	-	-	-
Guards	227	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	6	17	12	27	43	31	17	70	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	210	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	15	12	17	43	31	16	68	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	17	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	10	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	606	1.20	3	3	4	25	26	25	44	21	90	41	49	48	55	130	15	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	485	1.23	-	-	4	2	19	18	29	16	72	34	36	44	54	127	14	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	423	1.26	-	-	-	-	9	-	20	12	59	33	35	44	54	127	14	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	62	1.00	-	-	4	2	10	18	9	4	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	121	1.07	3	3	-	23	7	7	15	5	18	7	13	4	1	3	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	36	1.26	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	-	10	1	1	1	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 3/	42	.99	2	2	-	10	4	6	3	-	5	5	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	18	1.00	-	-	-	7	1	-	4	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	16	.96	1	-	-	6	1	1	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	63	1.05	-	8	1	5	2	4	12	5	5	4	1	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	36	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	5	4	1	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	27	.88	-	8	1	5	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	205	1.24	-	25	3	-	7	-	13	6	7	10	11	20	20	10	14	9	43	7	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	94	1.43	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	2	2	14	4	9	9	43	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	111	1.09	-	25	3	-	5	-	12	5	6	7	9	18	6	6	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	80	1.06	-	25	-	-	5	-	12	5	-	-	1	16	4	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 3/	26	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	7	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers (men)	336	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	8	32	22	18	71	17	33	70	6	22	5	-	3	-	2	4
Manufacturing	336	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	8	32	22	18	71	17	33	70	6	22	5	-	3	-	2	4
Durable goods	288	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	26	20	14	67	13	31	70	6	22	5	-	3	-	2	4
Nondurable goods	48	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	4	6	2	4	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers (women)	97	1.05	-	12	8	15	15	2	-	-	6	1	4	12	10	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	97	1.05	-	12	8	15	15	2	-	-	6	1	4	12	10	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	47	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	4	12	10	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	50	.84	-	12	8	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	166	1.36	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	7	8	19	6	13	12	12	24	15	36	4	3	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	141	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	17	4	12	12	9	24	13	34	1	3	2	-	-	-
Durable goods	123	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	2	10	8	7	24	13	30	1	3	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	18	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	25	1.23	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	1	-	3	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	151	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	10	10	10	15	14	12	39	26	5	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	113	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10	6	4	4	13	9	32	24	5	-	-	-	1
Durable goods	92	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	5	2	2	11	8	24	24	5	-	-	-	1
Nondurable goods	21	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	38	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	6	11	1	3	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	15	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 3/	20	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Bridgeport, Conn., by industry division, June 1951)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— Under $ 0.75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 and over
		$																							
Shipping and receiving clerks	121	1.50	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	2	23	1	8	9	-	4	29	15	7	4	-	4
Manufacturing	85	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	13	-	-	9	-	3	27	15	7	4	-	-
Durable goods	58	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	6	-	-	4	-	3	16	15	7	-	-	-
Nondurable goode	27	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	5	-	11	11	-	-	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	36	1.36	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	10	1	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1167	1.34	-	2	-	1	1	2	8	53	33	72	65	142	129	302	126	146	73	7	-	-	-	1	4
Manufacturing	861	1.34	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	41	24	50	52	118	123	180	126	86	42	5	-	-	-	1	4
Durable goods	822	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	40	16	44	51	116	118	177	124	81	42	5	-	-	-	1	4
Nondurable	39	1.22	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	8	6	1	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	306	1.35	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	12	9	22	13	24	6	122	-	60	31	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	183	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	60	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	77	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	11	1	19	5	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 3/	46	1.14	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	8	11	12	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, ligbt (under 1½ tons)	180	1.35	-	-	-	-	2	7	15	5	9	4	5	12	19	-	37	17	8	40	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	26	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	154	1.37	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	5	9	4	4	7	17	-	36	14	3	40	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	86	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	-	-	4	16	-	-	8	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 3/	13	1.09	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	16	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	250	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17	4	10	7	26	45	35	18	20	7	36	9	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	47	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	7	1	1	-	11	8	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	34	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	1	1	-	11	8	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	13	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	203	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17	4	10	7	15	38	28	17	19	7	25	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	22	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	68	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	1	1	-	16	1	8	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade 3/	97	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	4	10	6	2	33	11	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	79	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	45	19	-	-	-	-	8	-
Nonmanufacturing	71	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	45	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
Public utilitiee *	43	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	28	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	150	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	1	-	25	55	57	-	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	38	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	31	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	112	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	22	24	57	-	-	-	-	-
Wholeeale trade	100	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	17	24	55	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	248	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	9	5	27	2	7	28	127	36	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	221	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	9	5	25	-	3	13	127	32	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	27	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	15	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Truckere, power (other than fork-lift)	54	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	2	6	9	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	46	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	2	-	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	187	1.13	-	8	1	9	16	-	46	15	7	29	3	7	7	16	16	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	160	1.16	-	2	-	9	9	-	35	15	6	29	3	7	7	15	16	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	123	1.20	-	-	-	-	7	-	30	5	4	26	3	6	5	15	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	37	1.02	-	2	-	9	2	-	5	10	2	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	27	.94	-	6	1	-	7	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	10	.94	-	1	1	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	10	.98	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
3/ Excludes department stores.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilitiee.

Table B-342: *Cutlery, Hand Tools and Hardware* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			$0.75 and under .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 and over
Men		$																							
Heat treaters, class B	23	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	2	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	28	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	11	-	2	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class B	66	1.58	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	13	17	3	5	3	4	2	1
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:																									
Total 3/	58	1.45	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	5	12	1	2	4	13	3	4	5	1	-	-	-
Time	14	1.34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	44	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	6	1	2	4	7	3	4	5	1	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class C	20	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, tool room	30	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	11	7	1	2	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	72	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	8	3	10	5	2	2	12	2	7	3	-	8	1	-
Polishing and buffing-machine operators	44	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	2	-	4	2	2	1	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Set-up men, machine tools	95	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	10	15	34	8	9	2	1	3	4
Tool-and-die makers	94	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	25	39	5	7
Truckers, hand	67	1.21	-	-	-	1	1	4	8	8	12	11	10	3	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
Assemblers, class C	320	1.24	3	3	9	-	4	9	18	5	9	164	15	23	18	7	10	19	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	71	1.19	-	-	-	12	6	1	2	3	3	4	18	15	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Includes data for operators of machine-tools not shown separately.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 - 2.70	$2.70 and over
Men		$																							
Assemblers, class A: Total	222	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	25	49	38	21	19	17	11	6	10	6	6	-	-
Time	112	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	24	42	22	3	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Incentive	110	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	16	18	13	17	11	6	8	6	6	-	-
Assemblers, class B	353	1.67	-	-	1	2	12	10	17	11	22	15	62	59	59	27	16	7	4	16	5	3	1	2	2
Assemblers, class C: Total	142	1.64	-	-	8	1	9	9	6	10	10	5	14	21	5	8	4	9	9	7	3	2	2	-	-
Time	31	1.45	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	3	-	1	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	111	1.69	-	-	8	1	3	7	6	7	10	4	2	14	5	8	4	9	9	7	3	2	2	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	41	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	15	4	6	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class A	141	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	9	18	16	30	6	7	2	7	16	10	8	3	2	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B	154	1.49	-	2	8	2	12	19	18	17	3	10	3	12	30	10	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	89	1.46	1	10	15	6	3	3	5	7	3	2	5	1	10	7	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Janitors	146	1.20	21	9	25	16	16	19	9	19	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $ 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.70	$ 2.70 and over
			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
Men - Continued		$																							
achine-tool operators, production, class A:																									
Total 3/	566	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	15	43	64	131	70	51	35	31	28	33	33	18	7	2
Time	277	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	14	38	47	112	33	24	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	289	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	17	19	37	27	35	26	28	33	33	18	7	2
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	39	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	1	5	2	1	4	3	3	2	1	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A	25	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	2	5	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Engine-lathe operators, class A: Total	58	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	7	9	11	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-
Time	42	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	7	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	16	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class A:																									
Total	155	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	8	35	12	10	5	10	12	18	22	11	5	-
Time	47	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	30	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	108	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	9	10	5	8	12	18	22	11	5	-
Milling-machine operators, class A:																									
Total	78	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	14	11	5	7	3	4	3	4	3	1	1
Time	33	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	10	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	45	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	5	4	7	3	4	3	4	3	1	1
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A: Total	58	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	21	8	4	3	4	4	2	-	-	-	-
Time	35	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	20	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	23	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	4	3	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
achine-tool operators, production, class B:																									
Total 3/	666	1.68	-	2	-	1	21	14	13	28	30	61	134	85	80	63	39	33	18	15	20	5	2	2	-
Time	271	1.49	-	-	-	-	14	11	7	19	21	47	99	35	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	395	1.81	-	2	-	1	7	3	6	9	9	14	35	50	62	63	39	33	18	15	20	5	2	2	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B	42	1.59	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	3	2	4	4	6	8	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class B: Total	48	1.71	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	2	2	1	9	2	3	1	2	6	2	-	5	2	-	-	-
Time	20	1.37	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	28	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	3	1	2	6	2	-	5	2	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class B:																									
Total	120	1.78	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	10	13	6	13	13	11	8	5	3	2	10	13	3	2	1	-
Time	43	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	4	8	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	77	1.94	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	2	2	5	4	8	8	5	3	2	10	13	3	2	1	-
Milling-machine operators, class B:																									
Total	163	1.65	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	5	4	18	35	28	26	21	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	64	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	2	14	21	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	99	1.74	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	4	14	16	19	21	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B	50	1.75	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	13	2	11	10	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B: Total	79	1.69	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	5	7	13	10	13	4	11	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-
Time	24	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	55	1.77	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	10	9	4	11	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-
achine-tool operators, production, class C 3/ 4/	540	1.83	3	-	3	7	11	15	39	9	18	19	37	33	31	43	71	63	50	38	22	20	5	1	2
Engine-lathe operators, class C	8	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Grinding-machine operators, class C	34	1.37	-	-	-	2	1	2	15	2	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
achine-tool operators, tool room	97	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	8	26	29	11	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ool-and-die makers (jobbing shops)	260	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	44	59	63	45	19	6	-	-	-	-
ool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	243	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	36	41	43	50	24	18	3	2	-	-	-
ruckers, hand	39	1.40	-	1	4	3	-	3	5	1	16	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
elders, hand, class A	11	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
elders, hand, class B	16	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
nspectors, class C	152	1.20	29	14	18	34	28	3	8	7	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
achine-tool operators, production, class C 3/	148	1.55	2	5	4	3	4	5	6	13	11	8	37	21	8	6	1	6	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class C	106	1.52	1	3	3	3	4	5	3	10	7	6	31	16	5	1	-	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in the manufacture of non-electrical machinery industries (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 dition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments with more than 7 workers were included.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Includes data for operators of machine-tools not shown separately.
4/ High earnings in this classification due to predominance of incentive workers who constitute 85 percent of total.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Table B-541: *Grocery Stores* 1/

Occupations and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 0.75 and under .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90
		$																							
Men																									
Butchers	67	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	9	5	10	-	7	3	10	6	12	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, grocery	96	1.11	-	-	4	8	20	9	5	14	11	9	5	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Clerks, meat	19	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	8	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit men	47	1.05	-	1	1	9	7	7	7	6	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock boys	15	.78	12	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
Checker-cashiers	64	1.01	8	2	10	3	1	12	13	5	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, meat	26	.94	2	-	4	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered grocery stores with more than 7 workers.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-60: *Banking* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	AVERAGE 2/		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 30.00 and under 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 77.50	$ 77.50 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00
			$																						
Men																										
Tellers, paying or paying and receiving, commercial	24	39.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tellers, savings	21	38.5	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	1	8
Women																										
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	61	38.5	37.00	5	10	23	10	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	9	39.0	52.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proof-machine operators	22	37.5	36.00	3	7	5	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	26	38.5	53.50	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	21	38.5	48.00	-	1	2	-	4	2	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	8	39.0	42.50	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tellers, paying or paying and receiving, commercial	18	37.5	44.00	-	-	1	1	8	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tellers, savings	37	39.0	43.00	2	2	6	3	5	2	5	5	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered banking establishments with more than 20 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-7211: *Power Laundries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— $0.70 and under .75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 and over
		$																							
Men																									
Extractor operators	9	0.89	1	-	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, machine	8	1.05	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
Clerks, retail receiving	7	.88	-	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, flatwork, machine	41	.74	18	17	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markers	20	.76	9	5	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, machine, shirts	41	.88	4	9	7	8	2	-	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrappers, bundle	11	.76	5	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered power laundries with more than 20 workers.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-7538: *Auto Repair Shops* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— Under $1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 - 2.80	$2.80 - 3.00	$3.00 and over
		$																							
Body repairmen, metal	12	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Greasers	13	1.19	1	4	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotivs, class A: Total	94	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	43	15	4	2	6	3	1	1	-	4	-	2	1	1
Time	64	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	41	8	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	30	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	3	2	1	3	1	1	-	4	-	2	1	1
Mechanics, automotivs, class B	52	1.35	8	-	2	-	1	5	4	17	6	2	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, automobile	7	1.18	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covsred establishments with more than 4 workers in general automobile repair shops (Group 7538) and motor vehicle dealer establishments, new and used (Group 551) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bursau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludss premium pay for overtime and night work.

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect July 1, 1951.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Journeymen		
Bricklayers	$2.695	40
Carpenters	2.350	40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	2.475	40
Painters	2.200	40
Plasterers	2.695	40
Plumbers	2.475	40
Steam fitters	2.475	40
Helpers and laborers		
Building laborers	1.800	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Working foremen	$1.670	40
Dough mixers, ovenmen	1.550	40
Bench hands	1.490	40
Divider operators	1.405	40
Mixers' helpers, ingredient scalers, molder operators, oven feeders and dumpers, open kettle friers, wrapping- and slicing-machine operators	1.370	40
Helpers (men):		
Up to 6 months	1.180	40
6 months to 1 year	1.230	40
1 to 2 years	1.280	40
Over 2 years	1.330	40
Helpers (women):		
Up to 6 months	1.000	40
6 months to 1 year	1.070	40
1 to 1½ years	1.140	40
Over 1½ years	1.200	40
Bread and cake - Hand shops:		
Working foremen, dough mixers; ovenmen	1.565	40
Jobbers	1.555	40
Bench hands, open kettle friers	1.445	40
Porters (women):		
Up to 6 months	.875	40
After 6 months	.925	40
Packers (women):		
Up to 6 months	.950	40
After 6 months	1.030	40
Frosters (women):		
Up to 6 months	1.045	40
6 months to 1½ years	1.095	40
1½ to 2 years	1.145	40
Over 2 years	1.190	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries - Continued*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Pie and pastry shops:		
Bakers, cooks, dough mixers	$1.405	40
Custard filler mixers	1.270	40
Helpers:		
Up to 9 months	1.170	40
Over 9 months	1.220	40
Dough breakers, porters, tub washers, common laborers:		
Up to 1 month	.930	40
1 to 3 months	.980	40
3 to 6 months	1.030	40
Over 6 months	1.100	40
General operators (women):		
Up to 1 month	.800	40
1 to 3 months	.850	40
3 to 6 months	.900	40
6 months to 1 year	.950	40
1 to 1½ years	1.000	40
Over 1½ years	1.050	40

Table C-27: *Printing*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women	$1.050	40
Bookbinders	2.050	40
Compositors, hand	2.100	40
Machine operators	2.100	40
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.150	40
Machinist-operators	2.225	40
Photoengravers	2.267	37½
Press assistants and feeders	1.876	37½
Pressmen:		
Cylinder	2.345	37½
Vertical	2.185	37½
Platen	1.900	37½
Newspapers:		
Compositors, hand:		
Day work	2.507	37½
Night work	2.640	37½
Machine tenders (machinists):		
Day work	2.560	37½
Night work	2.693	37½
Machinist-operators:		
Day work	2.640	37½
Night work	2.773	37½
Photoengravers:		
Day work	2.400	37½
Night work	2.714	35

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Newspapers: - Continued		
Pressmen, web presses:		
Day work	$2.346	37½
Night work	2.514	35
Pressmen-in-charge, web presses:		
Day work	2.613	37½
Night work	2.800	35
Stereotypers:		
Day work	2.495	37½
Night work	2.640	37½

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Agreement A:		
1-man busses:		
First 3 months	$1.480	40
3 to 12 months	1.510	40
After 1 year	1.550	40
Agreement B:		
1-man busses:		
First 3 months	.850	50
3 to 12 months	.950	50
After 1 year	1.100	50

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bakery:		
Agreement A	$1.470	48
Agreement B	1.400	48
Food products:		
Agreement A	1.603	40
Agreement B	1.600	40
Agreement C	1.480	40
Agreement D	1.290	40
Agreement E	1.120	40
General transportation:		
Truck drivers	1.470	48
Helpers	1.370	48

D: Entrance Rates 1/

Table D-1: *Minimum Entrance Rates for Plant Workers*

Minimum rate (in cents)	All industries 2/	Percent of plant workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -							
		Manufacturing				Public utilities*	Whole-sale trade	Retail trade 3/	Serv-ices
		Durable goode		Nondurable goods					
		Establishments with -							
		21-500 workers	501 or more workers	21-100 workers	101 or more workers				
ll eetablishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 and under	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	21.4
0	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	20.3
5	10.2	20.4	-	14.8	34.3	7.4	6.8	13.5	28.5
0	2.5	6.5	-	12.1	4.1	-	-	-	2.2
ver 80 and under 85	.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2.2	.2	1.7	-	-	17.8	-	8.3	.9
ver 85 and under 90	.9	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	9.8	-
0	6.3	16.1	5.3	4.5	1.2	-	-	-	-
ver 90 and under 95	.3	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-
5	2.0	2.7	-	-	15.6	-	-	-	-
ver 95 and under 100	2.5	-	3.8	-	6.4	-	-	-	-
00	5.5	6.9	5.4	-	-	16.4	5.1	4.4	8.7
ver 100 and under 105 ...	4.1	4.8	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	1.5	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ver 105 and under 110 ...	7.7	-	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	.2	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	-
ver 110 and under 115 ...	2.6	2.2	3.8	-	-	-	11.4	-	-
15	2.2	-	3.8	-	-	6.9	-	-	-
ver 115 and under 120 ...	.2	-	-	-	-	-	11.7	-	-
20	3.4	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
ver 120 and under 125 ...	4.5	-	7.3	-	-	16.6	-	-	-
25	4.5	-	8.9	.7	-	-	-	-	-
ver 125 and under 130 ...	7.3	6.4	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	.1	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	-
ver 130 and under 135 ...	3.4	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	4.5	-	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ver 135 and under 140 ...	.5	-	-	-	-	9.0	2.2	-	-
40 and over	.2	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	-
stablishments with no established minimum	18.6	32.2	-	67.9	30.7	25.9	39.4	50.2	18.0

1/ Lowest ratee formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers, other than atchmen.
2/ Excludee data for finance, insurance and real estate.
3/ Excludes department stores.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

E: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table E-1: *Shift Differential Provisions*

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in -									
	All manufacturing industries 1/						Machinery		Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	
	All industries		Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	13.6	3.4	14.9	4.1	7.3	0.4	15.3	2.7	13.0	2.9
Receiving shift differentials	13.4	3.4	14.9	4.1	5.9	.4	15.3	2.7	13.0	2.9
Uniform cents (per hour)	7.6	2.0	8.7	2.3	2.1	.4	8.5	2.7	1.7	.2
Under 5 cents ...	1.0	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	2.8	-	3.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.7	-
Over 5 and under 7 1/2 cents ...	.7	.6	.9	.6	-	.4	.7	-	-	-
7 1/2 cents	.3	.7	.4	.8	-	-	.9	-	-	-
10 cents	2.1	.7	2.5	.8	-	-	6.5	2.7	-	.2
Over 10 cents ...	.7	(2/)	.6	.1	1.0	-	.4	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	5.7	1.3	6.2	1.6	3.0	-	6.8	-	11.3	2.7
5 percent	1.0	-	.6	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	4.7	1.3	5.6	1.6	-	-	6.7	-	11.3	2.7
Over 10 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.1	.1	-	.2	.8	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving no differential	.2	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Table E-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE 1/ WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 2/	Finance**	Services	All industries 3/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 2/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 hours	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	11.9
35 hours	1.7	2.0	1.0	7.8	2.7	1.2	-	-	.8	1.6	1.9	-	11.0	-	-	-	-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.3	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37½ hours	1.1	1.3	1.5	-	3.3	-	-	-	1.7	.2	.2	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	10.9	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	1.2
40 hours	80.0	87.6	87.6	87.8	92.3	84.3	43.0	42.8	14.4	71.5	77.2	76.1	82.5	57.1	63.8	19.3	32.0
Over 40 and under 44 hours	1.8	.2	.2	-	1.7	1.7	21.5	-	14.4	3.2	2.9	3.5	-	-	-	12.4	-
44 hours	3.2	.6	-	4.4	-	12.8	24.0	-	30.5	2.2	-	-	-	-	22.7	25.4	14.8
Over 44 and under 48 hours	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	5.1	3.8	4.6	-	1.9	11.2	21.4	15.6
48 hours	6.1	8.3	9.7	-	-	-	1.8	-	3.4	11.0	11.7	13.0	5.2	11.1	2.3	.6	19.7
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	2.3	2.8	-	29.9	-	13.2	4.8

1/ Data relate to women workers.
2/ Excludes department stores.
3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays	99.4	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0	96.7	98.5	100.0	84.2	92.7	95.3	97.3	85.9	84.1	94.4	80.3	49.8
1 to 5 days	2.9	3.7	3.8	2.6	1.2	-	-	-	-	8.4	9.6	10.3	6.7	2.1	-	-	6.7
6 days	18.7	19.3	16.6	41.4	1.2	41.4	26.3	-	45.9	34.0	35.8	33.0	49.4	13.4	39.7	26.7	26.2
6½ days	(3/)	(3/)	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.9	1.1	-	6.2	-	-	-	-
7 days	33.8	38.4	38.3	39.0	31.0	16.3	43.3	-	6.0	41.3	43.3	49.3	14.8	31.8	10.4	43.4	10.7
7½ day	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	6.0	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.1
8 days	34.4	37.5	41.0	8.4	58.5	28.8	24.5	-	-	6.3	4.6	4.7	3.6	29.2	30.7	6.6	-
9 days	2.1	.9	-	8.4	-	5.4	-	11.0	26.3	1.2	.9	-	5.2	-	13.6	-	6.1
10 days	.6	-	-	-	8.1	-	2.9	-	-	.6	-	-	-	7.6	-	3.1	-
11 days	6.6	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	89.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments providing no paid holidays	.6	.2	.3	-	-	3.3	1.5	-	15.8	7.3	4.7	2.7	14.1	15.9	5.6	19.7	50.2

1/ Excludes department stores.
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
l establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months of service																	
tablishments with paid vacations	64.8	64.6	62.9	78.5	67.7	50.5	37.2	100.0	22.6	58.2	62.6	65.3	49.7	31.1	40.6	38.4	18.1
Under 1 week	6.7	8.3	7.9	11.6	-	6.3	-	-	-	41.6	48.4	56.6	9.4	-	23.9	-	-
1 week	45.1	48.2	46.6	61.6	67.7	31.5	37.2	15.2	22.6	14.9	12.4	6.6	40.3	31.1	9.0	38.4	18.1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4.4	5.7	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	8.6	2.4	2.0	5.3	-	12.7	-	84.8	-	1.7	1.8	2.1	-	-	7.7	-	-
tablishments with no paid vacations	35.2	35.4	37.1	21.5	32.3	49.5	62.8	-	77.4	41.8	37.4	34.7	50.3	68.9	59.4	61.6	81.9
1 year of service																	
tablishments with paid vacations	99.2	99.6	99.9	97.7	100.0	100.0	96.4	100.0	73.7	97.3	97.5	98.9	90.6	100.0	100.0	97.6	83.7
Under 1 week	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
1 week	14.6	9.3	8.5	16.3	32.9	28.0	77.6	2.9	48.1	83.0	86.5	90.4	67.7	63.9	67.5	62.4	64.2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.1	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	.3	-	-	2.3	-	-
2 weeks	84.5	90.2	91.3	81.4	67.1	72.0	18.8	97.1	23.3	14.0	10.8	8.2	22.9	36.1	30.2	35.2	15.1
tablishments with no paid vacations	.8	.4	.1	2.3	-	-	3.6	-	26.3	2.7	2.5	1.1	9.4	-	-	2.4	16.3
2 years of service																	
ablishments with paid vacations	99.3	99.6	99.9	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.7	97.4	97.5	98.9	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.7
1 week	8.3	5.9	5.6	9.0	22.5	7.1	30.7	2.9	50.4	46.6	45.7	43.1	58.4	50.5	51.8	45.6	68.6
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2.2	2.6	2.9	-	2.4	.8	-	-	-	33.4	39.2	47.4	-	-	7.4	-	-
2 weeks	88.8	91.1	91.4	88.7	75.1	92.1	69.3	97.1	23.3	17.4	12.6	8.4	32.2	49.5	40.8	54.4	15.1
tablishments with no paid vacations	.7	.4	.1	2.3	-	-	-	-	26.3	2.6	2.5	1.1	9.4	-	-	-	16.3
15 years of service																	
ablishments with paid vacations	99.7	99.6	99.9	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	97.4	97.5	98.9	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.7
1 week	1.8	1.4	.5	9.1	1.2	-	10.5	-	15.0	12.3	11.3	6.9	32.0	6.1	-	27.1	37.5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
2 weeks	77.0	79.7	81.9	61.9	27.4	93.7	78.1	74.1	63.2	57.6	60.0	64.2	40.6	9.6	90.4	58.8	37.8
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.4	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	20.8	18.5	17.5	26.7	70.2	6.3	11.4	25.9	19.5	26.9	25.8	27.8	16.0	79.3	7.3	14.1	8.4
Over 3 weeks	.1	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
tablishments with no paid vacations	.3	.4	.1	2.3	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.1	9.4	-	-	-	16.3

1/ Excludes department stores.
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions)*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	23.4	26.4	25.3	36.3	26.8	12.1	19.2	2.9	3.8	3.2	.7	.9	-	13.3	6.7	24.8	16.8
Under 5 days	3.3	3.7	4.2	-	.6	4.4	4.4	-	-	1.1	.7	.9	-	1.9	-	6.7	-
5 days	6.7	6.6	5.2	18.5	17.7	-	12.4	2.9	1.5	1.2	-	-	-	11.4	-	7.9	9.2
6 days	3.3	3.4	3.9	-	8.5	-	2.4	-	2.3	.8	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	7.6
10 days	3.1	3.6	4.0	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-
14 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
15 days	1.4	1.9	-	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 20 days	5.5	7.2	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	76.6	73.6	74.7	63.7	73.2	87.9	80.8	97.1	96.2	96.8	99.3	99.1	100.0	86.7	93.3	75.2	83.2
1 year of service																	
Establishment with formal provisions for paid sick leave	49.1	59.3	61.4	41.7	26.8	16.9	19.2	5.0	15.8	5.1	2.0	.9	7.6	20.2	6.7	30.1	23.8
Under 5 days	1.6	1.7	1.9	-	.6	4.4	1.0	-	-	.9	.7	.9	-	1.9	-	3.2	-
5 days	5.0	3.8	3.7	4.8	17.6	-	15.8	2.9	13.5	1.2	-	-	-	11.4	-	6.4	13.2
6 days	.4	-	-	-	5.5	-	2.4	-	2.3	.9	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	10.6
7 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-
10 days	8.3	10.3	9.2	19.1	3.1	6.3	-	-	-	1.5	1.3	-	7.6	-	2.2	5.1	-
12 days	2.8	3.5	3.9	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
15 days	1.4	1.9	-	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 days	22.0	28.3	31.7	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 20 days	7.5	9.8	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	6.9	2.2	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	50.9	40.7	38.6	58.3	73.2	83.1	80.8	95.0	84.2	94.9	98.0	99.1	92.4	79.8	93.3	69.9	76.2
2 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	49.1	59.3	61.4	41.7	26.8	16.9	19.2	5.0	15.8	5.1	2.0	.9	7.6	20.2	6.7	30.1	23.8
Under 5 days	1.6	1.7	1.9	-	.6	4.4	1.0	-	-	.9	.7	.9	-	1.9	-	3.2	-
5 days	3.4	2.0	2.2	-	17.6	-	12.4	2.9	13.5	1.0	-	-	-	11.4	-	2.8	13.2
6 days	0.4	-	-	-	5.5	-	2.4	-	2.3	.9	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	10.6
7 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-
10 days	5.2	6.0	5.5	10.2	3.1	6.3	3.4	-	-	1.4	1.3	-	7.6	-	2.2	3.5	-
12 days	2.8	3.5	3.9	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
15 days	6.1	8.0	5.2	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	-
20 days	22.0	28.3	31.7	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 20 days	7.5	9.8	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	6.9	2.2	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	50.9	40.7	38.6	58.3	73.2	83.1	80.8	95.0	84.2	94.9	98.0	99.1	92.4	79.8	93.3	69.9	76.2
15 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	49.4	59.3	61.4	41.7	26.8	16.9	25.8	5.0	15,8	5.2	2.0	.9	7.6	20.2	6.7	32.3	23.8
Under 5 days	1.6	1.7	1.9	-	.6	4.4	1.0	-	-	.9	.7	.9	-	1.9	-	3.2	-
5 days	3.3	2.0	2.2	-	17.6	-	12.4	2.9	6.0	.9	-	-	-	11.4	-	2.8	9.2
6 days	.4	-	-	-	5.5	-	2.4	-	2.3	.9	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	10.6
7 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-
10 days	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	3.1	6.3	3.4	-	-	1.4	1.3	-	7.6	-	2.2	3.5	-
12 days	2.8	3.5	3.9	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
15 days	1.6	1.9	-	17.8	-	-	-	-	7.5	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
20 days	23.1	29.8	31.7	13.7	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 20 days	11.7	14.9	16.2	4.8	-	-	6.6	-	-	.8	-	-	-	6.9	2.2	7.3	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	50.6	40.7	38.6	58.3	73.2	83.1	74.2	95.0	84.2	94.8	98.0	99.1	92.4	79.8	93.3	67.7	76.2

1/ Excludes department stores.
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Bridgeport, Conn., June 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table E-6: *Nonproduction Bonuses*

Type of bonus	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
ll establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
stablishments with nonproduction bonuses 3/	34.7	24.3	18.8	70.6	31.8	77.7	69.6	87.7	75.9	35.0	31.5	28.0	48.5	35.0	51.8	69.5	58.8
Christmas or year-end	29.8	24.1	18.8	68.0	31.8	77.7	69.6	22.8	71.4	34.0	31.0	28.0	45.6	30.1	51.8	67.8	50.1
Profit-sharing	.7	.3	-	2.6	-	7.9	-	-	4.5	.7	.5	-	3.0	-	3.7	-	8.7
Other	5.3	-	-	-	-	7.9	2.4	64.9	7.5	.9	-	-	-	4.9	-	8.7	8.6
stablishments with no nonproduction bonuses	65.3	75.7	81.2	29.4	68.2	22.3	30.4	12.3	24.1	65.0	68.5	72.0	51.5	65.0	48.2	30.5	41.2

1/ Excludes department stores.
2/ Includes data for industriss other than those shown separately.
3/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance and real estate.

Table E-7: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
ll establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
stablishments with insurance or pension plans 3/	91.3	94.9	96.2	84.3	97.0	54.9	65.9	96.8	51.9	85.0	86.6	88.1	79.0	84.0	59.0	78.1	69.2
Life insurance	87.1	92.3	95.0	69.4	88.8	53.2	37.7	96.8	24.1	80.5	82.8	86.2	66.5	84.0	53.9	59.7	60.2
Health insurance	82.7	92.7	94.6	77.4	40.0	36.3	35.3	79.2	27.8	76.4	82.3	85.7	66.1	50.9	49.2	41.5	28.1
Hospitalization	79.8	85.6	87.4	70.5	63.9	38.2	49.6	86.0	31.6	71.1	74.9	77.3	63.0	48.0	50.0	53.5	44.1
Retirement pension	54.1	61.0	64.8	29.4	37.7	14.4	18.0	50.7	12.0	43.0	46.5	49.8	30.3	29.2	13.6	31.6	4.4
ablishments with no insurance or pension plans	8.7	5.1	3.8	15.7	3.0	45.1	34.1	3.2	48.1	15.0	13.4	11.9	21.0	16.0	41.0	21.9	30.8

1/ Excludes department stores.
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Unduplicated total,
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Appendix – Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; these are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in the following table only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulation for insurance and pension plans.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 1/, AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, JUNE 1951

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis						
All divisions	-	471	158	73,800	50,220	7,720
Manufacturing	-	253	62	60,800	41,380	6,070
Durable goods 3/	21	161	37	51,000	36,630	5,550
Nondurable goods 4/	21	92	25	9,800	4,750	520
Nonmanufacturing	-	218	96	13,000	8,840	1,650
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	21	32	17	3,700	3,020	450
Wholesale trade	21	57	22	2,400	1,290	250
Retail trade, except department stores	21	78	27	4,200	2,440	240
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	15	11	1,000	880	630
Services 5/	21	36	19	1,700	1,210	80
Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis 6/						
Banking	21	8	7	744	712	570
Cutlery, hand-tool and general hardware	21	17	9	4,482	3,762	350
Auto repair shops	5	24	14	344	224	27
Grocery stores	8	13	8	826	730	12
Machinery industries 7/	21	60	30	13,691	12,444	1,327
Power laundries	21	8	7	256	232	10

1/ Bridgeport Metropolitan Area (city of Bridgeport, and towns of Fairfield, Milford, Stratford and Trumbull).

2/ Total establishment employment.

3/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture and other wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

6/ Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

7/ Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 8 or more workers were included.

Index

Page number

Assembler (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Assembler (machinery) 10
Bench hand (bakeries) 14
Biller, machine 3
Bindery woman (printing) 14
Body repairman, metal (auto repair shops) 13
Bookbinder (printing) 14
Bookkeeper, hand 3
Bookkeeping-machine operator 3
Bookkeeping-machine operator (banking) 12
Bricklayer (building construction) 14
Butcher (grocery stores) 12
Calculating-machine operator 4
Carpenter (building construction) 14
Carpenter, maintenance 6
Checker-cashier (grocery stores) 12
Cleaner 8
Clerk, accounting 3, 4
Clerk, accounting (banking) 12
Clerk, file 4
Clerk, general 3, 4
Clerk, grocery (grocery stores) 12
Clerk, meat (grocery stores) 12
Clerk, order 3, 4
Clerk, pay roll 4
Clerk, retail, receiving (power laundries) 13
Compositor, hand (printing) 14
Crane operator, electric bridge 8
Draftsman 6
Drill-press operator, radial (machinery) 11
Drill-press operator, single- and multiple-spindle (machinery) 11
Duplicating-machine operator 4
Electrician (building construction) 14
Electrician, maintenance 6
Electrician, maintenance (machinery) 10
Mechanic, automotive (auto repair shops) 13
Mechanic, maintenance 7
Milling-machine operator (machinery) 11
Millwright 7
Mixer (bakeries) 14
Molder (bakeries) 14
Motortruck driver 14
Nurse, industrial (registered) 6
Office boy 3
Office girl 4
Oiler 7
Operator (local transit) 14
Order filler 8
Ovenman (bakeries) 14
Packer 8
Packer (bakeries) 14
Painter (building construction) 14
Painter, maintenance 7
Photoengraver (printing) 14
Pipe fitter, maintenance 7
Plasterer (building construction) 14
Plumber (building construction) 14
Plumber, maintenance 7
Polisher and buffer, metal (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Polishing-and-buffing-machine operator (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Porter 8
Porter (bakeries) 14
Press feeder (printing) 14
Presser, machine, shirts (power laundries) 13
Pressman (printing) 14
Proof-machine operator (banking) 12
Receiving clerk 8
Screw-machine operator, automatic (machinery) 11
Secretary 5
Secretary (banking) 12

Page number

Engine-lathe operator (machinery) 11
Engineer, stationary 6
Extractor operator (power laundries) 13
Feeder (bakeries) 14
Finisher, flatwork, machine (power laundries) 13
Fireman, stationary boiler 6
Froster (bakeries) 14
Fruit man (grocery stores) 12
Greaser (auto repair shops) 13
Grinding-machine operator (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Grinding-machine operator (machinery) 11
Guard 8
Heat treater (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Helper (bakeries) 14
Helper, motortruck driver 14
Helper, trades, maintenance 7
Inspector (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Inspector (machinery) 10, 11
Janitor 8
Janitor (machinery) 10
Key-punch operator 4
Laborer (building construction) 14
Machine operator (printing) 14
Machine tender (printing) 14
Machine-tool operator, production (cutlery, hand tools and hardware). 10
Machine-tool operator, production (machinery) 11
Machine-tool operator, tool room 7
Machine-tool operator, tool room (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) . 10
Machine-tool operator, tool room (machinery) 11
Machinist (printing) 14
Machinist, maintenance 7
Machinist-operator (printing) 14
Maintenance man, general utility 7
Marker (power laundries) 13
Mechanic, automotive (maintenance) 7
Set-up man, machine tools (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance 7
Shipping clerk 8
Shipping-and-receiving clerk 9
Steam fitter (building construction) 14
Stenographer, general 5
Stenographer, general (banking) 12
Stenographer, technical 5
Stereotyper (printing) 14
Stock boy (grocery stores) 12
Stock handler 9
Switchboard operator 5
Switchboard operator (banking) 12
Switchboard operator-receptionist 5
Tabulating-machine operator 3, 5
Teller, paying or paying and receiving, commercial (banking) 12
Teller, savings (banking) 12
Tool-and-die maker 7
Tool-and-die maker (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Tool-and-die maker (machinery) 11
Transcribing-machine operator, general 5
Transcribing-machine operator, technical 5
Truck driver 9
Trucker, hand 9
Trucker, hand (cutlery, hand tools and hardware) 10
Trucker, hand (machinery) 11
Trucker, power 9
Turret-lathe operator, hand (machinery) 11
Typist 5
Washer, automobile (auto repair shops) 13
Washer, machine (power laundries) 13
Watchman 9
Welder, hand (machinery) 11
Wrapper (bakeries) 14
Wrapper, bundle (power laundries) 13

U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE . O 1951

This report was prepared in the Bureau's New England Regional Office. Communications may be addressed to:

Wendell D. MacDonald, Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
261 Franklin Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The New England Region includes the following states:

Connecticut
Massachusetts
Maine
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

no. 1045

Occupational Wage Survey

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

June 1951

Bulletin No. 1045

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Contents

Page number

INTRODUCTION 1

THE BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA 1

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURE 2

TABLES:

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis -
- A-1 Office occupations 3
- A-2 Professional and technical occupations 7
- A-3 Maintenance and power plant occupations 8
- A-4 Custodial, warehousing and shipping occupations 10

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an industry basis -
- B-203 Canning 12
- B-2311 Men's and boys' suits and coats 12
- B-28 Industrial chemicals 14
- B-2851 Paints and varnishes 15
- B-332 Ferrous foundries 15
- B-3411 Tin cans and other tinware 16
- B-531 Department and women's ready-to-wear stores 16
- B-541 Grocery stores 17
- B-561 Men's and boys' clothing stores 18
- B-591 Drug stores 18
- B-63 Insurance carriers 19
- B-6512 Office building service 19
- B-7211 Power laundries 20
- B-7538 Auto repair shops 20

Union wage scales for selected occupations -
- C-15 Building construction 21
- C-205 Bakeries 21
- C-2082 Malt liquors 22
- C-27 Printing 22
- C-41 Local transit operating employees 22
- C-42 Motortruck drivers and helpers 22
- C-44 Ocean transport - unlicensed personnel 23
- C-446 Stevedoring 23

Entrance rates -
- D-1 Minimum entrance rates for plant workers 24

Wage practices -
- E-1 Shift differential provisions 24
- E-2 Scheduled weekly hours 25
- E-3 Paid holidays 25
- E-4 Paid vacations 26
- E-5 Paid sick leave 27
- E-6 Nonproduction bonuses 28
- E-7 Insurance and pension plans 28

APPENDIX:
- Scope and method of survey 29

INDEX 31

331
Un342b
no.1045

Introduction 1/

The Baltimore area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted occupational wage surveys during the summer of 1951. 2/ Occupations that are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) data have been provided separately, wherever possible, for broad industry divisions.

Occupations that are characteristic of particular, important, local industries have been studied as heretofore on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. 3/ Earnings data for these jobs have been presented in Series B tables. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data have also been collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

1/ Prepared by Paul E. Warwick, Regional Wage Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Branch of Community Wage Studies of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

2/ Other areas studied are: Bridgeport, Dallas, Dayton, and Portland, Oreg. Similar studies were conducted earlier in the year in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New York and the San Francisco-Oakland area.

3/ See appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area, including Baltimore City and Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, had approximately 1,300,000 inhabitants in 1950. Three-fourths of this total was concentrated in the city of Baltimore.

Nonagricultural employees (excluding government) in the Baltimore area totaled over 465,000 during June 1951. Over 40 percent of these were employed in manufacturing establishments which produce a variety of products, including steel, automobiles, aircraft, ships, fabricated metal products, industrial chemicals, and clothing.

The importance of the area not only as a manufacturing but also as a financial and commercial center is indicated by the large number of workers employed in the various branches of trade and finance. Wholesale and retail trade establishments provided employment to 100,000 workers, and approximately another 25,000 were employed in finance, insurance, and real estate. Baltimore harbor is a vital part of the area's industrial, commercial, and transportation activities. Approximately 15 million tons of exports and imports passed through the port in 1950. Facilities include dockside grain elevators and coal piers of large capacity. Recently added ore unloading facilities represent an important increase in the port's economic potential. The combined employment of the communication, public utilities, and transportation industries, including railroads, was more than 50,000, and the services group employed more than 55,000 workers.

Among the industry and establishment-size groups included within the scope of the Bureau's study 3/, two-thirds of the plant workers were employed in establishments having written agreements with labor organizations. Unionization varied widely in the various industries studied. The highest degree of unionization was in durable-goods manufacturing 4/, in which nine-tenths of the workers were covered by written union agree-

---

4/ See appendix table for listing of durable and nondurable goods industries.

ments. Three-fourths of the workers in nondurable-goods industries were employed in establishments having union contracts. Plant workers in nonmanufacturing industries were not extensively covered by union contract provision, except in the public utilities group where three-fourths of the workers were covered. The proportion of office workers employed under union contract provisions was considerably lower than for plant workers. Only in the public utilities group of industries and in manufacturing was unionization in offices found to any appreciable degree. Three-fifths of the office employees in public utilities and a sixth in manufacturing were employed in establishments with union contracts.

Occupational Wage Structure

A substantial labor surplus prevailed in the Baltimore area from January 1949 through May 1950. Peak unemployment reached 55,000 in July 1949 and again in March 1950. Gradual reemployment during the summer and fall of 1950 resulted in the balanced labor market prevailing at the time of the June 1951 survey.

General wage increases, which in the 6 months immediately preceding hostilities in Korea had affected fewer than 1 in 10 workers, were much more numerous thereafter. By June 1951 all manufacturing establishments visited in the cross-industry survey had granted one or more general increases to plant workers. Four-fifths of the industry's office employees (concentrated in half the establishments) had also received such increases. Only 1 in 3 nonmanufacturing establishments had granted general increases, but these accounted for half the plant workers and two-thirds of the office workers; 4 out of 5 workers in the public utilities group and in wholesale trade received general increases.

Formalized wage and salary structures for time workers were reported in establishments employing approximately 80 percent of plant workers and 70 percent of office workers. Formalized plans providing a range of rates for each job classification affected somewhat more plant workers than did plans providing a single rate for each job. Practically all formal wage plans for office workers provided a range of rates. Individual determination of rates, although affecting only an over-all 2 percent of plant and 30 percent of office employees, was nevertheless the predominant method of wage determination for time rated employees of wholesale trade, retail trade, and service establishments.

Established minimum entrance rates for plant worker with no previous work experience were a part of the formalize rate structure of a majority of Baltimore area firms. More tha nine-tenths of the plant workers were employed in such establishments. On an all-industry basis, half the plant worker were employed in establishments paying a minimum rate of $1 o more. This was the minimum standard for nine-tenths of the plan workers in large durable-goods establishments (employing 500 o more workers), and half of those in comparable nondurable-good plants. In retail trade a fifth, and in services industries half of plant workers were employed in establishments with minimum rate of 50 cents or less. A $1 or higher minimum wa reported by establishments accounting for half the employmen in the public utilities group. This industry group was, however, the only division in which a significant proportion o the workers were employed in establishments with no minimu entrance rate policy.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than those in nonmanufacturing. I 27 of 30 office classifications permitting comparison, averag salaries of workers in manufacturing plants exceeded those i nonmanufacturing establishments. Average hourly earnings fo plant workers studied in all industries were up to 30 percen higher in manufacturing for 21 of 26 categories for which comparisons were possible. However, specific industrial branche contributing to the general nonmanufacturing average had an average rate, in some instances, exceeding that for the manufacturing group in the same plant or office category.

A fourth of all plant workers in manufacturing establishments were working on late shifts in June 1951. Virtuall all such workers were paid a differential over day (first) shif rates, which in three cases in four was in the form of a cents-per-hour premium. Shift premiums of 4 cents for second shif work and 6 cents for third and other late shift work were received by two-thirds of these workers.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $ 20.00 and under 22.50	$ 22.50 - 25.00	$ 25.00 - 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 and over
Men			$																							
Bookkeepers, hand	214	40.0	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	15	28	13	26	30	25	30	16	4	13
Manufacturing	79	40.5	77.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	4	10	21	5	10	14	-	2
Durable goods	23	40.0	70.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	8	-	2	5	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	56	41.0	79.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	21	3	5	14	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	135	39.5	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	15	21	9	16	9	20	20	2	4	11
Public utilities *	23	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	7	5	2	4	-
Retail trade	12	41.5	76.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	3	4	-	-	-
Finance **	52	39.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	18	2	-	5	10	-	-	-	-
Services	10	34.5	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	13	38.0	43.50	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	519	40.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	8	5	15	19	85	45	83	70	89	38	17	21	-	7	-
Manufacturing	268	40.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	4	11	2	36	16	31	40	58	32	12	12	-	5	-
Durable goods	183	40.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	4	3	-	20	7	21	30	56	20	5	9	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	85	39.5	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	2	16	9	10	10	2	12	7	3	-	5	-
Nonmanufacturing	251	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	2	1	4	17	49	29	52	30	31	6	5	9	-	2	-
Public utilities *	52	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	22	6	9	2	5	-	2	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	95	40.5	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	5	10	5	20	25	4	6	3	8	-	2	-
Retail trade	24	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	75	39.5	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	10	7	13	11	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	42	41.5	38.00	-	-	-	-	14	8	4	-	2	4	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	33	41.5	37.00	-	-	-	-	14	4	2	-	2	4	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	300	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	11	51	18	47	21	38	21	19	13	3	14	12	14	-
Manufacturing	47	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	5	10	16	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
Durable goods	23	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	6	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	24	40.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	4	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	253	40.5	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	9	48	15	42	11	22	18	19	10	3	14	12	12	-
Wholesale trade	205	40.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	9	48	7	40	9	20	15	19	4	-	8	4	4	-
Retail trade	43	40.0	76.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	2	1	-	-	6	3	6	8	8	-
Clerks, payroll	255	40.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	13	17	9	25	37	25	39	39	28	4	4	-	4	-
Manufacturing	198	40.0	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	13	14	8	20	24	22	19	35	26	4	-	-	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	57	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	13	3	20	4	2	-	4	-	2	-
Public utilities *	33	40.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	3	8	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	16	41.0	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	24	39.0	47.00	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	15	38.0	42.50	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office boys	286	39.5	33.50	18	-	6	5	98	66	31	37	5	4	2	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	105	40.0	34.00	-	-	4	2	53	2	3	30	5	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	22	40.0	39.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	8	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	83	40.0	33.00	-	-	4	2	49	2	-	22	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	181	39.0	33.50	18	-	2	3	45	64	28	7	-	2	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	56	39.5	34.50	-	-	-	-	4	35	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	16	40.0	34.50	-	-	-	1	6	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	10	38.0	36.50	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	68	38.0	31.50	18	-	-	-	7	29	4	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	31	40.0	32.00	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	83	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	8	-	7	-	13	13	11	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	30	40.0	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	8	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	53	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	7	8	-	7	-	7	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	36	40.0	41.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	7	8	-	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 20.00 and under 22.50	$ 22.50 - 25.00	$ 25.00 - 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 and over
Women			$																							
Billers, machine (billing machine)	328	39.5	42.00	-	-	6	-	-	16	79	66	64	17	11	8	31	8	14	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	84	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	14	31	2	1	3	15	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	35	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	10	-	1	3	6	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	49	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	21	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	244	39.5	41.50	-	-	6	-	-	15	71	52	33	15	10	5	16	2	11	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	183	39.5	42.50	-	-	-	-	-	14	51	31	29	11	5	5	16	2	11	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)..	244	40.0	41.00	-	-	-	4	18	41	32	17	34	26	27	7	27	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	85	40.5	41.50	-	-	-	-	-	33	5	-	6	14	8	6	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	159	40.0	40.50	-	-	-	4	18	8	27	17	28	12	19	1	16	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	78	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	26	8	10	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	80	40.5	38.50	-	-	-	4	18	8	14	10	2	4	8	1	2	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, hand	175	39.5	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	1	1	41	43	31	36	5	-	6	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	54	38.5	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	22	6	11	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	25	36.5	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	29	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	121	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	1	1	32	21	25	25	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	11	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	24	39.5	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	19	43.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	25	39.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	42	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	7	9	8	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	293	38.5	42.50	-	-	-	22	24	16	31	20	23	25	46	33	31	12	1	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	53	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	2	12	16	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	13	40.0	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	40	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	2	8	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	240	38.0	42.00	-	-	-	22	24	16	31	9	19	23	34	17	28	7	1	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	79	39.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10	13	5	5	28	2	1	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	37	40.0	39.00	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	5	8	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	116	36.5	37.00	-	-	-	22	22	11	17	2	1	4	29	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	557	39.5	38.00	-	-	4	24	94	58	93	54	122	17	34	26	20	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	76	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	8	4	2	10	12	11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	39	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	2	4	6	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	37	40.0	41.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	8	2	-	6	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	481	39.5	37.00	-	-	4	24	94	56	74	46	118	15	24	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	85	39.5	43.50	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	6	21	7	17	13	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	93	39.5	36.00	-	-	-	-	25	1	24	10	28	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **..........................	294	39.5	35.50	-	-	4	24	59	55	45	30	69	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	655	39.5	44.50	-	-	-	39	33	38	35	52	86	39	104	47	75	48	38	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	226	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	20	38	16	42	19	23	24	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	97	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	7	22	23	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	129	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	20	38	13	30	12	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	429	39.0	43.00	-	-	-	39	33	35	25	32	48	23	62	28	52	24	17	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	131	39.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	2	17	6	15	22	24	13	16	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	256	38.5	41.00	-	-	-	30	21	21	22	27	28	16	45	4	24	11	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	126	39.5	37.00	-	-	2	4	12	27	15	26	23	8	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	117	39.5	37.00	-	-	2	4	12	27	15	23	20	8	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	15	40.0	34.50	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	100	39.5	37.00	-	-	2	4	9	19	15	19	20	8	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 20.00 and under 22.50	$ 22.50 - 25.00	$ 25.00 - 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Clerks, accounting	1,174	39.5	44.50	-	-	4	40	109	75	148	62	128	80	84	55	154	120	71	23	16	3	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	314	39.5	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	59	11	43	13	16	18	54	38	42	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	156	39.5	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	8	3	14	14	25	27	31	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	158	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	42	9	35	10	2	4	29	11	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	860	39.5	43.00	-	-	4	40	109	71	89	51	85	67	68	37	100	82	29	9	14	3	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	224	39.5	43.50	-	-	-	-	43	23	14	11	25	11	13	12	21	36	5	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	265	40.0	39.50	-	-	4	36	49	24	23	20	22	10	21	7	21	2	16	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	199	39.0	41.00	-	-	-	4	15	19	37	16	27	34	17	2	19	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	30	39.5	44.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	2	2	-	4	5	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	167	39.5	40.00	-	-	-	1	30	25	27	17	18	11	15	2	3	11	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	26	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	11	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	13	39.5	47.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	13	41.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	141	39.5	39.00	-	-	-	1	26	25	27	17	13	11	4	2	1	9	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	31	39.0	43.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	5	3	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	699	39.0	33.00	-	2	94	120	181	117	84	29	18	12	15	10	9	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	111	40.0	36.00	-	-	-	2	22	28	21	18	6	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	588	38.5	32.00	-	2	94	118	159	89	63	11	12	6	7	10	9	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	74	40.0	41.00	-	-	-	2	20	5	2	9	3	6	4	8	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	56	40.0	28.50	-	2	2	32	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	362	38.5	30.50	-	-	92	83	91	58	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	19	40.0	35.50	-	-	-	1	2	2	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	1,002	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	-	12	25	157	77	77	69	180	63	110	141	47	24	5	12	3	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	807	39.5	45.50	-	-	-	-	12	25	153	66	69	56	158	43	87	90	17	23	3	3	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	54	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	14	7	15	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	136	39.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	17	14	3	41	12	16	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	41	40.5	45.50	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	-	2	-	8	-	6	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	212	40.0	41.00	-	-	2	7	33	8	20	9	5	67	16	21	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	59	40.0	41.00	-	-	-	-	10	4	14	5	2	-	6	10	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	19	40.0	44.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	40	39.5	39.50	-	-	-	-	10	4	8	5	2	-	4	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	153	40.0	41.50	-	-	2	7	23	4	6	4	3	67	10	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	64	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	83	40.0	39.00	-	-	2	7	21	4	6	4	3	8	7	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	500	39.5	49.50	-	-	-	3	3	12	50	7	37	30	76	36	110	59	43	18	11	2	-	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	305	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	28	-	23	23	41	23	80	42	28	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	174	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	13	8	7	64	39	20	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	131	40.5	44.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	22	-	20	10	33	16	16	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	195	39.0	49.00	-	-	-	3	2	10	22	7	14	7	35	13	30	17	15	11	5	1	-	3	-	-	-
Public utilities *	59	39.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	3	9	1	15	7	4	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	22	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	5	-	4	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Retail trade	74	39.0	44.00	-	-	-	3	1	8	13	2	9	3	10	6	5	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	22	40.0	44.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	18	38.5	46.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	5	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	109	40.0	38.50	-	-	-	1	25	7	22	12	10	13	7	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40	40.0	40.50	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	1	5	9	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	69	40.0	37.00	-	-	-	1	17	7	16	11	5	4	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	10	40.0	38.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	39	40.0	36.00	-	-	-	-	8	7	10	11	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 20.00 and under 22.50	$ 22.50 - 25.00	$ 25.00 - 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Key-punch operators	295	39.5	40.00	-	-	4	16	38	36	48	25	34	22	21	5	23	12	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	50	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	3	7	9	2	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	25	39.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	25	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	4	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	245	39.5	38.50	-	-	4	16	38	36	42	23	31	15	12	3	10	4	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	34	39.5	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7	7	2	3	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	16	40.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	194	39.5	35.50	-	-	4	16	38	36	40	16	24	8	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	89	39.5	32.00	-	1	-	32	17	29	4	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	74	39.5	32.00	-	1	-	22	15	29	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	13	38.5	33.50	-	-	-	7	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	38	39.0	31.50	-	-	-	8	13	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	1,250	39.5	54.00	-	-	-	-	8	33	27	33	71	63	146	81	202	216	146	134	53	18	5	5	5	4	-
Manufacturing	495	40.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	27	14	79	138	96	88	22	11	2	2	-	-	-
Durable goods	233	39.5	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	25	77	74	17	16	11	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	262	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	19	10	54	61	22	71	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	755	39.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	8	33	27	33	68	50	119	67	123	78	50	46	31	7	3	3	5	4	-
Public utilities *	66	40.0	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	12	9	22	8	6	2	3	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	169	39.5	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	6	39	18	23	19	10	12	12	-	-	-	5	-	-
Retail trade	150	41.5	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	11	7	30	12	50	10	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Finance **	309	38.5	46.50	-	-	-	-	8	15	22	7	42	34	39	34	41	31	19	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Services	61	35.5	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	7	2	2	1	3	6	6	8	1	8	-	1	-	-	3	-
Stenographers, general	1,730	39.5	45.00	-	-	-	7	61	83	220	101	263	149	231	120	243	185	38	18	7	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	714	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	78	20	86	74	66	72	162	111	29	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	375	39.5	51.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	33	21	16	55	115	90	20	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	339	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	62	20	53	53	50	17	47	21	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,016	39.0	43.00	-	-	-	7	61	76	142	81	177	75	165	48	81	74	9	13	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	168	39.5	50.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	17	23	24	34	41	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	171	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	-	14	5	41	16	35	6	18	3	12	15	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	95	40.0	43.50	-	-	-	-	3	10	15	11	14	3	11	3	17	1	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	532	38.5	40.50	-	-	-	7	44	61	80	45	109	43	98	16	12	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	50	38.5	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	3	6	15	2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, technical	66	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	7	12	11	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	28	40.0	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	38	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	7	11	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	498	39.5	40.50	1	22	-	21	57	35	39	54	94	16	46	38	48	15	5	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	9	30	3	6	12	25	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	43	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	6	19	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	58	39.5	43.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	28	3	4	6	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	397	39.5	39.00	1	22	-	21	55	35	38	45	64	13	40	26	23	7	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	56	39.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	3	3	4	7	11	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	69	39.5	42.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	7	23	-	12	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	136	40.5	38.00	-	-	-	11	25	14	20	13	19	1	15	8	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	74	38.0	37.50	-	-	-	2	13	10	4	21	9	8	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	62	39.5	30.50	1	22	-	8	9	6	-	1	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	73	39.0	49.00	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	4	4	4	8	5	11	9	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Manufacturing	19	38.5	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	54	39.5	46.50	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	4	4	4	7	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Finance **	30	39.5	37.50	-	-	-	-	9	3	3	4	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 20.00 and under 22.50	$ 22.50 - 25.00	$ 25.00 - 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 and over
Women - Continued			$																							
Transcribing-machine operators, general	149	39.5	41.50	-	-	-	-	9	23	22	19	24	14	7	8	11	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	37	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	9	3	6	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	24	40.0	43.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	4	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	13	39.5	39.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	112	39.5	41.50	-	-	-	-	9	20	17	10	21	8	4	4	7	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	41	39.5	47.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	7	7	3	1	5	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	66	39.5	38.50	-	-	-	-	6	18	17	3	12	1	1	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	775	39.5	42.00	-	-	2	4	45	35	114	82	156	107	48	70	68	17	17	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	404	40.0	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	26	101	64	43	46	56	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	362	39.0	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	25	98	39	43	46	55	11	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	42	39.0	44.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	3	25	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	371	39.5	39.50	-	-	2	4	45	33	78	56	55	43	5	24	12	2	3	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	44	39.0	43.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	15	6	5	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	108	40.5	38.00	-	-	2	4	26	4	16	15	4	21	-	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	176	38.5	37.00	-	-	-	-	19	29	54	39	23	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	34	40.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	6	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	1,540	40.0	36.50	1	-	-	88	288	331	313	136	151	48	63	43	60	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	432	40.0	39.50	-	-	-	-	35	80	106	50	54	27	15	21	30	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	160	39.5	42.50	-	-	-	-	10	12	14	21	19	24	13	21	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	272	40.0	37.00	-	-	-	-	25	68	92	29	35	3	2	-	5	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,108	40.0	35.50	1	-	-	88	253	251	207	86	97	21	48	22	30	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	99	39.5	43.00	-	-	-	-	7	4	10	8	16	11	13	16	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	105	40.0	42.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	10	26	7	21	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	150	41.0	34.00	1	-	-	27	43	12	28	2	22	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	672	39.5	33.50	-	-	-	61	200	209	122	53	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	82	40.0	37.00	-	-	-	-	3	23	28	13	9	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 35.00 and under 40.00	$ 40.00 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 - 105.00	$ 105.00 - 110.00	$ 110.00 - 115.00	$ 115.00 - 120.00	$ 120.00 - 125.00	$ 125.00 - 130.00	$ 130.00 - 140.00	$ 140.00 - 150.00	$ 150.00 - 160.00	$ 160.00 and over
Men			$																							
Draftsmen, chief	44	39.5	109.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	2	1	3	5	3	4	-	3	4	4	-	2
Manufacturing	29	40.0	99.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	1	1	1	5	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Draftsmen	670	40.0	76.50	-	-	8	23	45	56	72	72	112	126	32	64	25	21	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	454	40.0	76.50	-	-	8	11	33	36	55	57	75	71	28	20	25	21	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	216	40.0	76.00	-	-	-	12	12	20	17	15	37	55	4	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen, junior	141	40.0	49.50	8	43	34	15	15	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	88	40.0	52.00	3	26	9	11	14	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	53	40.0	45.50	5	17	25	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracers	67	40.0	48.00	2	8	39	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	58	40.0	49.00	-	1	39	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	120	40.0	59.50	-	-	8	29	25	26	29	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	106	40.0	60.00	-	-	4	27	21	24	28	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	79	40.0	60.50	-	-	4	16	13	20	24	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	27	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	11	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	14	40.0	56.00	-	-	4	2	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	8	40.0	53.50	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 and over
		$																							
Carpenters, maintenance	524	1.68	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	11	4	12	20	31	22	83	93	69	85	22	13	18	8	7	10
Manufacturing	365	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	4	20	76	80	64	69	18	5	7	6	7	-
Durable goods	212	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	16	47	58	58	18	5	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	153	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	18	60	33	6	11	-	-	7	6	7	-
Nonmanufacturing	159	1.62	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	11	4	8	20	27	2	7	13	5	16	4	8	11	2	-	10
Retail trade	54	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	6	1	1	-	3	9	4	3	-	-	11	2	-	9
Finance **	22	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	660	1.73	-	4	-	1	3	5	-	2	-	13	25	24	46	60	106	92	154	27	39	33	4	22	-
Manufacturing	493	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	18	-	20	53	76	69	146	19	30	30	-	22	-
Durable goods	311	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	9	38	68	140	19	21	6	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	182	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	18	-	15	44	38	1	6	-	9	24	-	22	-
Nonmanufacturing	167	1.60	-	4	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	8	7	24	26	7	30	23	8	8	9	3	4	-	-
Retail trade	16	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	6	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Finance **	16	1.26	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, stationary	419	1.60	3	-	-	3	-	22	5	4	39	25	-	6	36	59	58	57	24	46	12	1	12	7	-
Manufacturing	308	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	20	20	-	5	33	48	39	45	18	46	8	-	12	6	-
Durable goods	123	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	29	37	10	2	3	-	4	-	-
Nondurable goods	185	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	20	20	-	5	12	31	10	8	8	44	5	-	8	6	-
Nonmanufacturing	111	1.44	3	-	-	3	-	18	5	-	19	5	-	1	3	11	19	12	6	-	4	1	-	1	-
Wholesale trade	15	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	33	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	3	2	15	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Finance **	21	1.28	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	7	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Services	42	1.35	-	-	-	3	-	10	3	-	10	1	-	-	-	3	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	282	1.35	2/ 27	9	9	25	15	21	20	9	4	20	10	14	5	28	-	25	-	24	14	-	3	-	-
Manufacturing	181	1.43	2	6	9	13	5	11	20	6	1	10	10	6	4	28	-	24	-	12	14	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	68	1.42	-	-	9	9	5	-	-	-	1	-	10	2	4	-	-	24	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	113	1.43	2	6	-	4	-	11	20	6	-	10	-	4	-	28	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	101	1.20	25	3	-	12	10	10	-	3	3	10	-	8	1	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	3	-	-
Services	58	1.06	11	1	-	12	10	10	-	3	3	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	1,187	1.44	22	-	8	12	18	39	36	59	137	34	134	105	33	349	19	177	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,120	1.45	9	-	8	12	16	32	30	54	127	25	133	103	29	341	19	177	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	67	1.20	13	-	-	-	2	7	6	5	10	9	1	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, tool room	112	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	6	10	38	23	6	17	-	-	-
Manufacturing	112	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	6	10	38	23	6	17	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	1,204	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	12	-	8	84	135	148	350	113	86	214	35	12	-
Manufacturing	1,171	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	9	-	8	81	135	137	347	108	78	214	35	12	-
Durable goods	1,027	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	4	44	125	126	337	108	78	196	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	144	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	4	37	10	11	10	-	-	18	35	12	-

See footnotes at end of table.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis
in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 and over
		$																							
Maintenance men, general utility	402	1.54	1	-	-	9	26	9	18	11	6	12	23	54	15	28	102	22	5	27	6	28	-	-	-
Manufacturing	131	1.47	-	-	-	9	5	6	-	4	4	6	10	33	10	13	6	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	38	1.36	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	4	-	9	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	93	1.51	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	4	4	2	2	29	10	4	3	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	271	1.57	1	-	-	-	21	3	18	7	2	6	13	21	5	15	96	22	4	3	6	28	-	-	-
Public utilities *	122	1.64	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	2	6	4	-	6	72	15	2	1	6	2	-	-	-
Retail trade	81	1.39	-	-	-	-	17	3	8	4	2	4	4	4	3	7	19	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	449	1.57	-	1	2	1	7	2	3	22	8	28	4	34	33	56	129	53	53	5	4	3	1	-	-
Manufacturing	135	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	6	-	24	26	28	15	5	19	4	-	-	1	-	-
Durable goods	32	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	17	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	103	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	24	26	26	11	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	314	1.58	-	1	2	1	7	2	3	18	5	22	4	10	7	28	114	48	34	1	4	3	-	-	-
Public utilities *	97	1.59	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	2	4	4	61	12	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	59	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	12	23	-	3	3	-	-	-
Retail trade	107	1.57	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	2	14	47	21	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Services	51	1.39	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	6	-	20	-	3	-	8	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	1,178	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	37	27	37	19	61	335	84	127	109	233	50	50	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,080	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	37	27	37	19	61	335	81	107	81	224	34	28	-	-	-
Durable goods	514	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	1	22	46	105	81	208	9	28	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	566	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	28	22	37	19	60	313	35	2	-	16	25	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	98	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	28	9	16	22	-	-	-
Millwrights	161	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	6	-	-	11	18	33	34	12	15	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	161	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	6	-	-	11	18	33	34	12	15	2	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	314	1.55	6	-	1	11	10	7	16	5	16	5	26	5	17	28	63	13	46	15	22	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	181	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	12	2	10	11	57	11	40	12	20	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	102	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	6	8	35	11	29	8	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	79	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	4	3	22	-	11	4	20	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	133	1.33	6	-	1	11	10	7	16	3	16	2	14	3	7	17	6	2	6	3	2	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	46	1.52	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	3	1	2	4	-	2	11	6	2	6	3	-	1	-	-	-
Finance **	56	1.21	-	-	-	6	4	4	16	-	15	-	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	22	1.12	6	-	1	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance	404	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	1	12	83	42	75	88	36	14	11	-	34	-
Manufacturing	395	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	12	83	42	75	88	28	14	11	-	34	-
Durable goods	221	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	10	70	88	24	14	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	174	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	7	75	32	5	-	4	-	10	-	34	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	105	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	32	26	18	9	2	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	89	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	26	18	9	2	-	-	-	1
Tool-and-die makers	153	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	30	10	8	38	32	3	1	2	9
Manufacturing	153	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	30	10	8	38	32	3	1	2	9

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Workers were distributed as follows: $0.65 to $0.70, 4 workers; $0.70 to $0.75, 6 workers; $0.75 to $0.80, 10 workers; $0.80 to $0.85, 5 workers; $0.85 to $0.90, 2 workers.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.40	$ 0.40 - .45	$ 0.45 - .50	$ 0.50 - .55	$ 0.55 - .60	$ 0.60 - .65	$ 0.65 - .70	$ 0.70 - .75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 and over
		$																							
Guards	882	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	32	17	4	17	234	79	89	122	168	54	19	33	-
Manufacturing	603	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	8	33	76	89	98	168	54	19	33	-
Durable goods	313	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	7	2	42	57	98	48	54	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	290	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	1	31	34	32	-	120	-	19	33	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	3,010	1.01	-	4	5	110	102	164	59	110	319	180	179	175	182	151	365	313	333	26	206	27	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,527	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	38	49	110	133	61	310	229	313	22	193	24	-	-	-
Durable goods	730	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	34	-	52	29	31	208	249	9	100	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	797	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	38	15	110	81	32	279	21	64	13	93	24	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,483	.81	-	4	5	110	102	164	59	110	274	142	130	65	49	90	55	84	20	4	13	3	-	-	-
Public utilities *	152	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	22	9	13	25	18	16	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	116	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	26	5	1	9	16	27	14	3	-	3	-	-	-
Retail trade	627	.74	-	-	-	75	75	89	20	17	136	72	65	15	11	34	3	8	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	350	.76	-	-	-	-	5	40	21	79	112	41	24	21	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	238	.78	-	4	5	35	22	35	18	13	16	3	6	11	10	25	19	3	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	1,464	.73	20	-	3	279	11	114	190	88	303	130	88	108	33	44	26	8	15	-	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	242	.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	59	20	4	22	24	8	15	-	4	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	69	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	20	21	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	173	.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	50	20	2	2	3	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,222	.69	20	-	3	279	11	114	190	88	260	87	29	88	29	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	33	.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	7	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	212	.71	-	-	-	24	3	22	23	47	53	16	19	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	695	.71	-	-	-	105	8	91	160	1	195	47	-	78	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	239	.56	20	-	3	150	-	1	7	40	-	16	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	1,044	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	44	30	16	25	97	168	82	109	322	92	26	15	13	-	-
Manufacturing	478	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	5	82	73	12	36	215	23	9	5	-	-	-
Durable goods	103	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	19	36	21	9	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	375	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	5	82	58	10	17	179	2	-	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	566	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	35	30	7	20	15	95	70	73	107	69	17	10	13	-	-
Wholesale trade	363	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	15	1	5	11	66	59	66	35	41	12	6	13	-	-
Retail trade	203	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	15	6	15	4	29	11	7	72	28	5	4	-	-	-
Packers (men)	1,042	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	113	63	51	8	17	127	120	161	118	114	96	13	10	18	-
Manufacturing	650	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	40	15	2	10	102	98	121	85	52	81	12	9	8	-
Durable goods	291	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	23	66	19	55	-	81	12	9	8	-
Nondurable goods	359	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	31	15	2	1	79	32	102	30	52	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	392	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	98	23	36	6	7	25	22	40	33	62	15	1	1	10	-
Wholesale trade	246	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	12	27	-	-	6	19	31	30	62	15	1	1	10	-
Retail trade	146	.86	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	74	11	9	6	7	19	3	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers (women)	1,067	.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	98	30	215	74	455	39	-	11	24	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,047	.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	94	29	214	71	453	30	-	11	24	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	20	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	3	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	231	1.21	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	8	17	7	3	14	34	32	12	27	37	13	11	8	2	-
Manufacturing	93	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	7	8	27	11	10	7	-	-
Durable goods	45	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	8	19	2	5	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	48	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	11	-	-	8	9	5	7	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	138	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	8	17	7	3	12	25	20	5	19	10	2	1	1	2	-
Wholesale trade	39	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	3	13	7	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	91	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	11	7	3	12	24	12	2	6	2	2	1	1	2	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations [2] studied on an area basis in Baltimore, Md., by industry division, June 1951.)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $ 0.40	$ 0.40 - .45	$ 0.45 - .50	$ 0.50 - .55	$ 0.55 - .60	$ 0.60 - .65	$ 0.65 - .70	$ 0.70 - .75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 and over
Shipping clerks	291	$ 1.22	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	4	-	33	10	22	35	35	25	17	44	31	12	14	-	3
Manufacturing	143	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	12	26	23	7	13	26	16	2	2	-	3
Durable goods	60	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	7	8	26	4	-	2	-	2
Nondurable goods	83	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	11	16	23	-	5	-	12	2	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	148	1.21	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	4	-	22	8	10	9	12	18	4	18	15	10	12	-	-
Wholesale trade	56	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	7	4	18	4	4	11	-	-
Retail trade	80	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8	10	2	10	11	-	-	11	6	-	-	-
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	368	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	15	13	2	32	46	62	21	22	48	27	12	9	29
Manufacturing	113	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	19	19	1	15	12	14	12	6	7
Durable goods	31	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	9	-	9	-	-
Nondurable goods	82	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	8	17	1	15	3	14	3	6	7
Nonmanufacturing	255	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	15	8	-	31	27	43	20	7	36	13	-	3	22
Wholesale trade	185	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	-	28	20	39	12	7	24	12	-	-	22
Retail trade	58	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	14	8	-	3	7	4	8	-	3	1	-	3	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	3,040	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	32	7	4	112	99	148	436	127	454	309	439	412	89	60	195	19	59	39
Manufacturing	1,968	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	36	92	364	85	302	178	209	344	54	29	186	11	19	37
Durable goods	1,113	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	36	27	9	18	120	143	99	322	54	29	180	9	12	37
Nondurable goods	855	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	65	355	67	182	35	110	22	-	-	6	2	7	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,072	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	32	7	4	90	63	56	72	42	152	131	230	68	35	31	9	8	40	2
Wholesale trade	544	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	42	30	44	20	36	87	80	29	17	29	8	8	40	2
Retail trade	403	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	32	7	4	18	21	26	28	22	116	44	25	39	18	2	1	-	-	-
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	888	1.24	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	12	99	-	25	17	2	62	113	166	46	153	87	90	13	1	-
Manufacturing	222	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	23	67	19	7	3	89	5	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	666	1.18	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	12	99	-	25	13	2	58	90	99	27	146	84	1	8	-	-
Wholesale trade	292	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	10	11	2	31	64	58	2	-	7	1	8	-	-
Retail trade	70	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	14	-	-	3	12	1	21	14	2	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	854	1.25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	15	70	89	102	110	69	54	157	39	118	18	-	4
Manufacturing	258	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	43	31	26	11	6	118	-	-	4
Nonmanufacturing	596	1.18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	15	70	80	92	67	38	28	146	33	-	18	-	-
Wholesale trade	235	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	40	4	24	91	30	-	18	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	636	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	82	20	13	21	9	106	20	27	201	17	[3] 102
Manufacturing	215	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	14	5	46	18	19	77	10	-
Durable goods	51	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	18	15	3	-	-
Nondurable goods	164	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	14	-	36	-	4	74	10	-
Nonmanufacturing	421	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	82	6	1	7	4	60	2	8	124	7	102
Wholesale trade	264	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	68	6	1	4	4	-	2	8	75	7	71
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	678	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	23	67	38	140	37	319	8	15	3
Manufacturing	640	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	22	53	29	130	34	318	8	15	3
Nonmanufacturing	38	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	9	10	3	1	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	219	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	27	45	30	42	33	23	4	7
Manufacturing	186	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	33	30	42	33	23	4	7
Watchmen	604	.97	-	-	-	29	21	3	10	18	85	73	31	69	21	39	21	79	83	11	9	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	276	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	22	37	12	27	15	54	75	-	7	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	328	.85	-	-	-	29	21	3	10	18	71	60	9	32	9	12	6	25	8	11	2	2	-	-	-
Public utilities *	35	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	3	3	15	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	38	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	1	3	8	5	4	2	2	-	-	-
Retail trade	98	.85	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	2	30	18	1	12	9	8	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	126	.73	-	-	-	20	16	-	-	16	19	37	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	31	.69	-	-	-	9	5	-	1	-	4	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
[3] All workers at $1.90 to $2.00
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Table B-203: *Canning* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— $0.75 and under .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60
Men		$											
Adjusters, machine	14	1.04	-	-	4	2	-	3	1	3	1	-	-
Cooks	10	1.08	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-
Labelers, hand or machine	36	.76	28	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	14	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	4
Pilers-in	24	.82	8	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retort operators	13	.98	-	2	-	4	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
Women													
Cutters, peelers, slicers, cubers, or pitters, hand	76	.83	38	-	22	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fillers, hand	337	.79	196	77	53	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labelers, hand or machine	13	.92	4	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in industry groups 2033 and 2035, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-2311: *Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— $0.75 and under .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 - 2.70	$2.70 and over
Men		$																							
Cutting																									
Cutters and markers: Total	352	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	3	2	3	8	23	37	52	24	82	94	6	9	3	1
Time	280	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	9	27	41	17	79	91	3	2	3	-
Incentive	72	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	6	14	10	11	7	3	3	3	7	-	1
Cutters, body-lining	63	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	6	6	21	3	13	-	-	4	-
Cutters, inner-lining	6	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Spreaders	13	1.33	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coat fabrication																									
Basters, body-lining and facing, hand	69	1.42	1	-	2	1	3	2	11	17	6	3	3	4	2	3	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Basters, collar, hand	64	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	5	9	4	11	14	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters	40	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	3	3	1	3	-	7	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pressers, finish, hand	101	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	5	7	15	10	22	11	11	3	3	1	-	4
Pressers, finish, machine	102	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5	5	-	9	7	6	10	17	11	7	5	2	2	9	-	-
Sewing-machine operators 3/	258	1.72	-	-	-	-	6	9	4	10	34	18	30	43	27	18	20	4	4	1	6	-	12	-	12
Join shoulders, cloth: Total	14	1.52	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	6	1.25	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	8	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Join side seams	9	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Join under-collar, join sleeve-lining, or piece pockets	56	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	4	5	15	3	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-
Sew edge tape	9	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sew in sleeve	23	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	5	5	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Shapers, edge and bottom: Total	29	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	13	3	-	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	6	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	23	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	11	3	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shapers, under-collar	16	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tailors, all-around	45	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	15	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Under-pressers	172	1.75	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	21	4	6	17	10	22	28	15	9	8	6	3	4	2	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2311: *Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 0.75 and under .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.70	$ 2.70 and over
Men - Continued		$																							
Trouser fabrication																									
Pressers, finish	39	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	3	1	3	8	2	4	4	-	1	4/ 8
Sewing-machine operators 3/	132	1.66	-	2	-	1	2	-	5	20	12	19	13	7	7	8	7	9	6	2	2	-	5	2	3
Join inseams	13	1.60	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Join outseams	10	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Join seatseams	8	1.75	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Make pockets	24	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	3	2	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under-pressers	42	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	3	3	1	4	6	7	1	2	1	3	1	-	-	1
Miscellaneous																									
Adjusters (repairmen), sewing machine	8	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Inspectors, final (examiners): Total	33	1.42	-	-	4	3	-	-	5	2	2	3	4	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Time	26	1.41	-	-	4	3	-	-	4	2	1	3	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Incentive	7	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	39	.84	17	1	9	6	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers	73	.95	14	3	21	6	1	13	7	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks, garments	53	1.19	3	6	6	2	6	9	-	6	2	-	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Stock clerks, piece goods	22	1.12	-	2	5	-	-	2	2	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	8	.83	5	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work distributors	26	.94	11	2	-	-	3	1	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
Coat fabrication																									
Basters, body-lining and facing, hand	94	1.41	-	-	3	3	3	8	10	9	14	4	9	11	7	5	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basters, canvas, hand	32	1.43	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	3	7	3	3	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basters, collar, hand	55	1.33	-	-	-	-	1	15	9	3	8	5	4	1	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Button sewers, hand	90	1.20	5	4	2	4	2	16	11	20	3	13	5	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buttonhole makers, hand	124	1.27	-	4	2	6	4	17	21	16	19	9	12	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, hand	242	1.22	-	2	4	7	15	60	42	36	37	16	6	10	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters	26	1.24	2	-	5	3	1	2	2	1	-	2	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pairers and turners	20	1.18	-	-	4	-	1	2	6	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, finish, hand	22	1.34	4	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, finish, machine	38	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	6	2	8	2	2	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing-machine operators: Total 3/	874	1.37	34	9	19	19	22	79	115	106	117	84	57	68	49	29	22	11	14	8	5	1	2	2	2
Time	108	1.11	22	3	6	2	1	8	22	17	16	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	766	1.41	12	6	13	17	21	71	93	89	101	80	54	67	46	29	22	11	14	8	5	1	2	2	2
Baste edges	36	1.45	-	-	-	1	-	6	3	1	6	3	5	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Baste, jump stitch machine	47	1.32	-	-	-	1	1	7	7	7	9	7	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buttonhole making	28	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	8	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fell body-lining, bottom and side	80	1.35	1	-	1	-	3	6	15	12	16	6	7	4	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Join shoulders, cloth	19	1.49	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Join side seams	31	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	3	4	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Join under-collar, join sleeve-lining, or piece pockets	112	1.26	10	-	5	9	5	11	14	12	11	6	8	9	5	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Pad collar and lapels	42	1.30	1	1	-	-	5	5	5	-	6	14	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe edges	38	1.31	1	-	5	2	-	3	9	2	1	-	4	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sew darts (cloth)	29	1.23	-	-	4	-	-	1	8	6	5	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sew edge tape	29	1.38	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	3	3	5	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sew in sleeve	41	1.53	1	1	-	-	-	4	4	7	5	2	1	4	-	3	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	2	-
Stitch edges	30	1.34	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	7	-	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tape armholes	25	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	6	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shapers, edge and bottom	15	1.43	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shapers, under collar	12	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailors, all-around	7	1.28	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thread trimmers (cleaners): Total	140	1.07	14	10	9	23	5	21	20	15	10	7	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	38	1.01	10	3	5	-	-	7	1	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	102	1.09	4	7	4	23	5	14	19	9	5	7	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under-pressers	32	1.43	5	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	3	5	3	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2311: *Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			$ 0.75 and under .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.70	$ 2.70 and over
Women - Continued		$																						
Trouser fabrication																								
Sewers, hand (bench workers, finishere)	51	1.23	2	2	3	1	1	8	2	15	8	1	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sewing-machine operators, total 3/	267	1.35	7	5	8	3	5	31	30	38	38	24	25	10	14	14	6	5	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Attach fly	10	1.44	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attach waistband	16	1.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Attach zipper	8	1.21	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Join inseams	6	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Join outeeams	9	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Make pockets	41	1.43	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	4	8	5	5	1	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piscing flye	7	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serging	22	1.29	3	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sew on waietband-lining	18	1.31	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Stitch pockste	21	1.21	2	-	2	-	-	2	4	1	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tacking	23	1.45	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	3	-	1	-	3	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thread trimmere (cleanere)	34	1.11	4	4	4	-	1	9	3	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																								
Inspectors, final (sxaminers)	83	1.13	4	-	4	5	2	24	23	6	4	1	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitrssses	17	.77	13	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes regular and contract shops with mors than 20 workers and cutting shops (manufacturing jobbers) with more than 4 workers.
2/ Excludss premium pay for ovsrtime and night work.
3/ Data relate to all sswing machine operators, including those shown separately.
4/ Workers wers distributed as follows: $2.70 to $2.80, 4 workers; $2.90 to $3.00, 1 worker; $3.00 to $3.10, 3 workers.

Tabls B-28: *Industrial Chemicals* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—															
			$ 1.05 and under 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85
		$																
Men																		
Chemical operators, class A	128	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	60	12	-	-	-	-
Electriciane, maintenance	48	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	24	-	-	10
Guards	19	1.26	-	-	-	9	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenanos	51	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	14	8	10	-	-
Women																		
Laboratory assistants	10	1.20	2	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The etudy covered establishments with mors than 20 worksrs engaged in ths manufacturs of industrial inorganic and organic chemicals, other than synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber and sxploeivss.
2/ Excludes premium pay for ovsrtime and night work.

Table B-2851: *Paints and Varnishes* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			Under $ 1.00	$ 1.00 and under 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 and over
		$																							
Labelers and packers	40	1.22	-	7	9	3	1	1	1	1	7	4	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixers	50	1.24	1	2	1	4	5	15	6	4	4	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technicians	18	1.76	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	1	2
Tintars	8	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varnish makers	17	1.39	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	6	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 7 workers engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnishes.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-332: *Foundries, Ferrous* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			$ 1.10 and under 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 and over
		$																							
Chippers and grinders	55	1.31	-	13	2	30	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand	23	1.58	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	48	1.79	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	24	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
Molders, hand, bench	14	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shakeout men	20	1.16	16	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in iron and steel foundries (Group 332 except grey iron pipe and fittings), as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Captive foundries of machinery plants were excluded from the study.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-3411: *Tin Cans and Other Tinware* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			$ 0.75 and under .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 and over
Men		$																							
Body makers	77	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	31	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coater operators	32	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Die setters	40	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	5	1	1	3	21	6	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	47	1.20	2	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	6	-	21	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	111	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	33	27	24	1	-	6
Slitting-machine operators, hand-fed	30	1.28	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	1	-	1	4	-	4	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers	24	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	10	-	-	3
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	42	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	19	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
Punch-press operators, class B	67	1.07	-	-	-	1	28	18	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-531: *Department and Women's Ready-To-Wear Stores* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	AVERAGE 2/		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 25.00	$ 25.00 and under 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 - 110.00	$ 110.00 - 120.00	$ 120.00 - 130.00	$ 130.00 and over
Men			$																							
Carpenters, maintenance	31	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	7	5	11	3	1	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger	11	41.5	34.00	-	-	-	5	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, furniture	45	41.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6	2	3	8	13	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, bulk	53	40.0	39.50	-	-	-	7	3	10	6	12	6	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porters, day (cleaners)	170	42.0	32.00	-	7	8	86	27	24	7	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks (checkers)	55	41.5	39.50	-	4	2	10	2	8	3	8	6	3	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales clerks:																										
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets	6	40.0	43.00	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys' clothing	12	41.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floor covering	42	40.0	76.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	1	3	5	12	6	4	1	-	-
Furniture and bedding	55	40.5	83.50	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	3	3	4	7	8	12	7	2	-	3
Housewares (except china, glassware and lamps)	13	43.5	61.50	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers, etc.)(excludes radios and television)	64	40.5	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	8	8	3	14	13	7	-	-
Men's clothing	40	41.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	8	15	5	4	-	1	-	-
Men's furnishings	35	40.5	53.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	1	5	-	5	3	3	1	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Women's shoes	20	40.0	64.00	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	6	1	-	-	-	1	-
Stockmen, selling sections	56	40.0	30.50	1	9	16	17	4	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockmen, warehouse	151	40.0	39.50	-	7	4	14	8	24	9	38	12	23	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailors, alteration, men's garments	9	42.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-531: *Department and Women's Ready-To-Wear Stores* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/ Weekly hours (Standard)	Average 2/ Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $25.00	$25.00 and under 27.50	$27.50 - 30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 110.00	$110.00 - 120.00	$120.00 - 130.00	$130.00 and over
			$																							
Women																										
Cashier-wrappers	159	40.5	29.00	-	61	59	18	10	1	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger	68	40.5	27.00	16	15	16	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters, women's garments	112	39.5	41.00	-	-	-	8	6	10	7	56	6	5	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales clerks:																										
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets	70	40.5	39.50	1	-	3	3	11	13	12	10	4	2	1	4	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blouses and neckwear	51	40.0	34.00	2	1	9	11	10	7	3	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys' furnishings	29	40.5	35.00	-	3	3	6	5	4	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewares (except china, glassware and lamps)	74	39.5	36.50	-	1	4	17	13	13	11	3	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men's furnishings	59	40.0	40.00	-	2	1	4	11	6	15	5	4	2	1	1	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notions, trimmings	47	40.0	33.50	1	4	7	13	4	9	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piece goods (yard goods, upholstery fabrics)	78	39.5	38.50	-	2	3	8	14	18	6	8	8	4	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silverware and jewelry (excluding costume jewelry)	10	40.0	35.50	-	-	2	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's accessories (hosiery, gloves, and handbags)	137	40.0	36.00	6	-	3	27	19	36	14	13	8	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's and misses' dresses	208	39.0	40.50	4	-	4	23	47	26	27	12	13	17	5	6	5	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's shoes	91	39.5	43.00	1	-	7	9	10	11	14	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	9	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	54	39.5	43.00	-	-	-	2	2	7	7	7	10	7	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewers, alteration, women's garments	169	40.0	32.50	6	6	32	38	26	42	10	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockmen, selling sections	109	39.5	28.50	5	27	58	13	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered department and women's ready-to-wear stores witb more than 50 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-541: *Grocery Stores* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/ Weekly hours (Standard)	Average 2/ Weekly earnings (Standard)	$25.00 and under 27.50	$27.50 - 30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00
			$																						
Men																									
Clerks, meat	164	46	52.00	-	-	-	-	30	6	3	12	-	-	31	-	16	-	46	-	18	-	-	-	-	2
Fruit men	227	46	49.50	-	-	-	-	27	34	10	16	14	21	34	-	27	-	14	-	9	-	-	-	21	-
Women																									
Clerks, grocery	70	44	34.00	28	2	8	-	7	3	9	3	2	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered grocery stores with more than 7 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries, and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-561: *Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores* 1/

Occupation 3/	Number of workers	Average 2/		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 20.00 and under 25.00	$ 25.00 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 - 100.00	$ 100.00 - 110.00	$ 110.00 - 120.00	$ 120.00 - 130.00	$ 130.00 - 140.00	$ 140.00 - 150.00	$ 150.00 - 160.00
			$																						
Fitters, men's garments	7	42.0	71.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porters, day (cleaners)	18	44.5	35.50	2	-	7	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales clerks:																									
Boys' clothing	6	43.5	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men's clothing	37	45.5	98.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	11	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	5	5	1
Tailors, alteration, men's garments	33	42.5	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	11	1	5	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores with more than 7 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
3/ Data limited to men workers.

Table B-591: *Drug Stores* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																		
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 20.00	$ 20.00 and under 22.50	$ 22.50 - 25.00	$ 25.00 - 27.50	$ 27.50 - 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00
			$																			
Men																						
Clerks, drug stores (other)	53	44.0	39.00	-	16	-	1	-	3	1	10	-	2	-	1	-	-	17	-	-	1	1
Women																						
Clerks, soda fountain	352	46.0	25.50	25	60	19	124	85	18	4	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered drug stores with more than 7 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-63: *Insurance Carriers* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/ Weekly hours (Standard)	Average 2/ Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 27.50 and under 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 and over
			$																							
Men																										
Section heads	81	38.5	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	5	5	2	4	1	2	5	7	8	1	-	6	8	1	6
Underwriters	114	38.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	1	4	-	1	4	6	21	18	6	2	6	7	4	4	21
Women																										
Clerks, actuarial	24	39.5	40.50	-	1	6	2	4	1	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, premium-ledger card	110	39.0	35.50	20	24	12	16	8	16	7	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, underwriter	48	38.5	41.50	-	1	-	7	5	20	1	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium acceptors	52	39.5	44.00	-	7	5	7	2	5	1	9	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section heads	72	39.5	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	13	2	3	9	9	5	3	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-

NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—

1/ The study covered insurance carriers employing more than 20 workers.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table B-6512: *Office Building Service* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $ 0.45	$ 0.45 and under .50	$ 0.50 - .55	$ 0.55 - .60	$ 0.60 - .65	$ 0.65 - .70	$ 0.70 - .75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 and over
		$												
Men														
Elevator operators, passenger	47	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	22	12	2	-	2
Firemen, stationary boiler	9	.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	2
Janitors	63	.71	-	-	-	9	13	-	14	23	4	-	-	-
Watchmen	18	.68	-	2	4	1	-	-	3	1	7	-	-	-
Women														
Cleaners	163	.69	2	-	21	2	23	32	24	55	2	-	2	-

NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME-HOURLY EARNINGS OF—

1/ The study covered office buildings with more than 7 workers.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-7211: *Power Laundries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																							
			$0.40 and under .45	$0.45 - .50	$0.50 - .55	$0.55 - .60	$0.60 - .65	$0.65 - .70	$0.70 - .75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 and over
Men		$																							
Clerks, retail receiving	16	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extractor operators	67	.84	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	33	10	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	38	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	7	4	7	-	-	2	4	2	-	1	5
Washers, machine	68	.98	-	-	4	4	-	1	2	3	9	6	5	4	6	2	2	4	-	8	-	-	2	-	6
Women																									
Clerks, retail receiving	97	.67	4	2	2	7	24	32	14	2	4	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, flatwork, machine: Total	636	.65	20	4	86	66	74	192	96	57	18	18	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	181	.56	20	-	36	36	56	29	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	455	.68	-	4	50	30	18	163	96	57	14	18	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Identifiers: Total	133	.67	16	-	6	2	22	39	21	4	4	6	-	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	61	.59	16	-	6	-	6	20	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	72	.74	-	-	-	2	16	19	13	2	4	4	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markers: Total	108	.64	6	-	-	24	22	23	17	7	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	66	.61	6	-	-	8	17	23	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	42	.69	-	-	-	16	5	-	5	7	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, machine, shirts	374	.71	-	-	20	58	54	65	34	31	71	20	16	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrappers, bundle: Total	83	.62	4	-	-	18	25	25	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	66	.60	4	-	-	14	25	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	17	.68	-	-	-	4	-	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered power laundries with more than 20 workers

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-7538: *Auto Repair Shops* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under $0.75	$0.75 and under .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.70	$2.70 - 2.90	$2.90 and over
		$																							
Body repairmen, metal: Total	162	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	21	6	11	30	9	4	10	19	3	-	-	-	2	17	14
Time	63	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	3	23	5	3	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	99	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	2	8	7	4	1	7	15	-	-	-	-	2	17	14
Electricians, automotive	39	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	10	3	3	11	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Greasers	125	1.00	-	15	5	44	14	3	3	23	2	6	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive, class A: Total	736	1.64	-	-	-	3	3	13	10	35	56	101	67	70	122	58	52	24	25	32	22	20	7	8	8
Time	252	1.40	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	8	39	79	30	24	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	484	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	27	17	22	37	46	60	58	52	24	25	32	22	20	7	8	8
Mechanics, automotive, class B	126	1.17	-	-	12	-	24	8	15	15	25	4	8	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Washers, automobile	177	.79	4/40	48	32	42	6	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Includes general automobile repair shops and repair departments of retail motor vehicle dealers employing more than 4 workers.

2/ Data limited to men workers.

3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

4/ Workers were distributed as follows: under $0.65, 13 workers; $0.65 to $0.70, 14 workers; $0.70 to $0.75, 13 workers.

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect July 1, 1951.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Journeymen		
Asbestos workers	$2.50	40
Boilermakers	2.61	40
Bricklayers	3.20	40
Carpenters	2.42	40
Cement finishers	2.36	40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	2.75	40
Elevator constructors	2.71	40
Engineers - Power equipment operators:		
Building construction and . Heavy construction:		
Heavy equipment:		
Derricks, excavating cranes, shovels	2.60	40
Medium equipment:		
Concrete pumps and single-drum hoists	2.025	40
Light equipment:		
Compressors and pumps	2.025	40
Bulldozers and tractors with attachment	1.825	40
Glaziers	2.20	40
Lathers	2.75	40
Painters and paperhangers	2.05	40
Plasterers	2.50	40
Plumbers	2.50	40
Rodmen	2.47	40
Sheet-metal workers	2.50	40
Steam fitters	2.50	40
Stonemasons	3.20	40
Structural-iron workers	2.80	40
Tile layers	2.50	40
Helpers and laborers		
Bricklayers' tenders	1.48	40
Building laborers	1.38	40
Elevator constructors' helpers	1.90	40
Plasterers' laborers	1.48	40
Tile layers' helpers	1.65	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Hand shops:		
Agreement A:		
Dough mixers, ovenmen	$1.867	45
Benchmen	1.80	45
Agreement B:		
Dough mixers, journeymen bakers	1.188	48
Helpers	.854	48
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Bread and cake department:		
Mixers, ovenmen	1.415	40
Ingredient scalers, bench hands	1.39	40
Ovenmen, cake (second class)	1.315	40
Divider and moulder operators (bread)	1.28	40
Bread wrappers	1.205	40
Oven feeders (cake)	1.155	40
Pan greasers	1.118	40
Bakery helpers (men and women)	1.068	40
Agreement B:		
Bread and cake department:		
Mixers, ovenmen, icing makers	1.39	40
Dividermen (bread)	1.25	40
Ingredient scalers, oven dumpers (bread)	1.18	40
Mouldermen (bread)	1.155	40
Oven dumpers (cake)	1.10	40
Coolermen, bakery helpers, pan greasers	1.10	40
Flour blenders (cake)	1.075	40
Pan greasers (cake)	1.00	40
Wrappers and icers (women)	.885	40
Agreement C:		
General utilitymen	1.37	40
Mixers	1.32	40
Ovenmen	1.29	40
Machine operators and cake bench hands	1.27	40
Oven loaders and dumpers	1.22	40
Ingredient scalers, bread panners, dough mixers' helpers	1.17	40
Pan greasers	1.02	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries - Continued*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Machine shops: - Continued		
Agreement D:		
Bread department:		
Oven operators, dough mixers, doughnut machine operators	$1.445	40
Bench hands, moulder and divider operators	1.395	40
Ingredient scalers, oven feeders	1.345	40
Flour handlers, pan washers	1.225	40
Pie and pastry:		
Doughnut shops:		
Agreement A:		
Doughnut-machine operators	1.15	40
Packers (women)	.85	40
Agreement B:		
Foremen	1.54	40
Mixers, machine operators	1.28	40
Bakery helpers	1.055	40
Doughnut fryer	1.20	40
Packers and helpers (women)	.92	40
Crackers and cookies:		
Mixing department:		
Working foremen	1.425	40
Mixers	1.375	40
Mixers' helpers	1.175	40
Flour dumpers	1.00	40
Baking department:		
Bakers, peelers, machine captains	1.375	40
Ovenmen and reliefmen	1.275	40
Fig grinders, ingredient scaler helpers	1.175	40
Cracker-meal miller helpers, pan cleaners	1.00	40
Icing department:		
Working foremen, machine operators	1.275	40
Icing mixers	1.025	40
Trolly stickers and dippers	.955	40
Delmarvia operators	.905	40
Packing department:		
Head floormen	1.375	40
Utilitymen	1.20	40
Checkers	1.055	40
Sponge packers, bundlers	1.005	40
Relief girls - packing gang, other women help (after 30 days)	.805	40

C: Union Wage Scales - *Continued*

Table C-2082: *Malt Liquors*

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Brewers, fermenting and kettle room men	$64.00	40
Chauffeurs:		
Keg	55.00	40
Helpers	51.00	40
Trailer	62.00	40
Helpers	56.00	40
Grain dryers	66.00	40
Machine bottlers, floormen and reliefmen	62.00	40
Washhouse and racking room men	64.00	40

Table C-27: *Printing*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women	$0.98	40
Bookbinders	1.86	40
Compositors, hand	2.10	40
Electrotypers	2.10	40
Mailers:		
Day work	1.775	40
Night work	2.029	35
Machine operators and tenders	2.10	40
Photoengravers	2.547	37½
Press assistants and feeders:		
Cylinder presses (over 31 inches)	1.71	40
Platen and small automatic presses	1.37	40
Pressmen, cylinder:		
Single color press (over 31 inches)	2.10	40
Small automatic presses (up to 31 inches)	1.95	40
Pressmen, platen	1.79	40
Stereotypers	2.419	37½

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Newspapers:		
Hand compositors, machine operators and tenders:		
Day work	$2.495	36 7/10
Night work	2.632	36 7/10
Mailers:		
Day work	1.775	40
Night work	2.029	35
Photoengravers:		
Day work	2.733	37½
Night work	2.893	37½
Pressmen, web presses:		
Day work	2.373	37½
Night work	2.543	35
Stereotypers:		
Day work	2.373	37½
Night work	2.543	35

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Operators and conductors:		
1-man cars and buses:		
First 3 months	$1.43	42½
4 to 6 months	1.53	42½
7 to 12 months	1.58	42½
After 1 year	1.63	42½
2-man cars:		
First 3 months	1.38	42½
4 to 6 months	1.48	42½
7 to 12 months	1.58	42½
After 1 year	1.58	42½

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Armored car	$1.425	40
Bakery - biscuit	1.40	45
Building construction:		
Concrete mixers	1.40	40
Dump excavating	1.45	40
Coal and fuel oil delivery	1.21	40
Helpers	1.07	40
Department store	1.425	40
Helpers	1.15	40
Distillery	1.775	40
Furniture - retail	1.26	40
Helpers	1.14	40
General - freight	1.475	40
Helpers	1.27	40
Grocery:		
Retail	1.70	45
Helpers	1.422	45
Wholesale	1.30	40
Helpers	1.075	40
Meat:		
Hotel and restaurant supply	1.64	40
Packaging - contract hauling	1.64	40
Milk and ice cream:		
Special delivery	1.075	44
Newspaper (city)	1.625	40
Helpers	1.475	40
Oil:		
Agreement A (transport)	1.55	48
Agreement B	1.70	40
Agreement C (fuel oil)	1.70	40
Plumbing and heating:		
Agreement A and B	1.35	40
Helpers	1.225	40
Agreement C	1.45	40
Railway express	1.702	40
Helpers	1.546	40

C: Union Wage Scales - *Continued*

Table C-44: *Ocean Transport - Unlicensed Personnel* 1/

Type of ship, department and classification	Rate per month	Hours per week 2/
Dry cargo and passenger vessels 3/		
Deck department:		
Day men:		
Boatswains:		
Vessels of 15,000 - 20,000 tons ...	$356.95	44
Vessels of 10,000 - 15,000 tons ...	351.68	44
Vessels under 10,000 tons	333.73	44
Boatswain's mates	294.42	44
Carpenters:		
Vessels of 15,000 - 20,000 tons ...	319.67	44
Vessels of 10,000 - 15,000 tons ...	313.68	44
Vessels under 10,000 tons	299.51	44
Carpenter's mates	293.52	44
Storekeepers	289.53	44
Watch men:		
Able seamen	262.89	44
Boatswain's mates	277.77	44
Ordinary seamen	226.26	44
Quartermasters	262.89	44
Watchmen	262.89	44
Engine-room department:		
Day men:		
Deck engineer	299.51	44
Electricians	418.72	44
Firemen (coal)	259.56	44
Firemen (oil)	249.56	44
Maintenance electricians	342.14	44
Refrigeration engineers	385.42	44
Storekeepers	289.53	44
Unlicensed junior engineers	332.81	44
Wipers	259.56	44
Watch men:		
Firemen - watertenders	262.89	44
Oilers (steam)	262.89	44
Oilers (diesel)	286.54	44
Steward's department:		
Assistant cooks	259.56	44
Chief cooks	299.51	44
Chief stewards	325.63	44
Messmen and utilitymen	226.26	44
Tankers 4/		
Deck department:		
Day men:		
Boatswains	344.49	44
Carpenters	324.63	44
Deck maintenance men (AB)	286.19	44
Watch men:		
Able seamen	266.21	44
Ordinary seamen	232.92	44
Quartermasters	272.87	44
Engine-room department:		
Day men:		
Electricians	418.72	44
Machinists	342.13	44
Storekeepers	292.85	44
Unlicensed junior engineers	332.81	44
Wipers	259.55	44
Tankers 4/ - Continued		
Engine-room department: - Continued		
Watch men:		
Firemen	$259.55	44
Oilers (steam)	266.21	44
Watertenders	266.21	44
Unlicensed junior engineers	299.50	44
Steward's department:		
Assistant cooks	279.52	44
Chief cooks	312.84	44
Chief stewards	345.62	44
Messmen and utilitymen	226.25	44
Colliers 5/		
Deck department:		
Day men:		
Boatswains	333.73	44
Watch men:		
Able seamen	266.21	44
Ordinary seamen	236.24	44
Quartermasters	262.89	44
Engine-room department:		
Day men:		
Firemen (coal)	265.69	44
Firemen (oil)	259.55	44
Maintenance electricians	342.13	44
Wipers	261.10	44
Watch men:		
Firemen - watertenders	272.87	44
Steward's department:		
Chief cooks	302.84	44
Chief stewards	338.86	44
Messmen and utilitymen	226.25	44
Second cooks	269.53	44

1/ Wage scales and hours per week are those in effect on July 16, 1951, for Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators under contracts with the National Maritime Union, CIO. Details of changes are given in the footnotes following. The Wage Stabilization Board has to date not approved any similar changes for members of the Seafarers International Union, AFL.

All ratings listed receive additional payment in accordance with the following conditions:

1. On vessels carrying explosives in 50-ton lots or over, 10 percent of basic monthly wages is added while such cargo is aboard, or is being loaded or unloaded.
2. On vessels carrying sulphur in amount of 25 percent or more of dead weight carrying capacity, $5 per voyage is added. (On vessels carrying sulphur, cement, cyanide, etc., in bulk lots of 1000 tons or over, members of the SIU are paid the same as those on vessels carrying explosives.)
3. On vessels operating in described areas of China coastal waters, a per diem allowance of $2.50 and an "area bonus" of 100 percent of daily wages is added. Also, on vessels operating within certain designated areas of French Indo-China coastal waters, a per diem allowance of $5 is added.
4. On vessels attacked, fired upon or struck by mines of either belligerent, resulting in physical damage to the vessel or injury to a crew member, a "vessel attack bonus" of $125 shall be paid to each crew member.

2/ The maximum straight-time hours which may be worked per week at sea. At sea, watch men and the steward's department normally work 56 hours a week, and receive overtime pay for 4 hours on Saturday and 8 on Sunday. Day men at sea normally work a 44-hour week. In port, all receive overtime rates for work on Saturday and Sunday. Maximum straight-time hours at sea of 40 a week, approved by WSB effective December 16, 1951, will result in overtime pay for 8 hours on Saturday for all members.

3/ Wages reflect percentage increases of 3.7 effective June 16 and 2.5 effective July 15, 1951, totaling 6.2 based on January 1950 rates. Hours reflect reduction from 48 to 44 a week for watch men and the steward's department effective June 16. These actions were approved by WSB in September and October 1951.

4/ Wages reflect a 6.2 percent increase over January 1950 rates, and hours a reduction from 48 to 44 for watch men and the steward's department, effective July 15, 1951. Both actions were approved by WSB in October 1951. Differences in the contract of the SIU were formerly as follows:

1. Wage scales did not include a $3.50 a month increase paid NMU members.
2. Carpenters were paid the same as Boatswains, i.e., $321.80 a month.

5/ Wages reflect a 6.2 percent increase over January 1950 rates, and hours a reduction from 48 to 44 for watch men and the steward's department, effective July 16, 1951. Both actions were approved by WSB in October 1951. The SIU has no contracts with collier operators.

Table C-446: *Stevedoring*

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Longshoremen:		
General cargo	$2.00	40
Bulk cargo, cement and lime in bags, including ballast	2.05	40
Copra, damp hides, creosoted lumber and products	2.15	40
Refrigerator space cargo (temperature freezing or lower)	2.20	40
Coal, hauled from ship's hold to bunker	2.00	40
Old coal, restricted spaces	2.52	40
Damaged cargo and explosives	3.90	40

D: Entrance Rates

Table D-1: *Minimum Entrance Rates for Plant Workers* 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	All industries 2/	Percent of plant workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -							
		Manufacturing				Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
		Establishments with -							
		101-500 workers	501 or more workers	101-500 workers	501 or more workers				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 40	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	11.5
40	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5
Over 40 and under 45	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	8.5
45	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
Over 45 and under 50	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-
50	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	18.8
Over 50 and under 55	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9
55	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Over 55 and under 60	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
60	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	10.2	14.5
Over 60 and under 65	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	-
65	1.6	-	-	2.8	-	2.0	-	3.9	8.8
Over 65 and under 70	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	2.1
70	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-
Over 70 and under 75	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-
75	16.2	23.3	-	70.2	8.7	10.4	44.0	14.0	8.6
Over 75 and under 80	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-
80	2.4	10.0	-	1.7	8.0	-	-	6.9	-
Over 80 and under 85	2.2	-	2.5	2.9	-	-	-	6.2	-
85	1.4	10.6	-	4.5	-	-	2.2	1.0	1.6
Over 85 and under 90	2.1	24.8	-	-	-	-	3.2	5.4	-
90	3.0	21.5	-	-	10.0	6.0	8.0	-	-
Over 90 and under 95	2.3	-	2.7	3.5	8.3	-	1.7	-	-
95	1.1	-	-	-	11.0	.4	-	-	-
Over 95 and under 100	1.9	9.8	2.9	-	-	-	7.6	-	-
100	4.9	-	4.0	-	-	28.0	2.8	-	2.2
Over 100 and under 105 ...	2.9	-	6.0	-	6.2	-	.7	-	-
105	3.3	-	8.3	-	-	-	3.6	-	-
Over 105 and under 110 ...	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-
110	.1	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-
Over 110 and under 115 ...	10.8	-	26.6	1.3	-	2.3	-	-	3.1
115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 115 and under 120 ...	3.1	-	-	2.7	27.7	-	1.2	-	-
120	.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-
Over 120 and under 125 ...	2.8	-	5.3	-	6.6	-	3.2	-	-
125	.6	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-
Over 125 and under 130 ...	1.6	-	2.0	5.4	-	-	3.1	-	-
130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 130 and under 135 ...	14.2	-	36.8	-	-	-	3.6	-	-
135 and over	3.8	-	2.9	-	10.5	15.0	-	-	-
Establishments with no established minimum	5.1	-	-	5.0	3.0	30.2	3.1	1.8	6.5

1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers, other than watchmen.
2/ Excludes data for finance, insurance, and real estate.
3/ Less than .05 of one percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

E: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table E-1: *Shift Differential Provisions*

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in -											
	All manufacturing industries 1/						Industrial chemicals		Ferrous foundries		Tin cans and other tinware	
	All industries		Durable goods		Nondurable goods							
	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	17.7	9.9	22.3	12.4	8.8	5.1	17.8	20.9	0.6	3.5	28.0	13.9
Receiving shift differentials.......	17.6	9.8	22.3	12.4	8.5	4.9	17.6	20.8	.6	.4	28.0	13.9
Uniform cents (per hour)	11.0	8.0	13.9	9.6	5.2	4.9	17.6	20.8	.6	.4	28.0	13.9
Under 4 cents...	.3	-	.3	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 cents	6.7	.3	9.9	.3	.7	.4	1.5	1.5	-	-	4.3	-
5 cents	2.4	.9	2.0	.3	3.1	2.0	16.1	12.1	-	-	5.7	-
6 cents	.3	5.1	-	7.3	.8	.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Over 6 and under 10 cents	.4	1.0	.5	.8	-	1.4	-	-	.6	-	-	-
10 cents	.8	.3	1.2	.5	-	-	-	7.2	-	.4	18.0	1.6
Over 10 cents ...	.1	.4	-	.4	.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	11.3
Uniform percentage	6.6	1.8	8.4	2.8	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 5 percent	.5	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 percent	1.1	.8	1.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 and under 10 percent ...	.2	(2/)	.4	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	1.8	.6	1.7	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 10 percent	3.0	.4	4.6	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving no differential	.1	.1	-	-	.3	.2	.2	.1	-	3.1	-	-

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Less than .05 of one percent.

Table E-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE 1/ WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 hours	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	0.7
35 hours	2.8	1.2	2.1	-	(3/)	-	3.5	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	3.7	.4	-	1.0	0.7	1.8	-	11.0	6.2	1.0	1.6	-	4.6	-	-	-	-
37½ hours	18.3	4.3	3.5	5.2	72.2	9.7	12.3	6.0	17.3	4.0	3.7	5.6	-	-	-	9.4	5.5
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	5.0	2.9	4.9	-	.6	5.4	.7	10.8	12.4	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	66.2	87.7	89.5	85.2	26.3	83.1	64.6	65.1	50.0	74.4	84.8	90.6	73.5	72.7	81.4	45.2	35.2
Over 40 hours and under 44 hours	2.4	1.7	-	4.2	.2	-	13.0	-	5.4	3.7	.5	-	1.6	15.7	3.6	5.9	11.0
44 hours	1.3	1.8	-	4.4	-	-	4.4	-	5.1	2.4	1.5	-	4.5	3.3	2.9	-	11.0
Over 44 and under 48 hours	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	2.1	4.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	7.1	8.8	12.5	6.9
48 hours	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	8.4	5.1	2.5	10.0	1.2	-	25.8	27.8
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.4	-	4.1	-	2.2	1.2	1.9

1/ Data relate to women workers.
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.5	100.0	96.7	79.4	76.4	66.8	95.5	90.8	92.0	82.9	77.3
1 to 5½ days	2.4	3.0	-	9.0	-	6.3	1.5	.1	15.4	6.8	3.7	-	11.0	6.3	7.1	1.9	49.9
6 days	35.7	50.7	52.0	48.0	10.5	32.0	83.6	9.9	63.1	45.5	46.9	38.0	64.7	26.5	42.6	66.3	21.0
6½ days	.2	.6	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days	20.4	36.9	48.0	13.7	2.8	25.7	8.4	11.0	12.4	17.5	21.9	28.8	8.3	3.3	20.0	14.7	2.1
7½ days	1.8	-	-	-	-	10.4	-	3.1	-	1.2	1.3	-	3.9	-	8.7	-	-
8 days	14.6	7.4	-	23.0	53.1	8.7	-	11.3	-	2.8	2.6	-	7.6	8.7	4.3	-	-
9 days	5.8	1.4	-	4.3	3.8	3.5	-	16.1	5.8	.8	-	-	-	2.8	8.6	-	4.3
10 days	5.7	-	-	-	29.2	13.4	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	24.2	.7	-	-
11 days	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	5.7	-	-	-	.4	-	-	21.8	-	.6	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-
12½ days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	8.7	-	-	-
13 or more days	4.7	-	-	-	.2	-	-	17.9	-	.5	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-
Establishments providing no paid holidays	.7	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	(2/)	3.3	20.6	23.6	33.2	4.5	9.2	8.0	17.1	22.7

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	69.0	70.7	71.2	69.6	86.7	38.8	59.4	72.1	60.6	41.4	35.9	32.3	43.1	61.4	31.4	53.1	49.5
Under 1 week	13.8	16.8	13.6	23.3	.5	1.9	40.1	9.3	36.5	19.6	19.2	11.4	34.7	7.7	3.2	35.0	25.5
1 week	35.4	35.1	31.2	43.1	84.9	24.7	11.8	20.9	21.9	12.2	4.6	2.6	8.4	53.7	21.2	8.3	21.8
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	13.4	17.6	26.1	-	-	5.4	7.5	22.2	1.1	9.4	12.1	18.3	-	-	1.4	9.8	2.2
2 weeks	6.4	1.2	.3	3.2	1.3	6.8	-	19.7	1.1	.2	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	31.0	29.3	28.8	30.4	13.3	61.2	40.6	27.9	39.4	58.6	64.1	67.7	56.9	38.6	68.6	46.9	50.5
1 year of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.2	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9	98.8	97.6	99.6	100.0	98.9	96.4	87.4	100.0	84.1
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.3	1.1	4.5	-	-	-	-
1 week	23.3	25.4	11.5	54.6	12.5	29.6	70.0	5.9	36.9	72.7	82.3	80.6	85.7	35.0	51.9	65.6	70.4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	7.8	18.1	26.7	-	-	-	7.9	-	15.4	9.4	12.1	18.3	-	-	-	11.0	.9
2 weeks	68.6	56.2	61.8	44.6	87.5	69.3	22.1	94.0	46.5	13.6	2.9	-	8.7	59.1	35.5	23.4	11.6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.3	.3	-	.8	-	1.1	-	.1	1.2	2.4	.4	-	1.1	3.6	12.6	-	15.9
2 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.2	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9	98.8	97.8	99.6	100.0	98.9	96.4	87.4	100.0	87.5
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.3	1.1	4.5	-	-	-	-
1 week	10.4	12.3	5.7	26.1	4.3	23.6	21.3	.8	22.3	52.8	62.6	66.8	54.4	19.3	42.8	31.2	64.0
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	8.2	21.2	26.7	9.9	-	-	-	-	13.4	15.3	22.3	22.9	21.2	-	-	1.3	9.5
2 weeks	80.7	66.2	67.6	63.2	95.7	75.3	78.7	97.4	63.1	27.8	12.4	9.2	18.8	74.8	44.6	67.5	12.8
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.3	.3	-	.8	-	1.1	-	.1	1.2	2.2	.4	-	1.1	3.6	12.6	-	12.5
15 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	98.8	98.1	99.6	100.0	98.9	96.4	89.9	100.0	92.2
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.5	1.1	2.1	-	-	-	-
1 week	3.7	.4	-	1.2	.1	13.1	16.0	.7	18.1	9.3	2.0	-	5.8	7.6	23.6	19.3	62.2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.2	.4	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9
2 weeks	54.0	60.4	66.0	48.9	14.9	37.2	67.8	67.7	67.3	61.2	67.0	73.3	55.0	54.7	40.2	63.7	19.3
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3.3	7.8	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	13.2	2.9	3.6	5.4	-	-	-	-	9.8
3 weeks	37.3	30.7	21.9	49.1	85.0	49.7	16.2	26.5	-	23.6	25.5	20.2	36.0	34.1	26.1	17.0	-
Over 3 weeks	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.2	.3	-	.8	-	-	-	.1	1.2	1.9	.4	-	1.1	3.6	10.1	-	7.8

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions)*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	18.5	25.1	23.2	29.2	1.4	25.4	19.2	16.6	18.2	2.8	0.5	-	1.5	-	16.2	12.8	4.5
Under 5 days	1.2	.7	-	2.3	-	2.0	6.6	-	2.6	.9	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	2.5
5 days	10.7	13.1	10.8	18.1	.2	16.8	8.6	13.5	.4	1.0	-	-	-	-	13.6	3.5	2.0
6 days	1.4	-	-	-	1.2	.4	4.0	1.2	15.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-
7 days	2.0	5.6	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days	.8	2.2	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	(2/)	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
10 days	2.4	3.5	4.1	2.1	-	6.2	-	1.9	-	.4	.5	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	81.5	74.9	76.8	70.8	98.6	74.6	80.8	83.4	81.8	97.2	99.5	100.0	98.5	100.0	83.8	87.2	95.5
1 year of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	27.2	29.7	26.9	35.6	1.4	55.3	38.2	24.8	24.7	4.8	1.5	-	4.5	-	24.7	20.4	5.1
Under 5 days	2.1	1.8	-	5.4	-	1.3	14.3	-	-	1.7	1.0	-	3.0	-	-	7.6	-
5 and 5½ days	7.9	.7	-	2.3	-	10.2	9.5	21.7	3.0	.5	-	-	-	-	7.3	-	4.6
6 days	1.5	.3	-	1.0	1.2	2.2	10.6	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.1	9.3	-
7 and 8 days	.4	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	6.5	(2/)	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
10 days	7.4	9.8	1.6	26.9	.2	30.9	3.8	1.9	-	1.1	.5	-	1.5	-	9.2	3.5	-
12 days	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 days	3.4	7.9	11.6	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-
20 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
Over 20 days	3.7	9.2	13.7	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	72.8	70.3	73.1	64.4	98.6	44.7	61.8	75.2	75.3	95.2	98.5	100.0	95.5	100.0	75.3	79.6	94.9
2 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	37.4	34.5	34.0	35.6	56.8	55.3	38.2	24.8	24.7	7.1	3.8	3.4	4.5	7.5	24.7	20.4	5.1
Under 5 days	2.1	1.8	-	5.4	-	1.3	14.3	-	-	1.7	1.0	-	3.0	-	-	7.6	-
5 days	5.3	.7	-	2.3	-	10.2	4.8	13.5	3.0	.5	-	-	-	-	7.3	-	4.6
6 days	1.5	.3	-	1.0	1.2	2.2	10.6	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.1	9.3	-
7½ and 8 days	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	(2/)	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
10 days	5.6	3.3	.8	8.4	.2	17.9	-	10.1	-	.4	.5	-	1.5	-	3.1	-	-
11 and 12 days	1.3	-	-	-	-	.8	4.8	1.2	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 days	2.7	1.8	-	5.7	-	17.0	3.7	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	9.9	3.5	-
20 days	11.7	9.5	7.9	12.8	52.6	1.7	-	-	-	1.5	2.3	3.4	-	-	-	-	.5
Over 20 days	7.0	17.1	25.3	-	2.8	4.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	7.5	2.2	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	62.6	65.5	66.0	64.4	43.2	44.7	61.8	75.2	75.3	92.9	96.2	96.6	95.5	92.5	75.3	79.6	94.9
15 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	42.4	34.5	34.0	35.6	86.0	55.3	43.0	24.8	24.7	10.3	3.8	3.4	4.5	31.8	24.7	24.1	5.1
Under 5 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 days	5.1	.7	-	2.3	-	7.7	4.8	13.5	3.0	.4	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	4.6
6 days	1.6	.3	-	1.0	1.2	.4	14.0	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.1	13.0	-
7½ and 8 days	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	(2/)	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
10 days	3.1	2.3	.8	5.4	-	17.9	-	1.9	-	.4	.5	-	1.5	-	3.1	-	-
11 and 12 days	1.4	1.7	-	5.4	-	.8	4.8	1.2	-	.7	1.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
15 days	.4	1.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 days	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	15.2	.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-
20 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
Over 20 days	28.9	28.5	33.2	18.5	84.8	27.2	8.6	8.2	-	6.5	2.3	3.4	-	31.8	15.8	7.2	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	57.6	65.5	66.0	64.4	14.0	44.7	57.0	75.2	75.3	89.7	96.2	96.6	95.5	68.2	75.3	75.9	94.9

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-6: *Nonproduction Bonuses*

Type of bonus	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses 2/	33.9	20.8	19.4	23.6	2.7	45.2	82.8	48.9	33.0	27.6	15.5	14.6	17.2	13.6	48.5	81.6	59.0
Christmas or year-end	31.0	20.7	19.4	23.4	2.5	39.1	74.2	43.2	33.0	25.4	15.0	14.6	15.6	12.0	41.0	70.7	59.0
Profit-sharing	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.9	8.6	1.3	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	3.2	10.9	-
Other	2.1	.6	.5	1.0	.2	4.2	-	5.7	-	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	4.3	1.3	-
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	66.1	79.2	80.6	76.4	97.3	54.8	17.2	51.1	67.0	72.4	84.5	85.4	82.8	86.4	51.5	18.4	41.0

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-7: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with insurance or pension plans 2/	89.4	94.4	100.0	83.1	96.1	89.8	89.3	82.4	61.4	89.0	95.0	100.0	85.1	90.9	65.2	85.8	49.2
Life insurance	81.3	90.1	100.0	70.0	95.9	69.9	66.9	73.2	57.6	80.8	91.5	100.0	74.6	79.7	55.7	58.2	38.8
Health insurance	42.1	66.1	84.6	28.6	5.1	40.4	45.1	30.3	45.0	65.0	80.9	95.2	52.6	39.3	39.3	33.3	34.3
Hospitalization	41.2	60.0	73.3	33.0	3.8	39.5	30.4	45.5	17.9	54.9	71.8	81.2	53.3	24.1	36.2	18.0	24.3
Retirement pension	61.2	65.8	79.1	38.9	93.8	62.8	52.1	43.7	20.8	63.0	71.3	79.2	55.8	64.5	40.9	56.3	8.7
Establishment with no insurance or pension plans	10.6	5.6	-	16.9	3.9	10.2	10.7	17.6	38.6	11.0	5.0	-	14.9	9.1	34.8	14.2	50.8

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Appendix – Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; these are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisons. As indicated in the following table only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant their inclusion in the study.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulation for insurance and pension plans.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BALTIMORE, MD., 1/, AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, JUNE 1951

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis						
All divisions	-	937	239	241,100	150,400	23,920
Manufacturing	-	227	63	141,600	92,330	9,130
Durable goods 3/	101	77	25	93,200	74,800	7,270
Nondurable goods 4/	101	150	38	48,400	17,530	1,860
Nonmanufacturing	-	710	176	99,500	58,070	14,790
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	101	37	21	27,800	23,150	5,760
Wholesale trade	21	234	45	12,900	4,250	1,430
Retail trade	101	81	29	30,200	18,750	2,100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	171	37	15,600	6,720	4,790
Services 5/	21	187	44	13,000	5,200	710
Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis 6/						
Canning	21	9	7	2,233	1,983	148
Mens' and boys' suits and coats	5	72	36	5,732	3,920	196
Industrial chemicals	21	6	5	4,082	3,637	425
Paints and varnishes	8	8	7	817	628	79
Ferrous foundries	21	6	6	538	538	16
Tin cans and other tinware	21	8	6	4,029	3,935	242
Department and women's ready-to-wear stores	51	22	14	12,067	10,930	1,335
Grocery stores	8	49	11	3,776	3,072	248
Men's and boys' clothing stores	8	19	9	480	327	63
Drug stores	8	55	9	1,956	1,407	100
Insurance carriers	21	52	13	7,651	3,991	3,180
Office building service	8	11	8	448	351	12
Power laundries	21	34	14	4,250	2,439	122
Auto repair shops	5	115	22	4,014	1,269	170

1/ Baltimore Metropolitan Area (Baltimore city, Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties).

2/ Total establishment employment.

3/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture, and other wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

6/ Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

7/ Cutting shops (manufacturing jobbers) with more than 4 workers were included.

Index

Page number

Adjuster (repairman), sewing machine (men's and boys' suits and coats ... 13
Adjuster, machine (canning) ... 12
Asbestos worker (building construction) ... 21
Baster, hand (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12, 13
Bench hand (bakeries) ... 21
Biller, machine ... 4
Bindery woman (printing) ... 22
Boatswain (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Body maker (tin cans and other tinware) ... 16
Body repairman, metal (auto repair shops) ... 20
Boilermaker (building construction) ... 21
Bookbinder (printing) ... 22
Bookkeeper, hand ... 3, 4
Bookkeeping-machine operator ... 3, 4
Bottler (malt liquors) ... 22
Brewer (malt liquors) ... 22
Bricklayer (building construction) ... 21
Button sewer, hand (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Buttonhole maker, hand (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Calculating-machine operator ... 4
Carpenter (building construction) ... 21
Carpenter (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Carpenter, maintenance ... 8
Carpenter, maintenance (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16
Cashier-wrapper (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 17
Cement finisher (building construction) ... 21
Chauffeur (malt liquor) ... 22
Chemical operator (industrial chemicals) ... 14
Chipper and grinder (ferrous foundries) ... 15
Cleaner ... 10
Cleaner (office building service) ... 19
Clerk, accounting ... 3, 5
Clerk, actuarial (insurance carriers) ... 19
Clerk, drug stores (drug stores) ... 18
Clerk, file ... 3, 5
Clerk, general ... 5
Clerk, grocery (grocery stores) ... 17
Clerk, meat (grocery stores) ... 17
Clerk, order ... 3, 5
Clerk, payroll ... 3, 5
Clerk, premium-ledger-card (insurance carriers) ... 19
Clerk, retail, receiving (power laundries) ... 20
Clerk, soda fountain (drug stores) ... 18
Clerk, underwriter (insurance carriers) ... 19
Coater operator (tin cans and other tinware) ... 16
Compositor, hand (printing) ... 22
Conductor (local transit) ... 22
Cook (canning) ... 12
Cook (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Coremaker, hand (ferrous foundries) ... 15
Cuber, hand (canning) ... 12
Cutter, hand (canning) ... 12
Cutter (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12
Cutter and marker (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12
Die setter (tin cans and other tinware) ... 16
Draftsman ... 7
Duplicating-machine operator ... 3, 5
Electrician (building construction) ... 21

Page number

Electrician (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Electrician, automotive (auto repair shops) ... 20
Electrician, maintenance ... 8
Electrician, maintenance (industrial chemicals) ... 14
Electrotyper (printing) ... 22
Elevator constructor (building construction) ... 21
Elevator operator, passenger (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16, 17
Elevator operator, passenger (office building service) ... 19
Engineer (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Engineer, stationary ... 8
Extractor operator (power laundries) ... 20
Feeder (bakeries) ... 21
Filler, hand (canning) ... 12
Finisher, flatwork, machine (power laundries) ... 20
Finisher, furniture (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16
Finisher, hand (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Fireman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Fireman, stationary boiler ... 8
Fireman, stationary boiler (office building service) ... 19
Fireman, stationary boiler (power laundries) ... 20
Fitter (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12, 13
Fitter, men's garments (men's and boys' clothing stores) ... 18
Fitter, women's garments (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 17
Floorman (malt liquors) ... 21
Flour blender (bakeries) ... 21
Fruit man (grocery stores) ... 17
Glazier (building construction) ... 21
Grain dryer (malt liquors) ... 22
Greaser (auto repair shops) ... 20
Guard ... 10
Guard (industrial chemicals) ... 14
Helper (bakeries) ... 21
Helper (building construction) ... 21
Helper, motortruck driver ... 22
Helper, trades, maintenance ... 8
Identifier (power laundries) ... 20
Inspector, final (examiner) (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13, 14
Janitor ... 10
Janitor (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13, 14
Janitor (office building service) ... 19
Janitor (tin cans and other tinware) ... 16
Key-punch operator ... 6
Labeler, hand or machine (canning) ... 12
Labeler and packer (paints and varnishes) ... 15
Laboratory assistant (industrial chemicals) ... 14
Laborer (building construction) ... 21
Lather (building construction) ... 21
Longshoreman (stevedoring) ... 23
Machine operator (printing) ... 22
Machine tender (printing) ... 22
Machine-tool operator, tool room ... 8
Machinist (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Machinist, maintenance ... 8
Machinist, maintenance (tin cans and other tinware) ... 16
Mailer (printing) ... 22
Maintenance man, general utility ... 9
Marker (power laundries) ... 20

Index - *Continued*

Page number

Mechanic, automotive (auto repair shops) ... 20
Mechanic, automotive (maintenance) ... 9
Mechanic, maintenance ... 9
Mechanic, maintenance (canning) ... 12
Messman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Millwright ... 9
Mixer (bakeries) ... 21
Mixer (paints and varnishes) ... 15
Molder (bakeries) ... 21
Molder, floor (ferrous foundries) ... 15
Molder, hand, bench (ferrous foundries) ... 15
Motortruck driver ... 22
Nurse, industrial (registered) ... 7
Office boy ... 3
Office girl ... 6
Oiler (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Operator (local transit) ... 22
Order filler ... 10
Ovenman (bakeries) ... 21
Packer ... 10
Packer (bakeries) ... 21
Packer (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Packer, bulk (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16
Painter (building construction) ... 21
Painter, maintenance ... 9
Pairer and turner (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Paperhanger (building construction) ... 21
Reeler, hand (canning) ... 12
Photoengraver (printing) ... 22
Piler-in (canning) ... 12
Pipe fitter, maintenance ... 9
Pipe fitter, maintenance (industrial chemicals) ... 14
Pitter, hand (canning) ... 12
Plasterer (building construction) ... 21
Plumber (building construction) ... 21
Porter ... 10
Porter, day (cleaner) (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 18
Porter, day (cleaner) (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16
Power equipment operator (building construction) ... 21
Premium acceptor (insurance carriers) ... 19
Presser, finish, hand - coats (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12, 13
Presser, finish, machine - coats (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12, 13
Presser, finish - trousers (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Presser, machine, shirts (power laundries) ... 20
Press feeder (printing) ... 22
Pressman (printing) ... 22
Punch-press operator (tin cans and other tinware) ... 16
Quartermaster (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Receiving clerk ... 10
Receiving clerk (checkers) (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16
Retort operator (canning) ... 12
Rodman (building construction) ... 21
Sales clerk (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16, 17
Sales clerk (men's and boys' clothing stores) ... 18
Seaman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Secretary ... 6
Section head (insurance carriers) ... 19

Page number

Sewer, alteration, women's garments (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 17
Sewer, hand - trousers (bench worker, finisher) (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 14
Sewing-machine operator (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12, 13, 14
Shake-out man (ferrous foundries) ... 15
Shaper (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12, 13
Sheet-metal worker (building construction) ... 21
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance ... 9
Shipping clerk ... 11
Shipping-and-receiving clerk ... 11
Slicer, hand (canning) ... 12
Slitting-machine operator, hand-feed (tin cans and other tinware) ... 16
Spreader (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12
Steam fitter (building construction) ... 21
Stenographer, general ... 6
Stenographer, technical ... 6
Stereotyper (printing) ... 22
Steward (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Stock clerk (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Stock handler ... 11
Stockman (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16, 17
Stonemason (building construction) ... 21
Storekeeper (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Structural-iron worker (building construction) ... 21
Switchboard operator ... 6
Tabulating-machine operator ... 3, 6
Tailor, all-around (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12, 13
Tailor, alteration, men's garments (department and women's ready-to-wear stores) ... 16
Tailor, alteration, men's garments (men's and boys' clothing stores) ... 18
Technician (paints and varnishes) ... 15
Thread trimmer (cleaner) (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13, 14
Tile layer (building construction) ... 21
Tinter (paints and varnishes) ... 15
Tool-and-die maker ... 9
Tool-and-die maker (tin cans and other tinware) ... 16
Tracer ... 7
Transcribing-machine operator, general ... 7
Truck driver ... 11
Trucker, hand ... 11
Trucker, power ... 11
Trucker, power (tins cans and other tinware) ... 16
Typist ... 7
Under-presser (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 12, 13
Underwriter (insurance carriers) ... 19
Varnish maker (paints and varnishes) ... 15
Washer automobile (auto repair shops) ... 20
Washer, machine (power laundries) ... 20
Washhouse man (malt liquors) ... 22
Watchman ... 11
Watchman (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Watchman (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Watchman (office building service) ... 19
Watertender (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Wiper (ocean transport - unlicensed personnel) ... 23
Work distributor (men's and boys' suits and coats) ... 13
Wrapper (bakeries) ... 21
Wrapper, bundle (power laundries) ... 20

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1951

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price 20 cents

This report may be obtained by addressing:

Brunswick A. Bagdon, Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Room 664
50 Seventh Street, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The Southern region includes the following States:

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Florida
- Georgia
- Louisiana
- Maryland
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
- West Virginia
- District of Columbia

1
342b
046

82d Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - - - - - House Document No. 301

Productivity Trends in
SELECTED INDUSTRIES
Indexes Through 1950

Bulletin No. 1046

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Productivity Trends in
SELECTED INDUSTRIES
Indexes Through 1950

Bulletin No. 1046

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price 45 cents

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1951.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit a report on productivity trends in selected industries with indexes through 1950. The publication summarizes the statistics regularly presented in individual reports by the Branch of General Productivity Measurements of the Bureau's Division of Productivity and Technological Developments. The individual industry reports contain analyses of the factors causing changes in output per man-hour and unit man-hour requirements as well as more detailed statistics and information on the methods used in computing these indexes.

In addition to these indexes, the Division of Productivity and Technological Developments prepares reports on factory performance and on trends in man-hours per unit of output for selected manufacturing industries, based on material gathered directly from manufacturers.

This report was assembled by Mary L. Kelly under the general direction of Enzo A. Puglisi.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner.

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin,
Secretary of Labor.

331
Un342b
no.1046

M. SMITH
DEC 20 1951
Recd 13 Dec 51 Direct No. 1046

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS 3

TECHNICAL NOTES 49

Index Tables and Technical Notes by Industry

	Table	Technical Note
I. MANUFACTURING		
1. Beet Sugar Industry	3	50
a. Beet Sugar Produced	3	50
b. Sugar Beets Sliced	3	50
2. Canning and Preserving Industries Group	4	50
3. Cement Industry	4	51
4. Clay Construction Products Industries Group	5	52
a. Brick and Hollow Structural Tile Industry	5	52
b. Clay Sewer Pipe and Kindred Products Industry	6	52
5. Coke Industries Group	6	53
a. Byproduct Coke Ovens Industry	7	53
b. Beehive Coke Ovens Industry	7	53
6. Condensed and Evaporated Milk Industry	8	54
7. Confectionery Industry	8	56
8. Flour and Other Grain-Mill Products Industry	9	57
9. Glass Containers Industry	9	58
10. Hosiery Industries Group	10	59
a. Full-Fashioned Hosiery Industry	10	59
b. Seamless Hosiery Industry	11	59
11. Ice Cream Industry	11	60
12. Malt Liquors Industry	12	62
13. Paper and Pulp Industry	12	63
14. Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals Group (Copper, Lead and Zinc)	13	64
15. Rayon and Other Synthetic Fibers Industry	13	65
16. Tobacco Products Industries Group	14	65
a. Cigars Industry	14	65
b. Cigarettes Industry, and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff Industry	15	65

II. MINING

	Table	Technical Note
1. The Mining Industries Group	16	67
2. Anthracite Industry	18	69
3. Bituminous Coal and Lignite Industries	19	70
4. Copper Ores Mining Industry		73
a. Based on Ore Mined	20	73
b. Based on Mine Production of Recoverable Metal	21	73
5. Iron Ores Mining Industry		74
a. Based on Crude Ore Mined	22	74
b. Based on Usable Ore Produced	23	74
6. Lead and Zinc Ores Mining Industries		75
a. Based on Ore Mined	24	75
b. Based on Mine Production of Recoverable Metal	25	75

III. PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Table	Technical Note
1. Electric Light and Power Industry	26	76
2. Line-Haul Operating Railroads Industry		78
a. All Hourly Basis Employees		
(1) Based on Revenue Traffic (Freight and Passenger)	28	78
(2) Based on Car-Miles (Freight and Passenger)	29	78
b. Road Freight Employees		
(1) Based on Revenue Ton-Miles of Freight	30	78
(2) Based on Freight-Train Car-Miles	31	78
c. Road Passenger Employees		
(1) Based on Revenue Passenger Miles	32	78
(2) Based on Passenger-Train Car-Miles	33	78
3. Telegraph Industry	34	79
4. Telephone Industry	35	79

IV. AGRICULTURE

	Table	Technical Note
1. United States as a Whole	36	81
2. Agriculture by Areas		
a. Corn Area	38	81
b. Eastern Dairy Area	39	81
c. Western Dairy Area	40	81
d. Eastern Cotton Area	41	81
e. Delta Cotton Area	42	81
f. Western Cotton Area	43	81
g. Small Grain Area	44	81
h. Middle Eastern Area	45	81
i. Range Area	46	81
j. Northwestern Area	47	81
k. California	48	81

INTRODUCTION

Between 1949 and 1950 output per man-hour rose in 27 of 29 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries for which statistics are currently available. Output per man-hour was the highest on record in 19 of these industries.

In 11 of the industries, increases of 10 percent or more were noted between 1949 and 1950. The greatest gain was made in the beehive coke industry, which succeeded in raising man-hour output 22 percent. The rise, which accompanied an expansion of coking activity, represented a recovery from the low 1949 output per man-hour level. The 19-percent gain made by the rayon and other synthetic fibers industry, on the other hand, represents a continuation of a long-term trend of increasing production per man-hour which has characterized the industry throughout its history. Of all the industries included in this report, the rayon industry has made the greatest gain since 1939 -- 186 percent. Other large gains were made in the full-fashioned hosiery, and paper and pulp industries. Output per man-hour in the full-fashioned hosiery industry rose 12 percent between 1949 and 1950 and 63 percent during the years 1939-50. The paper and pulp industry experienced an 11-percent gain during 1950.

The indexes in this report cover the period 1939 to date for most of the 29 industries for which 1950 data are available for release at this time. The tables for the individual mining and public utility industries generally go back to the year 1935. The indexes for the mining group and for agriculture show the changes that have taken place over more than three decades. In addition to these 29 industries, data are presented for a few industries for which 1950 figures are not yet available. As soon as the information becomes available, 1950 figures will be released for these industries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also plans to issue indexes of production, man-hours, and output per man-hour for several additional industries, the data for which are now being prepared.* These will be issued in the form of supplements to this report.

---

* Among industries now under study are: blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills; newspaper printing and publishing; slaughtering and meatpacking; petroleum refining; agricultural machinery; automobiles; and tires and tubes.

The industries included in this report do not constitute a representative sample of the entire economy or of manufacturing. Important manufacturing industries such as automobiles, lumber and furniture products, tires and tubes, basic steel, transportation equipment, textile mill products, and petroleum are not included. For this reason, the Bureau cautions users of its indexes not to generalize on the basis of these figures for all manufacturing or for the total economy.

Productivity indexes constitute a "yardstick" of the long-run progress made by industry in reducing the amount of human effort needed to produce the various goods and services used in our society. The expansion of the American standard of living through greater output, higher real wages, and increasing leisure is ultimately dependent upon increases in output per man-hour. Productivity, or output per man-hour, is the measure of the relationship between output in physical units and labor time -- one of the input factors. It is not a measure, however, of the specific contribution of labor or of capital or of any other one factor of production. Changes in the ratio between output and man-hours of work show the effect of the operation of a large number of separate, though interrelated, influences such as technological improvements, the rate of operation, the relative contribution to output of plants at different levels of efficiency, the availability of supplies and the flow of materials and components, as well as the skill and effort of the work force, the efficiency of management, and the state of labor relations.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING

1. Beet Sugar Industry 1/

a. Beet Sugar Produced

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	106.3	102.6	102.0	103.6	104.2	96.5	96.0
1941	90.6	95.3	91.3	95.1	99.2	105.2	100.8
1942	98.9	108.1	109.3	91.5	90.5	109.3	110.5
1943	57.6	84.9	78.9	67.8	73.0	147.4	137.0
1944	60.1	87.0	79.4	69.1	75.7	144.8	132.1
1945	73.3	96.3	92.1	76.1	79.6	131.4	125.6
1946	86.3	103.3	104.8	83.5	82.3	119.7	121.4
1947	106.4	113.6	114.3	93.7	93.1	106.8	107.4
1948	79.4	89.9	86.5	88.3	91.8	113.2	108.9
1949	90.1	87.9	86.2	102.5	104.5	97.6	95.7
1950	114.0	100.4	99.1	113.5	115.0	88.1	86.9

b. Sugar Beets Sliced

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	113.1	102.6	102.0	110.2	110.9	90.7	90.2
1941	95.6	95.3	91.3	100.3	104.7	99.7	95.5
1942	108.0	108.1	109.3	99.9	98.8	100.1	101.2
1943	59.8	84.9	78.9	70.4	75.8	142.0	131.9
1944	61.8	87.0	79.4	71.0	77.8	140.8	128.5
1945	78.7	96.3	92.1	81.7	85.5	122.4	117.0
1946	96.9	103.3	104.8	93.8	92.5	106.6	108.2
1947	113.9	113.6	114.3	100.3	99.7	99.7	100.4
1948	87.0	89.9	86.5	96.8	100.6	103.3	99.4
1949	94.4	87.9	86.2	107.4	109.5	93.1	91.3
1950	124.9	100.4	99.1	124.4	126.0	80.4	79.3

1/ The beet sugar industry indexes are on a fiscal year basis (March through February) in order to include a complete production cycle for each 12-month period.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

2. Canning and Preserving Industries Group

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	106.0	98.1	96.2	108.1	110.2	92.5	90.8
1941	128.5	114.8	118.2	111.9	108.7	89.3	92.0
1942	135.9	125.9	131.3	107.9	103.5	92.6	96.6
1943	129.5	120.1	126.3	107.8	102.5	92.7	97.5
1944	149.2	123.4	133.7	120.9	111.6	82.7	89.6
1945	158.5	129.0	139.1	122.9	113.9	81.4	87.8
1946	188.2	144.2	159.8	130.5	117.8	76.6	84.9
1947	159.8	134.0	143.8	119.3	111.1	83.9	90.0
1948	158.7	132.0	136.3	120.2	116.4	83.2	85.9
1949	163.5	122.2	128.1	133.8	127.6	74.7	78.3
1950	167.1	119.6	127.0	139.7	131.6	71.6	76.0

3. Cement Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	na	100.0	na	100.0	na	100.0
1940	106.5	na	106.1	na	100.4	na	99.6
1941	134.3	na	124.0	na	108.3	na	92.3
1942	148.2	na	136.7	na	108.4	na	92.2
1943	108.4	na	114.5	na	94.7	na	105.6
1944	73.7	na	88.0	na	83.8	na	119.4
1945	83.3	na	92.5	na	90.1	na	111.0
1946	134.1	na	123.4	na	108.7	na	92.0
1947	151.7	na	136.1	na	111.5	na	89.7
1948	167.2	na	141.9	na	117.8	na	84.9
1949	170.2	na	141.4	na	120.4	na	83.1
1950	182.8	na	139.9	na	130.7	na	76.5

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

4. Clay Construction Products Industries Group

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	92.8	92.4	88.2	100.4	105.2	99.6	95.0
1941	104.3	101.4	100.5	102.9	103.8	97.2	96.4
1942	81.8-	85.7	84.3	95.4	97.0	104.8	103.1
1943	49.9	60.9	62.0	81.9	80.5	122.0	124.2
1944	46.4	53.1	55.4	87.4	83.8	114.4	119.4
1945	52.9	57.3	60.1	92.3	88.0	108.3	113.6
1946	101.7	91.6	96.5	111.0	105.4	90.1	94.9
1947	111.5	99.5	105.1	112.1	106.1	89.2	94.3
1948	126.1	104.0	109.7	121.3	114.9	82.5	87.0
1949	122.7	100.9	104.6	121.6	117.3	82.2	85.2
1950	134.7	102.6	108.9	131.3	123.7	76.2	80.8
a. Brick and Hollow Structural Tile Industry							
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1941	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1942	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1943	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1944	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1945	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1946	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1947	107.2	92.9	99.6	115.4	107.6	86.7	92.9
1948	121.9	96.3	102.8	126.6	118.6	79.0	84.3
1949	118.5	93.6	98.3	126.6	120.5	79.0	83.0
1950	131.5	96.0	103.4	137.0	127.2	73.0	78.6

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

4. Clay Construction Products Industries Group Cont'd.

b. Clay Sewer Pipe and Kindred Products Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per -- Production worker	Output per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per unit	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1941	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1942	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1943	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1944	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1945	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1946	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1947	129.6	129.6	130.2	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.5
1948	142.7	138.9	141.4	102.7	100.9	97.3	99.1
1949	139.5	134.2	133.9	103.9	104.2	96.2	96.0
1950	147.4	132.7	134.0	111.1	110.0	90.0	90.9

5. Coke Industries Group

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per -- Production worker	Output per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per unit	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	128.0	123.4	122.6	103.7	104.4	96.4	95.8
1941	146.6	142.6	139.2	102.8	105.3	97.3	95.0
1942	158.3	153.2	149.1	103.3	106.2	96.8	94.2
1943	159.0	165.9	161.6	95.8	98.4	104.3	101.6
1944	164.1	161.6	159.1	101.5	103.1	98.5	97.0
1945	147.9	147.9	147.2	100.0	100.5	100.0	99.5
1946	128.0	135.3	131.9	94.6	97.0	105.7	103.0
1947	161.4	156.3	151.2	103.3	106.7	96.8	93.7
1948	164.8	165.8	160.1	99.4	102.9	100.6	97.1
1949	140.6	148.5	142.8	94.7	98.5	105.6	101.6
1950	158.3	155.5	156.0	101.8	101.5	98.2	98.5

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

5. Coke Industries Group Cont'd.

a. Byproduct Coke Ovens Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	124.8	119.3	119.3	104.6	104.6	95.6	95.6
1941	134.7	128.7	127.8	104.7	105.4	95.5	94.9
1942	142.9	136.0	134.5	105.1	106.2	95.2	94.1
1943	145.8	151.9	148.5	96.0	98.2	104.2	101.9
1944	153.3	152.7	148.9	100.4	103.0	99.6	97.1
1945	140.8	143.1	140.5	98.4	100.2	101.6	99.8
1946	122.4	132.3	126.9	92.5	96.5	108.1	103.7
1947	151.8	149.9	142.8	101.3	106.3	98.7	94.1
1948	155.2	158.6	151.2	97.9	102.6	102.2	97.4
1949	137.2	146.8	139.4	93.5	98.4	107.0	101.6
1950	151.3	150.9	150.1	100.3	100.8	99.7	99.2

b. Beehive Coke Ovens Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	210.6	207.3	212.4	101.6	99.2	98.4	100.9
1941	460.9	429.8	451.8	107.2	102.0	93.3	98.0
1942	569.6	510.4	548.4	111.6	103.9	89.6	96.3
1943	546.1	457.0	520.9	119.5	104.8	83.7	95.4
1944	479.8	345.1	437.5	139.0	109.7	71.9	91.2
1945	358.7	248.3	329.9	144.5	108.7	69.2	92.0
1946	314.3	197.9	270.1	158.8	116.4	63.0	85.9
1947	460.9	289.7	379.4	159.1	121.5	63.0	82.3
1948	452.0	315.1	404.5	143.4	111.7	69.7	89.5
1949	235.1	183.9	235.2	127.8	100.0	78.2	100.0
1950	389.5	250.2	319.3	155.7	122.0	64.2	82.0

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

6. Condensed and Evaporated Milk Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	114.8	107.2	109.4	107.1	104.9	93.4	95.3
1941	141.6	133.0	139.3	106.5	101.7	93.9	98.4
1942	154.5	166.4	178.5	92.8	86.6	107.7	115.5
1943	142.0	166.1	182.7	85.5	77.7	117.0	128.7
1944	160.1	172.2	194.5	93.0	82.3	107.6	121.5
1945	179.3	165.3	188.9	108.5	94.9	92.2	105.4
1946	165.0	156.4	169.5	105.5	97.3	94.8	102.7
1947	162.2	158.8	167.4	102.1	96.9	97.9	103.2
1948	157.9	150.9	158.4	104.6	99.7	95.6	100.3
1949	148.4	148.6	152.6	99.9	97.2	100.1	102.8
1950	150.7	144.1	149.0	104.6	101.1	95.6	98.9

7. Confectionery Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	107.6	100.1	100.1	107.5	107.5	93.0	93.0
1941	121.7	105.3	107.5	115.6	113.2	86.5	88.3
1942	122.3	103.0	108.1	118.7	113.1	84.2	88.4
1943	126.9	106.8	116.1	118.8	109.3	84.2	91.5
1944	140.8	114.7	126.1	122.8	111.7	81.5	89.6
1945	133.7	110.8	119.2	120.7	112.2	82.9	89.2
1946	129.5	109.8	115.0	117.9	112.6	84.8	88.8
1947	152.7	130.4	136.6	117.1	111.8	85.4	89.5
1948	157.9	131.6	137.5	120.0	114.8	83.3	87.1
1949	154.4	126.4	132.7	122.2	116.4	81.9	85.9
1950	163.7	127.6	134.3	128.3	121.9	77.9	82.0

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

8. Flour and Other Grain-Mill Products Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	96.8	97.2	95.1	99.6	101.8	100.4	98.2
1941	98.2	95.6	96.7	102.7	101.6	97.4	98.5
1942	100.1	97.0	103.2	103.2	97.0	96.9	103.1
1943	114.3	110.9	127.9	103.1	89.4	97.0	111.9
1944	117.6	118.2	137.8	99.5	85.3	100.5	117.2
1945	128.8	121.7	142.4	105.8	90.4	94.5	110.6
1946	119.7	119.6	136.8	100.1	87.5	99.9	114.3
1947	134.0	126.6	146.7	105.8	91.3	94.5	109.5
1948	122.1	123.7	135.4	98.7	90.2	101.3	110.9
1949	103.7	118.3	125.0	87.7	83.0	114.1	120.5
1950	100.1	111.7	116.5	89.6	85.9	111.6	116.4

9. Glass Containers Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	106.4	106.2	107.3	100.2	99.2	99.8	100.8
1941	139.2	125.5	131.6	110.9	105.8	90.2	94.5
1942	155.8	134.8	144.9	115.6	107.5	86.5	93.0
1943	182.8	144.8	164.7	126.2	111.0	79.2	90.1
1944	198.7	143.7	164.2	138.3	121.0	72.3	82.6
1945	203.3	150.6	171.7	135.0	118.4	74.1	84.5
1946	224.5	168.9	185.7	132.9	120.9	75.2	82.7
1947	230.4	162.9	177.8	141.4	129.6	70.7	77.2
1948	200.4	149.3	159.3	134.2	125.8	74.5	79.5
1949	182.7	135.7	143.3	134.6	127.5	74.3	78.4
1950	213.1	148.9	159.2	143.1	133.9	69.9	74.7

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

10. Hosiery Industries Group

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	94.9	91.2	87.1	104.1	109.0	96.1	91.7
1941	101.1	91.2	92.0	110.9	109.9	90.2	91.0
1942	92.9	78.8	81.2	117.9	114.4	84.8	87.4
1943	96.2	72.6	78.9	132.5	121.9	75.5	82.0
1944	90.8	66.8	72.0	135.9	126.1	73.6	79.3
1945	87.0	62.9	66.2	138.3	131.4	72.3	76.1
1946	100.5	75.5	80.6	133.1	124.7	75.1	80.2
1947	95.5	79.5	83.1	120.1	114.9	83.3	87.0
1948	98.7	80.2	83.4	123.1	118.3	81.3	84.5
1949	98.0	75.0	77.0	130.7	127.3	76.5	78.6
1950	109.4	76.5	79.2	143.0	138.1	69.9	72.4

a. Full-Fashioned Hosiery Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	95.3	90.7	na	105.1	na	95.2	na
1941	95.1	87.5	na	108.7	na	92.0	na
1942	79.7	68.9	71.4	115.7	111.6	86.4	89.6
1943	86.1	61.3	68.4	140.5	125.9	71.2	79.4
1944	82.8	53.9	60.2	153.6	137.5	65.1	72.7
1945	78.5	50.6	54.6	155.1	143.8	64.5	69.6
1946	90.9	62.6	69.0	145.2	131.7	68.9	75.9
1947	87.5	65.5	70.9	133.6	123.4	74.9	81.0
1948	100.6	68.7	75.3	146.4	133.6	68.3	74.9
1949	101.8	66.1	70.0	154.0	145.4	64.9	68.8
1950	116.1	66.6	71.3	174.3	162.8	57.4	61.4

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

10. Hosiery Industries Group Cont'd.

b. Seamless Hosiery Industry

Year	Production	Production workers 2/	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	94.4	91.9	na	102.7	na	97.4	na
1941	109.1	96.5	na	113.1	na	88.5	na
1942	112.5	92.9	95.0	121.1	118.4	82.6	84.4
1943	109.4	88.6	93.5	123.5	117.0	81.0	85.5
1944	99.9	85.1	88.6	117.4	112.8	85.2	88.7
1945	96.7	80.4	82.4	120.3	117.4	83.1	85.2
1946	112.3	93.8	96.9	119.7	115.9	83.5	86.3
1947	105.1	99.3	100.2	105.8	104.9	94.5	95.3
1948	96.7	96.5	94.7	100.2	102.1	99.8	97.9
1949	94.1	87.7	86.7	107.3	108.5	93.2	92.1
1950	102.9	90.6	90.3	113.6	114.0	88.0	87.8

11. Ice Cream Industry

Year	Production	Production workers 2/	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	102.6	102.2	100.7	100.4	101.9	99.6	98.1
1941	120.6	116.3	114.8	103.7	105.1	96.4	95.2
1942	143.5	128.9	128.6	111.3	111.6	89.8	89.6
1943	140.6	123.3	123.6	114.0	113.8	97.7	87.9
1944	148.8	121.8	122.6	122.2	121.4	81.9	82.4
1945	162.9	116.4	118.4	139.9	137.6	71.5	72.7
1946	222.2	131.6	134.4	168.8	165.3	59.2	60.5
1947	195.5	142.9	142.0	136.8	137.7	73.1	72.6
1948	178.8	133.0	129.0	134.4	138.6	74.4	72.1
1949	173.1	128.7	125.1	134.5	138.4	74.4	72.3
1950	168.6	123.2	117.6	136.9	143.4	73.1	69.8

---

na - Not available

2/ For the Ice Cream Industry, represents BLS production worker index adjusted to Census of Manufactures data for "All Employees" rather than "Production Workers" only. See "Technical Notes."

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Production	Production workers 3/	Man-hours	Output per -- Production worker	Output per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per unit	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per unit
I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.							
12. Malt Liquors Industry							
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	98.4	96.3	96.3	102.2	102.2	97.9	97.9
1941	113.0	100.4	106.4	112.5	106.2	88.8	94.2
1942	128.6	107.7	115.9	119.4	111.0	83.7	90.1
1943	143.6	115.7	135.0	124.1	106.4	80.6	94.0
1944	163.5	121.9	146.4	134.1	111.7	74.6	89.5
1945	169.4	120.6	143.6	140.5	118.0	71.2	84.8
1946	161.3	121.3	134.0	133.0	120.4	75.2	83.1
1947	178.0	134.9	152.2	131.9	117.0	75.8	85.5
1948	172.1	135.5	148.6	127.0	115.8	78.7	86.3
1949	174.1	129.4	138.9	134.5	125.3	74.3	79.8
1950	174.6	129.2	137.6	135.1	126.9	74.0	78.8
13. Paper and Pulp Industry							
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	112.8	106.6	107.1	105.8	105.3	94.5	94.9
1941	133.0	118.2	125.2	112.5	106.2	88.9	94.1
1942	129.6	121.6	129.7	106.6	99.9	93.8	100.1
1943	124.1	120.1	138.0	103.3	89.9	96.8	111.2
1944	124.2	119.8	142.7	103.7	87.0	96.5	114.9
1945	126.8	121.5	144.7	104.4	87.6	95.8	114.1
1946	141.1	143.0	157.2	98.7	89.8	101.3	111.4
1947	155.3	154.5	169.5	100.5	91.6	99.5	109.1
1948	162.6	157.4	171.9	103.3	94.6	96.8	105.7
1949	153.8	147.5	155.2	104.3	99.1	95.9	100.9
1950	183.0	153.1	166.8	119.5	109.7	83.7	91.1

3/ For the Malt Liquors Industry, represents BLS production worker index adjusted to *Census of Manufactures* data for "All Employees" rather than "Production Workers" only. See "Technical Notes."

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

				Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.							
14. Primary Smelting and Refining of Non-Ferrous Metals Group (Copper, Lead and Zinc)							
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	119.7	113.6	115.4	105.4	103.7	94.9	96.4
1941	129.3	127.6	131.3	101.3	98.5	98.7	101.5
1942	130.0	125.6	134.8	103.5	96.4	96.6	103.7
1943	129.4	121.0	139.7	106.9	92.6	93.5	108.0
1944	118.5	108.3	129.0	109.4	91.9	91.4	108.9
1945	106.2	99.1	118.6	107.2	89.5	93.3	111.7
1946	88.8	96.2	102.7	92.3	86.5	108.3	115.7
1947	119.1	117.0	126.5	101.8	94.2	98.2	106.2
1948	114.7	114.1	123.4	100.5	92.9	99.5	107.6
1949	107.3	105.4	111.7	101.8	96.1	98.2	104.1
1950	123.3	107.9	116.7	114.3	105.7	87.5	94.6
15. Rayon and Other Synthetic Fibers Industry							
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	123.0	105.4	108.5	116.7	113.4	85.7	88.2
1941	153.4	110.9	114.7	138.3	133.7	72.3	74.8
1942	170.7	108.5	113.4	157.3	150.5	63.6	66.4
1943	179.1	108.8	120.3	164.6	148.9	60.7	67.2
1944	195.7	109.0	123.4	179.5	158.6	55.7	63.1
1945	212.3	112.3	124.7	189.0	170.2	52.9	58.7
1946	227.9	119.6	123.4	190.6	184.7	52.5	54.1
1947	258.2	119.7	124.8	215.7	206.9	46.4	48.3
1948	304.3	123.9	129.2	245.6	235.5	40.7	42.5
1949	280.7	114.8	117.0	244.5	239.9	40.9	41.7
1950	353.0	119.0	123.4	296.6	286.1	33.7	35.0

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

16. Tobacco Products Industries Group

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per production worker	Output per man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	101.5	98.7	100.9	102.8	100.6	97.2	99.4
1941	109.3	101.0	105.4	108.2	103.7	92.4	96.4
1942	115.7	102.0	111.2	113.4	104.0	88.2	96.1
1943	114.2	97.2	111.9	117.5	102.1	85.1	98.0
1944	114.3	90.6	106.7	126.2	107.1	79.3	93.4
1945	117.7	86.7	101.7	135.8	115.7	73.7	86.4
1946	115.8	91.1	101.2	127.1	114.4	78.7	87.4
1947	114.5	91.2	98.9	125.5	115.8	79.7	86.4
1948	118.6	90.0	96.2	131.8	123.3	75.9	81.1
1949	116.6	85.1	88.9	137.0	131.2	73.0	76.2
1950	116.5	80.0	85.0	145.6	137.1	68.7	73.0

a. Cigars Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per production worker	Output per man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	100.5	98.4	101.8	102.1	98.7	97.9	101.3
1941	107.7	104.0	109.4	103.6	98.4	96.6	101.6
1942	111.8	102.3	112.6	109.3	99.3	91.5	100.7
1943	102.5	88.6	103.7	115.7	98.8	86.4	101.2
1944	99.2	75.9	92.5	130.7	107.2	76.5	93.2
1945	100.2	71.5	84.9	140.1	118.0	71.4	84.7
1946	107.0	84.6	95.1	126.5	112.5	79.1	88.9
1947	104.2	87.5	95.3	119.1	109.3	84.0	91.5
1948	107.5	85.6	93.0	125.6	115.6	79.6	86.5
1949	104.1	78.6	83.3	132.4	125.0	75.5	80.0
1950	102.2	72.5	77.3	141.0	132.2	70.9	75.6

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

I. MANUFACTURING Cont'd.

16. Tobacco Products Industries Group Cont'd.

b. Cigarettes Industry, and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff Industry

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	103.0	99.1	99.7	103.9	103.3	96.2	96.8
1941	111.8	96.4	100.0	116.0	111.8	86.2	89.4
1942	121.5	101.5	109.4	119.7	111.1	83.5	90.0
1943	130.9	109.1	122.9	120.0	106.5	83.3	93.9
1944	134.3	108.3	125.6	124.0	106.9	80.6	93.5
1945	139.8	107.7	124.0	129.8	112.7	77.0	88.7
1946	128.0	100.2	109.2	127.7	117.2	78.3	85.3
1947	130.1	96.3	103.7	135.1	125.5	74.0	79.7
1948	135.9	96.2	100.4	141.3	135.4	70.8	73.9
1949	135.3	94.1	96.3	143.8	140.5	69.5	71.2
1950	137.2	90.4	95.2	151.8	144.1	65.9	69.4

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

II. MINING

1. The Mining Industries Group 4/

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per -- Production worker	Output per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per unit	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per unit
1915	89.2	na	183.9	na	48.5	na	206.2
1916	98.0	na	203.6	na	48.1	na	207.8
1917	103.1	na	212.6	na	48.5	na	206.2
1918	103.0	na	208.6	na	49.4	na	202.5
1919	87.5	na	176.4	na	49.6	na	201.6
1920	100.4	na	194.2	na	51.7	na	193.4
1921	79.8	na	147.4	na	54.1	na	184.7
1922	83.4	na	145.0	na	57.5	na	173.9
1923	113.8	na	192.9	na	59.0	na	169.5
1924	106.3	na	175.2	na	60.7	na	164.8
1925	108.2	na	172.9	na	62.6	na	159.8
1926	119.4	na	188.2	na	63.4	na	157.6
1927	115.8	na	177.4	na	65.3	na	153.2
1928	113.8	na	167.5	na	67.9	na	147.2
1929	121.7	na	174.3	na	69.8	na	143.2
1930	106.7	na	146.4	na	72.9	na	137.2
1931	87.9	na	114.0	na	77.1	na	129.7
1932	69.6	na	89.8	na	77.5	na	129.0
1933	75.6	na	96.0	na	78.8	na	127.0
1934	83.4	na	102.5	na	81.4	na	122.9

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

II. MINING Cont'd.

1. The Mining Industries Group Cont'd.

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1935	88.0	na	103.7	na	84.9	na	117.8
1936	101.9	na	117.6	na	86.6	na	115.4
1937	108.9	na	123.7	na	88.0	na	113.6
1938	88.5	na	98.2	na	90.1	na	111.0
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	113.0	109.6	110.7	103.1	102.1	97.0	98.0
1941	123.9	110.0	119.3	112.6	103.9	88.8	96.3
1942	136.0	113.9	130.8	119.4	104.0	83.8	96.2
1943	139.6	106.8	137.5	130.7	101.5	76.5	98.5
1944	145.8	103.4	139.3	141.0	104.7	70.9	95.5
1945	136.5	96.1	128.7	142.0	106.1	70.4	94.3
1946	129.8	98.8	121.1	131.4	107.2	76.1	93.3
1947	147.7	107.1	133.0	137.9	111.1	72.5	90.0
1948	147.4	111.6	132.9	132.1	110.9	75.7	90.2
1949	119.3	104.5	109.9	114.2	108.6	87.6	92.1
1950	134.5	101.6	114.6	132.4	117.4	75.5	85.2

4/ The indexes for 1915-34 are based on material published by the WPA National Research Project and cover almost all mining industries. The BLS indexes beginning with 1935 cover six of the principal mining industries: bituminous coal; anthracite; copper; iron; lead and zinc; and crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gasoline. The indexes for 5 of the 6 individual mining industries are presented in the following pages. Pending further review, the series for crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gasoline were not considered sufficiently reliable for publication separately, although satisfactory for inclusion in the combined indexes.

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per -- Production worker	Output per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per unit	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per unit
II. MINING Cont'd.							
2. Anthracite Industry							
1935	101.3	111.6	127.7	90.8	79.3	110.2	126.1
1936	106.0	110.6	123.0	95.8	86.2	104.3	116.0
1937	100.7	110.8	115.2	90.9	87.4	110.0	114.4
1938	89.5	100.1	91.4	89.4	97.9	111.8	102.1
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	100.0	103.4	101.5	96.7	98.5	103.4	101.5
1941	105.8	103.8	105.3	101.9	100.5	98.1	99.5
1942	112.1	100.0	121.7	112.1	92.1	89.2	108.6
1943	115.3	93.7	131.8	123.1	87.5	81.3	114.3
1944	122.7	90.8	133.4	135.1	92.0	74.0	108.7
1945	106.2	81.6	119.1	130.1	89.2	76.8	112.1
1946	116.8	92.0	124.9	127.0	93.5	78.8	106.9
1947	109.9	89.2	121.4	123.2	90.5	81.2	110.5
1948	109.9	90.7	121.5	121.2	90.5	82.5	110.6
1949	82.1	87.1	90.6	94.3	90.6	106.1	110.4
1950	85.3	84.4	97.8	101.1	87.2	98.9	114.7

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

II. MINING Cont'd.

3. Bituminous Coal and Lignite Industries

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per -- Production worker	Output per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per unit	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per unit
1935	94.3	117.5	114.5	80.3	82.4	124.6	121.4
1936	111.2	121.3	128.9	91.7	86.3	109.1	115.9
1937	112.8	124.4	128.1	90.7	88.1	110.3	113.6
1938	88.3	109.6	95.0	80.6	92.9	124.1	107.6
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	116.7	112.0	112.2	104.2	104.0	96.0	96.1
1941	130.2	111.1	124.7	117.2	104.4	85.3	95.8
1942	147.6	122.3	143.5	120.7	102.9	82.9	97.2
1943	149.4	112.6	151.3	132.7	98.7	75.4	101.3
1944	156.9	108.0	153.0	145.3	102.5	68.8	97.5
1945	146.3	98.6	138.4	148.4	105.7	67.4	94.6
1946	135.2	95.5	123.2	141.6	109.7	70.6	91.1
1947	159.7	108.2	142.4	147.6	112.1	67.8	89.2
1948	151.8	111.1	135.9	136.6	111.7	73.2	89.5
1949	110.8	100.5	100.8	110.2	109.9	90.7	91.0
1950	129.6	94.4	105.1	137.3	123.3	72.8	81.1

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Production of ore	Production workers	Man-hours	Ore Mined per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per ton of ore	Man-hours per ton of ore

II. MINING Cont'd

4. Copper Ores Mining Industry

a. Based on Ore Mined

1935	34.6	na	53.0	na	65.3	na	153.2
1936	69.7	na	82.9	na	84.1	na	118.9
1937	111.4	na	123.5	na	90.2	na	110.9
1938	68.4	na	82.3	na	83.1	na	120.3
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	125.4	117.6	117.0	106.6	107.2	93.8	93.3
1941	142.0	131.4	132.7	108.1	107.0	92.5	93.5
1942	167.1	136.0	146.7	122.9	113.9	81.4	87.8
1943	178.9	133.2	145.6	134.3	122.9	74.5	81.4
1944	166.2	109.8	118.4	151.4	140.4	66.1	71.2
1945	140.3	87.1	92.9	161.1	151.0	62.1	66.2
1946	112.7	82.1	83.9	137.3	134.3	72.8	74.4
1947	159.1	98.4	105.2	161.7	151.2	61.8	66.1
1948	153.4	100.0	107.9	153.4	142.2	65.2	70.3
1949	137.6	97.2	98.1	141.6	140.3	70.6	71.3
1950	171.2	99.2	106.5	172.6	160.8	57.9	62.2

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Production of recoverable metal	Production workers	Man-hours	Recoverable Metal per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit of recoverable metal	Man-hours per unit of recoverable metal
				II. MINING Cont'd.			
				4. Copper Ores Mining Industry Cont'd.			
				b. Based on Mine Production of Recoverable Metal			
1935	51.7	na	53.0	na	97.5	na	102.5
1936	84.3	na	82.9	na	101.7	na	98.3
1937	116.1	na	123.5	na	94.0	na	106.4
1938	76.5	na	82.3	na	93.0	na	107.6
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	120.8	117.6	117.0	102.7	103.2	97.4	96.9
1941	131.8	131.4	132.7	100.3	99.3	99.7	100.7
1942	149.1	136.0	146.7	109.6	101.6	91.2	98.4
1943	150.8	133.2	145.6	113.2	103.6	88.3	96.6
1944	133.9	109.8	118.4	121.9	113.1	82.0	88.4
1945	106.0	87.1	92.9	121.7	114.1	82.2	87.6
1946	83.4	82.1	83.9	101.6	99.4	98.4	100.6
1947	116.6	98.4	105.2	118.5	110.8	84.4	90.2
1948	114.6	100.0	107.9	114.6	106.2	87.3	94.2
1949	102.4	97.2	98.1	105.3	104.4	94.9	95.8
1950	124.1	99.2	106.5	125.1	116.5	79.9	85.8

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

II. MINING Cont'd.

5. Iron Ores Mining Industry

a. Based on Crude Ore Mined

Year	Production of crude ore	Production workers	Man-hours	Crude Ore Mined per -- Production worker	Crude Ore Mined per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per ton of crude ore	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per ton of crude ore
1935	61.7	na	67.3	na	91.7	na	109.1
1936	95.6	na	95.4	na	100.2	na	99.8
1937	141.1	na	131.6	na	107.2	na	93.3
1938	55.3	na	78.4	na	70.5	na	141.8
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	145.4	112.6	121.4	129.1	119.8	77.4	83.5
1941	187.8	133.8	152.2	140.4	123.4	71.2	81.0
1942	220.6	159.5	188.1	138.3	117.3	72.3	85.3
1943	208.7	167.4	200.7	124.7	104.0	80.2	96.2
1944	193.6	149.6	181.4	129.4	106.7	77.3	93.7
1945	185.4	125.5	153.6	147.7	120.7	67.7	82.8
1946	146.8	122.7	129.6	119.6	113.3	83.6	88.3
1947	198.7	149.8	168.7	132.6	117.8	75.4	84.9
1948	220.1	159.2	184.2	138.3	119.5	72.3	83.7
1949	182.8	144.1	160.6	126.9	113.8	78.8	87.9
1950	217.2	151.2	173.2	143.7	125.4	69.6	79.7

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

II. MINING Cont'd.

5. Iron Ores Mining Industry Cont'd.

b. Based on Useable Ore Produced

Year	Production of useable ore	Production workers	Man-hours	Useable Ore per -- Production worker	Useable Ore per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per ton of useable ore	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per ton of useable ore
1935	59.0	na	67.3	na	87.7	na	114.1
1936	94.3	na	95.4	na	98.8	na	101.2
1937	139.4	na	131.6	na	105.9	na	94.4
1938	55.0	na	78.4	na	70.2	na	142.5
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	142.5	112.6	121.4	126.6	117.4	79.0	85.2
1941	178.6	133.8	152.2	133.5	117.3	74.9	85.2
1942	202.7	159.5	188.1	127.1	107.8	78.7	92.8
1943	194.5	167.4	200.7	116.2	96.9	86.1	103.2
1944	180.8	149.6	181.4	120.9	99.7	82.7	100.3
1945	169.8	125.5	153.6	135.3	110.5	73.9	90.5
1946	136.0	122.7	129.6	110.8	104.9	90.2	95.3
1947	178.9	149.8	168.7	119.4	106.0	83.7	94.3
1948	194.3	159.2	184.2	122.0	105.5	81.9	94.8
1949	163.2	144.1	160.2	113.3	101.9	88.3	98.2
1950	188.5	151.2	173.2	124.7	108.8	80.2	91.9

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

II. MINING Cont'd.

6. Lead and Zinc Ores Mining Industries

a. Based on Ore Mined

Year	Production of ore	Production workers	Man-hours	Ore Mined per -- Production worker	Ore Mined per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per ton of ore mined	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per ton of ore mined
1935	76.9	na	86.7	na	88.7	na	112.7
1936	97.5	na	102.7	na	94.9	na	105.3
1937	118.1	na	122.5	na	96.4	na	103.7
1938	85.3	na	91.4	na	93.3	na	107.2
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	116.3	114.8	116.9	101.3	99.5	98.7	100.5
1941	133.7	120.1	124.1	111.3	107.7	89.8	92.8
1942	144.3	126.0	141.0	114.5	102.3	87.3	97.7
1943	152.5	141.1	160.4	108.1	95.1	92.5	105.2
1944	158.0	127.6	145.7	123.8	108.4	80.8	92.2
1945	144.3	111.7	127.9	129.2	112.8	77.4	88.6
1946	135.0	119.6	128.9	112.9	104.7	88.6	95.5
1947	118.2	127.0	135.5	93.1	87.2	107.4	114.6
1948	96.8	117.8	125.7	82.2	77.0	121.7	129.9
1949	102.2	111.0	118.7	92.1	86.1	108.6	116.1

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

II. MINING Cont'd.

6. Lead and Zinc Ores Mining Industries Cont'd.

b. Based on Mine Production of Recoverable Metal

Year	Production of recoverable metal	Production workers	Man-hours	Recoverable Metal per -- Production worker	Recoverable Metal per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Production workers per unit of recoverable metal	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per unit of recoverable metal
1935	86.3	na	86.7	na	99.5	na	100.5
1936	96.2	na	102.7	na	93.7	na	106.8
1937	110.4	na	122.5	na	90.1	na	111.0
1938	89.2	na	91.4	na	97.6	na	102.5
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	112.7	114.8	116.9	98.2	96.4	101.9	103.7
1941	122.0	120.1	124.1	101.6	98.3	98.4	101.7
1942	127.4	126.0	141.0	101.1	90.4	98.9	110.7
1943	120.8	141.1	160.4	85.6	75.3	116.8	132.8
1944	114.8	127.6	145.7	90.0	78.8	111.1	126.9
1945	100.6	111.7	127.9	90.1	78.7	111.0	127.1
1946	90.9	119.6	128.9	76.0	70.5	131.6	141.8
1947	103.7	127.0	135.5	81.7	76.5	122.5	130.7
1948	103.4	117.8	125.7	87.8	82.3	113.9	121.6
1949	101.2	111.0	118.7	91.2	85.3	109.7	117.3
1950	107.4	105.5	113.4	101.8	94.7	98.2	105.6

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

III. PUBLIC UTILITIES

1. Electric Light and Power Industry

Year	Production (energy distributed)	Employees	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Employee	Man-hour	Employees per unit	Man-hours per unit
1917	19.7	38.9	45.7	50.6	43.1	197.5	232.0
1918	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1919	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1920	27.2	na	na	na	na	na	na
1921	25.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
1922	30.0	56.1	65.2	53.5	46.0	187.0	217.3
1923	36.4	61.9	71.4	58.8	51.0	170.1	196.2
1924	40.0	70.5	81.5	56.7	49.1	176.3	203.8
1925	46.1	79.1	91.5	58.3	50.4	171.6	198.5
1926	52.9	88.1	99.7	60.0	53.1	166.5	188.5
1927	58.8	96.7	111.6	60.8	52.7	164.5	189.8
1928	64.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
1929	71.9	112.3	133.0	64.0	54.1	156.2	185.0
1930	70.4	117.9	140.5	59.7	50.1	167.5	199.6
1931	67.2	108.3	129.4	62.0	51.9	161.2	192.6
1932	60.3	93.1	103.4	64.8	58.3	154.4	171.5
1933	62.8	86.9	92.2	72.3	68.1	138.4	146.8
1934	68.0	89.6	87.8	75.9	77.4	131.8	129.1

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Production (energy distributed)	Employees	Man-hours	Output per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Employee	Man-hour	Employees per unit	Man-hours per unit
III. PUBLIC UTILITIES Cont'd.							
1. Electric Light and Power Industry Cont'd.							
1935	74.8	91.4	90.7	81.8	82.5	122.2	121.3
1936	86.6	97.4	98.6	88.9	87.8	112.5	113.9
1937	94.6	103.8	105.6	91.1	89.6	109.7	111.6
1938	90.2	100.5	101.3	89.8	89.0	111.4	112.3
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	111.4	102.3	102.6	108.9	108.6	91.8	92.1
1941	129.0	104.2	104.7	123.8	123.2	80.8	81.2
1942	143.5	97.2	98.4	147.6	145.8	67.7	68.6
1943	165.7	86.3	90.7	192.0	182.7	52.1	54.7
1944	172.4	82.9	90.2	208.0	191.1	48.1	52.3
1945	168.8	84.2	92.5	200.5	182.5	49.9	54.8
1946	167.8	99.4	104.4	168.8	160.7	59.2	62.2
1947	189.9	107.2	113.7	177.1	167.0	56.5	59.9
1948	205.2	113.7	120.0	180.5	171.0	55.4	58.5

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Revenue traffic (Freight and passenger)	All hourly basis employees	Man-hours	Revenue Traffic per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Employee	Man-hour	Employees per unit of revenue traffic	Man-hours per unit of revenue traffic
III. PUBLIC UTILITIES Cont'd.							
2. Line-Haul Operating Railroads Industry 5/							
a. All Hourly Basis Employees							
(1) Based on revenue traffic (freight and passenger)							
1935	84.2	100.4	96.1	83.9	87.6	119.2	114.1
1936	101.4	108.3	108.4	93.6	93.5	106.8	106.9
1937	108.2	113.5	113.6	95.3	95.2	104.9	105.0
1938	88.0	94.6	92.9	93.0	94.7	107.5	105.6
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	111.1	104.3	105.6	106.5	105.2	93.9	95.0
1941	141.0	116.5	122.1	121.0	115.5	82.6	86.6
1942	196.5	130.6	140.8	150.5	139.6	66.5	71.7
1943	237.4	139.5	157.3	170.2	150.9	58.8	66.3
1944	244.0	145.7	164.7	167.5	148.1	59.7	67.5
1945	227.0	146.3	162.7	155.2	139.5	64.4	71.7
1946	189.8	139.5	147.0	136.1	129.1	73.5	77.4
1947	197.1	138.8	146.0	142.0	135.0	70.4	74.1
1948	190.2	136.0	142.8	139.9	133.2	71.5	75.1
1949	157.5	121.2	119.8	130.0	131.5	77.0	76.1
1950	172.4	124.5	115.0	138.5	149.9	72.2	66.7

5/ Formerly called "Steam Railroad Transportation"

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

III. PUBLIC UTILITIES Cont'd.

2. Line-Haul Operating Railroads Industry Cont'd.

a. All Hourly Basis Employees Cont'd.

(2) Based on car-miles (freight and passenger)

Year	Car-miles (Freight and passenger)	All hourly basis employees	Man-hours	Car-miles per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Employee	Man-hour	Employees per car-mile	Man-hours per car-mile
1935	89.1	100.4	96.1	88.7	92.7	112.7	107.9
1936	101.2	108.3	108.4	93.4	93.4	107.0	107.1
1937	106.2	113.5	113.6	93.6	93.5	106.9	107.0
1938	91.6	94.6	92.9	96.8	98.6	103.3	101.4
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	108.2	104.3	105.6	103.7	102.5	96.4	97.6
1941	127.2	116.5	122.1	109.2	104.2	91.6	96.0
1942	153.0	130.6	140.8	117.2	108.7	85.4	92.0
1943	163.5	139.5	157.3	117.2	103.9	85.3	96.2
1944	166.6	145.7	164.7	114.3	101.2	87.5	98.9
1945	155.0	146.3	162.7	105.9	95.3	94.4	105.0
1946	139.4	139.5	147.0	99.9	94.8	100.1	105.5
1947	145.4	138.8	146.0	104.8	99.6	95.5	100.4
1948	142.2	136.0	142.8	104.6	99.6	95.6	100.4
1949	127.3	121.2	119.8	105.0	106.3	95.2	94.1
1950	133.9	124.5	115.0	107.6	116.4	93.0	85.9

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Revenue ton-miles of freight	Road freight employees	Man-hours	Revenue Ton-miles of Freight per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Employee	Man-hour	Employees per revenue ton-mile of freight	Man-hours per revenue ton-mile of freight

III. PUBLIC UTILITIES Cont'd.

2. Line-Haul Operating Railroads Industry Cont'd.

b. Road Freight Employees

(1) Based on revenue ton-miles of freight 6/

Year	Revenue ton-miles of freight	Road freight employees	Man-hours	Employee	Man-hour	Employees per revenue ton-mile of freight	Man-hours per revenue ton-mile of freight
1935	84.6	100.0	97.1	84.6	87.1	118.2	114.8
1936	101.7	109.9	113.5	92.5	89.6	108.1	111.6
1937	108.2	114.5	115.7	94.5	93.5	105.8	106.9
1938	87.0	96.6	93.2	90.1	93.3	111.0	107.1
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	111.9	105.1	108.2	106.5	103.4	93.9	96.7
1941	142.5	119.3	131.4	119.4	108.4	83.7	92.2
1942	191.4	139.4	166.3	137.3	115.1	72.8	86.9
1943	218.0	148.3	181.6	147.0	120.0	68.0	83.3
1944	221.2	148.0	183.6	149.5	120.5	66.9	83.0
1945	204.1	144.5	174.5	141.2	117.0	70.8	85.5
1946	177.5	136.0	154.0	130.5	115.3	76.6	86.8
1947	196.3	138.2	160.3	142.0	122.5	70.4	81.7
1948	191.3	133.2	151.9	143.6	125.9	69.6	79.4
1949	157.9	114.3	123.7	138.1	127.8	72.4	78.3
1950	176.5	114.8	130.3	153.7	135.5	65.0	73.8

6/ A ton-mile represents the transportation of one ton of freight for the distance of one mile. Revenue ton-miles of freight represents the total of the products derived by multiplying the weight of individual shipments and the distance the respective shipments are carried: /i.e. Σ (tons x miles)

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

III. PUBLIC UTILTIES Cont'd.

2. Line-Haul Operating Railroads Industry Cont'd.

b. Road Freight Employees Cont'd.

(2) Based on freight-train car-miles 7/

Year	Freight-train car-miles	Road freight employees	Man-hours	Freight-train Car-miles per -- Employee	Freight-train Car-miles per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Employees per freight-train car-mile	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per freight-train car-mile
1935	88.8	100.0	97.1	88.8	91.5	112.6	109.3
1936	101.6	109.9	113.5	92.4	89.5	108.2	111.7
1937	106.6	114.5	115.7	93.1	92.1	107.4	108.5
1938	90.7	96.6	93.2	93.9	97.3	106.5	102.8
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	109.1	105.1	108.2	103.8	100.8	96.3	99.2
1941	129.8	119.3	131.4	108.8	98.8	91.9	101.2
1942	156.6	139.4	166.3	112.3	94.2	89.0	106.2
1943	165.6	148.3	181.6	111.7	91.2	89.6	109.7
1944	168.0	148.0	183.6	113.5	91.5	88.1	109.3
1945	154.4	144.5	174.5	106.9	88.5	93.6	113.0
1946	138.6	136.0	154.0	101.9	90.0	98.1	111.1
1947	147.7	138.2	160.3	106.9	92.1	93.6	108.5
1948	144.2	133.2	151.9	108.3	94.9	92.4	105.3
1949	128.3	114.3	123.7	112.2	103.8	89.1	96.4
1950	136.3	114.8	130.3	118.7	104.6	84.2	95.6

7/ A freight-train car-mile represents the movement of one freight car one mile. Freight-train car-miles represents the total of the distances traveled by the individual freight cars, loaded and empty.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

III. PUBLIC UTILITIES Cont'd.

2. Line-Haul Operating Railroads Industry Cont'd.

c. Road Passenger Employees

(1) Based on revenue passenger miles 8/

Year	Revenue passenger miles	Road passenger employees	Man-hours	Revenue Passenger Miles per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Employee	Man-hour	Employees per revenue passenger mile	Man-hours per revenue passenger mile
1935	81.6	100.2	101.3	81.4	80.6	122.8	124.1
1936	98.9	104.0	107.2	95.1	92.3	105.2	108.4
1937	108.8	107.5	109.7	101.2	99.2	98.8	100.8
1938	95.5	101.3	102.1	94.3	93.5	106.1	106.9
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	104.9	100.1	99.7	104.8	105.2	95.4	95.0
1941	129.6	101.7	103.5	127.4	125.2	78.5	79.9
1942	236.9	108.0	119.7	219.4	197.9	45.6	50.5
1943	387.7	117.4	138.5	330.2	279.9	30.3	35.7
1944	421.8	121.7	148.6	346.6	283.8	28.9	35.2
1945	404.9	123.6	152.1	327.6	266.2	30.5	37.6
1946	285.6	121.3	137.2	235.4	208.2	42.5	48.0
1947	202.7	114.0	123.7	177.8	163.9	56.2	61.0
1948	181.8	111.4	121.7	163.2	149.4	61.3	66.9
1949	154.9	104.5	113.9	148.2	136.0	67.5	73.5
1950	140.2	99.1	108.8	141.5	128.9	70.7	77.6

8/ A passenger mile represents the transportation of one passenger for one mile. Revenue passenge miles represents the total of the distances respective passengers were carried.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS,
PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.
1939 = 100

III. PUBLIC UTILITIES Cont'd.

2. Line-Haul Operating Railroads Industry Cont'd.

e. Road Passenger Employees Cont'd.

(2) Based on passenger-train car-miles 9/

Year	Passenger-train car-miles	Road passenger employees	Man-hours	Passenger-train Car-miles per -- Employee	Passenger-train Car-miles per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Employees per passenger-train car-mile	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per passenger-train car-mile
1935	91.1	100.2	101.3	90.9	89.9	110.0	111.2
1936	98.1	104.0	107.2	94.3	91.5	106.0	109.3
1937	103.5	107.5	109.7	96.3	94.3	103.9	106.0
1938	98.2	101.3	102.1	96.9	96.2	103.2	104.0
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	101.2	100.1	99.7	101.1	101.5	98.9	98.5
1941	108.3	101.7	103.5	106.5	104.6	93.9	95.6
1942	126.0	108.0	119.7	116.7	105.3	85.7	95.0
1943	148.0	117.4	138.5	126.1	106.9	79.3	93.6
1944	156.6	121.7	148.6	128.7	105.4	77.7	94.9
1945	159.6	123.6	152.1	129.1	104.9	77.4	95.3
1946	145.0	121.3	137.2	119.5	105.7	83.7	94.6
1947	128.2	114.0	123.7	112.5	103.6	88.9	96.5
1948	127.1	111.4	121.7	114.1	104.4	87.6	95.8
1949	119.9	104.5	113.9	114.7	105.3	87.2	95.0
1950	115.8	99.1	108.8	116.9	106.4	85.6	94.0

9/ A passenger-train car-mile represents the movement of one passenger car one mile. Passenger-train car-miles represents the total of the distances traveled by the individual passenger cars.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

III. PUBLIC UTILITIES Cont'd.

3. Telegraph Industry

Year	Production (Service rendered in message units)	Total employees	Man-hours	Service Rendered per -- Employee	Service Rendered per -- Man-hour	Unit Labor Requirements Employees per unit of service rendered	Unit Labor Requirements Man-hours per unit of service rendered
1935	92.2	106.7	na	86.4	na	115.7	na
1936	100.6	114.7	na	87.7	na	114.0	na
1937	106.9	114.9	na	93.0	na	107.5	na
1938	98.9	102.5	na	96.5	na	103.6	na
1939	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	na	100.0	na
1940	98.3	106.3	na	92.5	na	108.1	na
1941	106.4	114.5	na	92.9	na	107.6	na
1942	112.5	110.9	na	101.4	na	98.6	na
1943	119.1	110.4	na	107.9	na	92.7	na
1944	119.9	107.7	na	111.3	na	89.8	na
1945	125.7	108.0	na	116.4	na	85.9	na
1946	116.2	106.0	na	109.6	na	91.2	na
1947	119.1	98.4	na	121.0	na	82.6	na
1948	107.4	91.8	na	117.0	na	85.5	na
1949	99.3	81.4	na	122.0	na	82.0	na
1950	98.8	73.3	na	134.8	na	74.2	na

na - Not available

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

III. PUBLIC UTILITIES Cont'd.

4. Telephone Industry

Year	Production (Service rendered in message units)	Total employees	Man-hours	Service Rendered per --		Unit Labor Requirements	
				Employee	Man-hour	Employees per unit of service rendered	Man-hours per unit of service rendered
1935	82.6	93.0	93.7	88.8	88.2	112.6	113.4
1936	89.8	96.5	98.5	93.1	91.2	107.5	109.7
1937	94.0	103.6	105.8	90.7	88.8	110.2	112.6
1938	95.0	100.7	102.9	94.3	92.3	106.0	108.3
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	107.3	103.3	104.2	103.9	103.0	96.3	97.1
1941	118.4	115.9	119.0	102.2	99.5	97.9	100.5
1942	126.4	124.3	128.7	101.7	98.2	98.3	101.8
1943	133.7	127.6	136.5	104.8	97.9	95.4	102.1
1944	138.0	128.1	138.5	107.7	99.6	92.8	100.4
1945	148.6	134.5	150.4	110.5	98.8	90.5	101.2
1946	174.2	172.6	183.7	100.9	94.8	99.1	105.5
1947	187.7	192.0	199.7	97.8	94.0	102.3	106.4
1948	200.3	202.6	214.6	98.9	93.3	101.1	107.1
1949	205.6	199.4	207.4	103.1	99.1	97.0	100.9
1950	213.8	194.7	204.6	109.8	104.5	91.1	95.7

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE

1. United States as a Whole

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1909	75.5	113.7	66.4	150.6
1910	79.3	113.1	70.1	142.6
1911	82.1	112.1	73.2	136.5
1912	86.8	112.1	77.4	129.1
1913	81.2	112.0	72.5	137.9
1914	88.7	111.7	79.4	125.9
1915	85.9	111.6	77.0	129.9
1916	82.1	111.9	73.4	136.3
1917	85.9	109.8	78.2	127.8
1918	85.9	105.7	81.3	123.1
1919	84.0	103.4	81.2	123.1
1920	91.5	105.8	86.5	115.6
1921	78.3	106.3	73.7	135.8
1922	84.9	106.5	79.7	125.4
1923	86.8	106.0	81.9	122.1
1924	88.7	105.8	83.8	119.3
1925	94.4	106.6	88.6	112.9
1926	98.1	107.4	91.3	109.5
1927	92.5	104.7	88.3	113.2
1928	97.2	105.9	91.8	109.0
1929	96.3	105.1	91.6	109.1

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

1. United States as a Whole Cont'd.

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1930	93.4	104.0	89.8	111.3
1931	102.9	103.9	99.0	101.0
1932	96.3	103.1	93.4	107.1
1933	91.5	102.6	89.2	112.1
1934	77.4	101.0	76.6	130.5
1935	90.6	103.6	87.5	114.3
1936	84.0	102.9	81.6	122.5
1937	106.8	101.4	105.3	94.9
1938	98.3	100.5	97.8	102.2
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	102.1	99.6	102.5	97.6
1941	103.7	97.4	106.5	93.9
1942	115.1	97.7	117.8	84.9
1943	111.6	96.6	115.5	86.6
1944	115.6	94.3	122.6	81.6
1945	110.7	92.2	120.1	83.3
1946	113.7	94.6	120.2	83.2
1947	110.3	95.2	115.9	86.3
1948	122.9	94.5	130.1	76.9
1949	122.9	91.8	133.9	74.7
1950	115.7	88.3	131.0	76.3

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas

a. Corn Area 10/

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	88.6	103.2	85.9	116.5
1936	77.0	101.6	75.8	131.9
1937	97.6	101.0	96.6	103.5
1938	95.8	101.6	94.3	106.1
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	98.6	102.0	96.7	103.4
1941	105.1	99.9	105.2	95.1
1942	113.7	100.6	113.0	88.5
1943	112.2	98.8	113.6	88.1
1944	109.7	97.1	113.0	88.5
1945	111.6	96.7	115.4	86.6
1946	116.9	98.4	118.8	84.2
1947	100.5	99.1	101.4	98.6
1948	120.1	98.7	121.7	82.2
1949	117.4	94.8	123.8	80.7
1950	113.4	91.9	123.4	81.0

10/ Corn area includes the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

b. Eastern Dairy Area 11/

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	97.0	97.0	100.0	100.0
1936	92.7	96.5	96.1	104.1
1937	100.6	96.6	104.1	96.0
1938	99.4	98.4	101.0	99.0
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	101.7	99.5	102.2	97.8
1941	103.1	97.3	106.0	94.4
1942	109.9	98.6	111.5	89.7
1943	103.6	97.9	105.8	94.5
1944	108.7	95.6	113.7	87.9
1945	108.0	95.4	113.2	88.3
1946	112.9	96.2	117.4	85.2
1947	110.0	96.2	114.3	87.5
1948	113.4	94.8	119.6	83.6
1949	116.9	94.1	124.2	80.5
1950	121.1	92.7	130.6	76.5

11/ Eastern Dairy Area includes the following States: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

c. Western Dairy Area [12]

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	90.7	105.5	86.0	116.3
1936	79.9	105.6	75.7	132.2
1937	93.1	102.6	90.7	110.2
1938	95.8	102.2	93.7	106.7
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	104.1	100.8	103.3	96.8
1941	104.7	99.4	105.3	94.9
1942	114.6	99.2	115.5	86.6
1943	111.5	98.3	113.4	88.2
1944	112.5	96.8	116.2	86.0
1945	116.6	94.2	123.8	80.8
1946	116.7	96.8	120.6	82.9
1947	110.3	96.4	114.4	87.4
1948	115.6	95.9	120.5	83.0
1949	119.9	93.6	128.1	78.1
1950	117.0	90.6	129.1	77.4

---

[12] Western Dairy Area includes the following States: Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

d. Eastern Cotton Area 13/

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	105.4	106.7	98.8	101.2
1936	104.8	105.1	99.7	100.3
1937	129.0	102.4	126.0	79.4
1938	107.2	99.2	108.1	92.5
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	105.9	97.9	108.2	92.4
1941	90.9	94.6	96.1	104.1
1942	103.7	96.7	107.2	93.2
1943	108.6	95.2	114.1	87.7
1944	111.2	92.3	120.5	83.0
1945	108.4	89.8	120.7	82.8
1946	103.8	90.6	114.6	87.3
1947	107.7	92.1	116.9	85.5
1948	118.3	91.2	129.7	77.1
1949	107.6	88.9	121.0	82.6
1950	101.5	83.2	122.0	82.0

13/ Eastern Cotton Area includes the following States: Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

e. Delta Cotton Area [14]

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	79.6	104.2	76.4	130.9
1936	98.6	103.6	95.2	105.1
1937	130.0	104.7	124.2	80.5
1938	103.3	101.5	101.8	98.3
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	92.3	100.5	91.8	108.9
1941	95.8	98.1	97.7	102.4
1942	109.4	95.1	115.0	86.9
1943	99.5	94.3	105.5	94.8
1944	103.2	90.2	114.4	87.4
1945	92.5	86.3	107.2	93.3
1946	82.5	89.8	91.9	108.8
1947	90.0	87.4	103.0	97.1
1948	122.2	87.2	140.1	71.4
1949	101.0	85.9	117.6	85.0
1950	93.9	83.9	111.9	89.4

---

[14] Delta Cotton Area includes the following States: Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

f. Western Cotton Area 15/

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	98.0	101.2	96.8	103.3
1936	87.4	101.4	86.2	116.0
1937	126.2	99.9	126.3	79.2
1938	105.1	98.9	106.3	94.1
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	115.1	95.8	120.1	83.2
1941	107.0	93.9	114.0	87.8
1942	116.4	95.2	122.3	81.8
1943	107.8	92.5	116.5	85.8
1944	114.3	89.2	128.1	78.0
1945	93.8	87.1	107.7	92.9
1946	91.7	89.6	102.3	97.7
1947	110.0	90.7	121.3	82.5
1948	103.5	90.5	114.4	87.4
1949	142.0	86.2	164.7	60.7
1950	106.2	81.3	130.6	76.6

15/ Western Cotton Area includes the following States: Oklahoma and Texas.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

g. Small Grain Area 16/

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	103.2	105.7	97.6	102.4
1936	73.3	103.8	70.6	141.6
1937	89.1	98.9	90.1	111.0
1938	104.0	99.0	105.1	95.2
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	113.0	101.2	111.7	89.6
1941	133.4	102.1	130.7	76.5
1942	159.3	102.5	155.4	64.3
1943	153.3	101.6	150.9	66.3
1944	161.5	100.1	161.3	62.0
1945	153.2	98.3	155.8	64.2
1946	146.1	101.9	143.4	69.7
1947	138.5	104.2	132.9	75.2
1948	153.0	102.0	150.0	66.7
1949	133.0	96.3	138.1	72.4
1950	149.8	93.3	160.6	62.3

16/ Small Grain Area includes the following States: Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

h. Middle Eastern Area 17/

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	89.2	107.0	83.4	120.0
1936	82.7	105.5	78.4	127.6
1937	102.8	103.6	99.2	100.8
1938	92.1	102.9	89.5	111.7
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	98.0	100.3	97.7	102.3
1941	95.5	95.7	99.8	100.2
1942	105.4	95.3	110.6	90.4
1943	99.6	95.0	104.8	95.4
1944	111.2	93.2	119.3	83.8
1945	108.9	90.5	120.3	83.1
1946	119.0	93.7	127.0	78.7
1947	114.9	94.1	122.1	81.9
1948	120.7	93.3	129.4	77.3
1949	118.1	91.2	129.5	77.2
1950	114.6	87.2	131.4	76.1

17/ Middle Eastern Area includes the following States: Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

i. Range Area 18/

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	91.1	106.7	85.4	117.1
1936	96.1	109.2	88.0	113.6
1937	105.1	106.0	99.2	100.9
1938	105.1	101.4	103.6	96.5
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	107.8	95.7	112.6	88.8
1941	119.9	99.6	120.4	83.1
1942	122.8	99.3	123.7	80.9
1943	122.1	98.9	123.5	81.0
1944	121.3	96.4	125.8	79.5
1945	120.5	95.0	126.8	78.8
1946	119.2	95.0	125.5	79.7
1947	128.5	97.5	131.8	75.9
1948	130.4	97.5	133.7	74.8
1949	142.6	97.1	146.9	68.1
1950	129.4	93.9	137.8	72.6

18/ Range Area includes the following States: Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
		IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.		
		2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.		
		j. Northwestern Area 19/		
1935	95.0	94.8	100.2	99.8
1936	95.0	96.4	98.5	101.5
1937	98.8	93.8	105.3	94.9
1938	100.9	95.8	105.3	94.9
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	103.5	98.4	105.2	95.1
1941	109.8	97.8	112.3	89.1
1942	112.0	99.1	113.0	88.5
1943	112.0	98.1	114.2	87.6
1944	115.3	98.4	117.2	85.3
1945	113.7	96.9	117.3	85.2
1946	116.6	98.7	118.1	84.6
1947	112.8	100.3	112.5	88.9
1948	112.8	98.4	114.6	87.2
1949	112.9	93.1	121.3	82.5
1950	114.7	90.3	127.0	78.7

19/ Northwestern Area includes the following States: Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND UNIT LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES Cont'd.

1939 = 100

IV. AGRICULTURE Cont'd.

2. Agriculture by Areas Cont'd.

k. California

Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker	Unit Labor Requirements Workers per unit
1935	85.9	94.9	90.5	110.5
1936	88.0	95.2	92.4	108.2
1937	103.7	99.7	104.0	96.1
1938	97.2	99.4	97.8	102.3
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	101.9	97.0	105.1	95.2
1941	102.6	100.3	102.3	97.8
1942	103.9	103.7	100.2	99.8
1943	108.2	105.0	103.0	97.0
1944	113.8	105.4	108.0	92.6
1945	115.6	105.4	109.7	91.2
1946	125.3	105.7	118.5	84.4
1947	126.5	109.0	116.1	86.2
1948	126.1	110.0	114.6	87.2
1949	135.1	109.4	123.5	81.0
1950	132.7	104.7	126.7	78.9

TECHNICAL NOTES

GENERAL

The material in this publication is a summary of the statistics in the individual reports issued regularly by the Bureau's Branch of General Productivity Measurements of the Division of Productivity and Technological Developments. For more detailed statistics and information on the methods of computing these indexes, as well as for analyses of the factors causing the changes in productivity, see the individual industry reports.

In general the following procedures were used in compiling these series: The production indexes were computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data furnished by other government and private agencies mentioned below. The production worker employment indexes are based on series compiled by the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These production worker indexes are derived from a sample showing the percent change for identical establishments in overlapping two-month periods. They generally cover only production and related workers and exclude salaried officers, superintendents, other supervisory employees, and professional and technical employees. The man-hour indexes were computed from the employment indexes and the corresponding BLS series on average weekly hours. The production and employment indexes for the manufacturing industries have for the most part been adjusted to the levels indicated by the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures. Any deviations from the above procedures are noted in the technical note for the respective industry.

The indexes of man-hours per unit and production workers per unit were obtained by dividing the indexes of man-hours and employment, respectively, by the appropriate production measure. Unless a statement to the contrary is made below, the data used to compute the indexes of man-hours and unit man-hour requirements include man-hours paid for but not worked -- vacations, call-ins, etc. It is not possible to eliminate from these indexes the effect of changes in the proportion such man-hours bear to total man-hours, but it is probable that the necessary adjustment would be small.

It is inappropriate to combine the indexes for the various manufacturing industries to obtain a series for "all manufacturing," since data for a number of basic industries are not now available.

Beet Sugar Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 2063)

The indexes for the beet sugar industry are on a fiscal-year basis (March through February) in order to include a complete production cycle for each 12-month period.

Production

The sugar production index is compiled from data for the aggregate output of beet sugar, raw value, obtained from the monthly "Sugar Statistics" releases compiled by the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture from reports received from sugar beet processors. Molasses and beet pulp are excluded from the index. Their omission from the index is probably of little significance, since the production of beet sugar and of sugar byproducts is essentially a joint operation and the additional labor needed to process the byproducts is relatively small. The beets sliced index is based on a special series representing total tonnage sliced in each fiscal year. The series is derived from Production and Marketing Administration crop year data which have been adjusted to coincide with the sugar production series by transferring the crop from the Imperial Valley of California from the year in which it is planted to the year in which it is harvested.

Canning and Preserving Industries Group (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 2031, 2032, 2033 (Including canned poultry products from S.I.C. 2015), 2034, 2035, and 2037)

Production

For the production index the products of the various canning and preserving industries have been combined into two major components: (a) canned, preserved, and frozen fruits and vegetables and (b) canned and cured fish. The production index is an arithmetic mean, with 1939 man-hour weights, of the production indexes for the two components.

The index for canned, preserved, and frozen fruits and vegetables for 1939-50 is a weighted arithmetic mean of indexes for: (1) canned and dried fruits and vegetables; (2) preserves, jams, jellies, and fruit butters; (3) salad dressing; and (4) quick frozen fruits and vegetables. Weights used to combine the four series are 1939 employment as reported in the 1939 *Census*.

The production index for canned and dried fruits and vegetables for 1939-45 is based on the output of 36 canned fruits and vegetables, soups, and 6 dried fruits; for 1945-49 on 33 canned fruits and vegetables and 6 dried fruits. The 1950 figure is based on preliminary data for 32 canned fruits and vegetables and 6 dried fruits. The output of fruits and vegetables is measured in cases; production of dried fruits is measured in pounds. These quantities are weighted by estimates of 1939 unit values added by manufacture derived from the 1939 Census of Manufactures. Annual data were obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Commerce, and the National Canners Association.

The production index for preserves, jams, and jellies is based on unweighted production data, measured in millions of cases, as reported in Western Canner and Packer magazine. The production index for salad dressing is an unweighted measure based on statistics on the number of gallons produced. The statistics were obtained from the United States Department of Commerce for the years 1939-49 and from Western Canner and Packer for 1950.

The index for quick frozen foods is based on the commercial pack of 23 products combined with 1944 unit-value-added weights. Production data (expressed in pounds) are from Western Canner and Packer and from figures published by the National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

For canned and cured fish the production index for the period 1939-49 was derived from production statistics of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of Interior, for 8 canned seafood products (measured in standard cases) weighted with 1944 unit labor costs. For 1950, 7 products were used.

Cement Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 3241)

Production

The production index for 1939-49 is based on four series, three representing successive stages in the production and shipment of portland cement -- production of portland cement clinker, production of finished portland cement, and shipment of portland cement -- and a fourth series for the output of finished masonry, natural and puzzolan cement. The 1950 production figure was estimated from data for portland

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

cement only. The three portland cement series were weighted by the estimated proportion of total labor consumed in the operation associated with each series -- production of clinker, including quarrying; clinker grinding; and bagging and loading cement.

Man-hours

The index of man-hours for 1939-49 is based on a series of Employment and Injuries in Mineral Industries published in the Minerals Yearbook. The Bureau of Mines preliminary estimate was used for 1950.

Adjustment to the 1947 Census

Statistics on production have not been adjusted to the levels shown in the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures because the Bureau of the Census did not collect commodity statistics on cement in 1939. No adjustment was made in the labor data because the Census and Bureau of Mines series are not comparable. The Hydraulic Cement Industry, as defined in the Census, excludes quarries connected with cement mills, whereas the Bureau of Mines data, on which the BLS series is based, includes labor employed in quarries connected with cement plants.

Clay Construction Products Industries Group (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 3251 and 3254)

Production

The production index for the group is a harmonic mean of separate production indexes for the Brick and Hollow Structural Tile Industry and the Clay Sewer Pipe and Kindred Products Industry, weighted with current year man-hours. The index for the brick and hollow tile segment for 1939-46 is based on quantity statistics for 6 product classes, weighted with 1939 unit values. The product classes are unglazed brick, glazed brick, glazed hollow facing tile, unglazed hollow facing tile and vitrified paving brick, measured in thousands of units; and unglazed structural tile, measured in short tons. The index for 1947-50 excludes vitrified paving brick, for which data were not available, and glazed brick, production of which was virtually discontinued. Except for February 1941 — September 1942, the index was constructed from production data published by the Bureau of the Census in the Census of Manufactures, 1939; the Annual Census: 1940, Clay Products (Including Pottery and Porcelain Ware), Nonclay Refractories, and Sand Fire Brick; and the monthly Facts for Industry series, Clay Construction Products. For February 1941 - September 1942, production was estimated from data on monthly shipments and stocks published in the Current Statistical Service by the Bureau of the Census for a sample of identical plants in overlapping 2-month intervals.

The index for the sewer pipe component is based on unweighted production data for tonnage of sewer pipe produced. The sources of data for sewer pipe for 1939, 1940, and 1943 through 1948 are the same as those for the brick industry. The index for 1941 and 1942 was completed by means of estimates furnished by the Department of Commerce and the Civilian Production Administration.

Employment and Man-Hours

The indexes of employment and man-hours for the group for years prior to 1947 are based on totals derived from unpublished BLS series for the brick and the sewer pipe industries. Adequate employment series for the individual industries for the years between 1939 and 1947 are not available. Beginning with 1947, the employment series for the group and for the two industries are the regularly published BLS series.

Coke Industries Group (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 2931 and 2932)

Production

The production index for the coke group is a harmonic mean, with changing man-hour weights, of the production indexes for the Beehive Coke Ovens Industry and the Byproduct Coke Ovens Industry.

The production measure for beehive coke for 1939-49 was derived from aggregates for the quantities of coke produced and the coke equivalent of recovered breeze. The production index for byproduct coke was derived from aggregates for the quantities of coke produced and the coke equivalents of recovered coke-oven gas, tar, and light oil.

The man-hour weights and the production statistics are based on data published by the Bureau of Mines in its annual report on Coke-Oven Accidents in the

United States and in the Minerals Yearbook. Data for 1950 are preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Mines.

No adjustment to the Census of Manufactures has been made for the product data, because commodity statistics on coke were not collected by the Bureau of Census for 1939.

Employment and Man-Hours

The employment indexes for the years 1939-49 for each industry and for the two industries combined are based on data for man shifts published by the Bureau of Mines. Data for 1950 are preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Mines.

Condensed and Evaporated Milk Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 2023) [1]

Production

The production index 1939-50 is based on statistics compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and made available in the annual publication Production of Manufactured Dairy Products. Unweighted indexes for the aggregate poundage of 2 major groups of products -- liquid products and dry products -- were combined with 1939 total value weights derived from the Census of Manufactures. These 2 categories encompass 16 classes of products shown separately by BAE for 1939-42. Dry ice cream mix, a new product first produced in significant quantities in 1943, was added to the dry-products group beginning with 1943.

The annual production series for the condensed and evaporated milk industry was adjusted to levels indicated by the Census of Manufactures for 1939 and 1947. The levels were based on indexes of quantities "made in the industry" (i.e. Census Industry No. 2023 and Census Industry No. 4023 less fluid milk distribution) of three groups of products -- (1) liquid products: canned and bulk evaporated and condensed milk, (2) dried products and (3) ice cream mix and ice milk mix -- each weighted with 1939 total values. (Because a considerable amount of condensed and evaporated milk is made in establishments classified in other industries, in order to insure greater comparability between the production, production worker and man-hour series, only the quantity "made in the industry" was used.)

---

[1] The industry has been interpreted as including the milk concentrating departments of establishments engaged in the distribution of fluid milk and cream, as well as establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing concentrated milk products but not engaged in the distribution of fluid milk and cream. The BLS industry, therefore, is similar to the 1939 Census industry rather than the 1947 Census industry.

For the 1947 Census adjustment, the quantity "made in the industry" was estimated as follows: (1) For each of the three product groups, the percentage of the value of product "made in the industry" to the total "wherever made" was computed from published Census figures. (2) These percentages were applied to the group totals for quantity "wherever made." The "wherever made" quantity figures are those published in the 1947 Census of Manufactures with the exception of the bulk products of the liquid group. For the bulk products, Bureau of Agricultural Economics quantity figures were used because the Census quantity data contain duplication.

For each of the three groups in 1939, production in the industry was derived from data published in the 1939 Census of Manufactures volume with the exception of figures for the following constituent products which were estimated from unpublished data furnished by the Bureau of the Census: sweetened condensed milk case goods, condensed and evaporated buttermilk, and concentrated skim milk for animal feed. Because data were not available on the quantity of dried and powdered cream "made in the industry," the "wherever made" figures were used. Dry ice cream mix data for 1939 are available only in terms of value. This product was classified in the Special Dairy Products Industry in 1939; whereas in 1947, the product was reported in gallons and included with liquid ice cream mix. An estimate of the 1939 production of dry ice cream mix (liquid equivalent) was made by dividing the value of dry ice cream mix by the 1939 unit value per pound of liquid ice cream mix "made in the industry" and applying a conversion factor of 9.1 pounds per gallon.

Employment

The employment series is that regularly published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The series was adjusted to levels indicated by the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures after adjusting the 1947 Census employment figures to make them comparable to those of the 1939 Census industry. The Condensed and Evaporated Milk Industry as published in the 1939 Census of Manufactures, included both condenseries which did not engage in the distribution of fluid milk and the condensery departments of establishments which engage in both the fluid milk and milk concentrating business. For the year 1947 the Census Bureau published employment figures for two concentrated milk industries -- Industry 2023, establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing concentrated milk products but not engaged in house-to-house distribution of fluid milk and cream; and Industry 4023, condenseries which engaged in house-to-house distribution in addition to manufacturing. The 1947 production worker estimate is based on the assumption that value per employee would be the same in condenseries which did not engage in fluid milk distribution (Census Industry 2023) and in concentrating departments of establishments which engaged in both the concentrated milk and fluid milk businesses (part of Census Industry 4023). To obtain a 1947 estimate for production workers comparable to the figure for the 1939 industry, the 1947 Census figure for value added by manufacture for establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing concentrated milk products, but not engaged in fluid milk distribution, plus the value added figure for the condensery departments of fluid milk distributors was divided by value added per employee for Census Industry 2023.

Confectionery Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 2071)

Production

The annual production indexes are based on data published in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce's annual report, Confectionery Sales and Distribution, on pounds of candy sold by groups of identical establishments in overlapping 2-year periods. The annual data were adjusted to exclude package goods, bar goods, etc., made by establishments classified as chocolate and cocoa products manufacturers. The sample, however, does include solid chocolate bars and similar items (generally considered products of the Chocolate and Cocoa Products Industry) provided they are made by confectionery manufacturers. The products were grouped into 8 product classes, weighted with their respective average unit sales values (dollar per pound) in 1939, and combined into an aggregative chain index of the physical volume of sales. The product classes are: plain and fancy package goods; solid chocolate and chocolate covered bulk confectionery; other bulk confectionery; molded chocolate candy bars; chocolate covered candy bars; other candy bars; 5- and 10-cent packages; and penny goods. The index for 1950 is based on unweighted figures for total pounds of candy sold and is preliminary.

The annual production series was adjusted to levels indicated by the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures for the above product classes, excluding solid chocolate bulk and bar goods. The product classes were weighted by their respective 1939 unit sales values. These classifications agree with those published in the 1947 Census of Manufactures. The product breakdown in the 1939 Census, however, was not comparable and it was necessary to distribute the total poundage reported to the Census in 1939 on the basis of the ratios shown in the annual report, Confectionery Sales and Distribution.

Flour and Other Grain-Mill Products Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 2041)

Production

The production index is based on an unweighted series representing total consumption of wheat ground for regular flour and for granular flour.

Data are from the Bureau of the Census Facts for Industry series M16A, Flour Milling Products. The reported figures on wheat ground for regular flour have been adjusted to represent complete coverage by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. Data on wheat ground for granular flour cover only the reporting mills, but since most granular flour has been produced in the larger mills which report to the Census regularly, the data may be accepted as complete. Granular flour was made in significant quantities only during the years 1943 through 1945. Although the production measure does not include grains other than wheat, the proportion of wheat to all grains has been extremely stable in the past. Therefore, it can be assumed that the trend of wheat millings adequately represents the trend for all millings.

Glass Containers Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 3221)

Production

The production index for containers is based upon the following 9 classes of products, combined with 1939 unit-value weights: narrow neck, food; wide mouth, food; pressed food ware (includes packers' tumblers and domestic fruit jars and jelly glasses): beverage bottles (nonalcoholic pressure and nonpressure ware); beer bottles (returnable and nonreturnable); liquors (includes wines and cordials); medicinal and toiletry containers; general purpose containers (chemical, household, and industrial); and milk bottles. The production data for containers for 1939-45 are from unpublished records available at the Department of Commerce. Beginning with 1945, the data are from the Census Bureau Facts for Industry series, Glass Containers. For the period 1944-49, production data for 4 classes of products (narrow neck, food; wide mouth, food; medicinal and toiletry; and general purpose) were estimated from the total production for the major classes "narrow neck, general use" and "wide mouth, general use" and the distribution of shipments among the classes of products included in these categories. Beginning with 1950, the production data for 2 classes of products (wide mouth, food; and pressed food ware) were combined.

Employment and Man-Hours

The labor series were derived for 1939 and 1941-47 from a special tabulation of data available in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and interpolated for 1940 by the use of the published series for the glass products group which includes the tableware component. The labor data for 1947-50 is that regularly published by BLS.

Hosiery Industries Group (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 2251 and 2252)

Production

The production index for total hosiery is a harmonic mean of production measures for full-fashioned and seamless hosiery weighted with current year man-hours in each industry. The production series for each of the two branches of the hosiery industry were adjusted to levels indicated by the Census of Manufactures, 1939 and 1947.

The production index for full-fashioned hosiery is based on the unweighted aggregate output of women's full-fashioned hose. No account was taken of, nor was adjustment made for, changes in the materials used or changes in the construction of full-fashioned hosiery, such as variations in the weight of yarns used or the number of threads per inch.

The index of production for the seamless industry was derived from production data for four product groups weighted with estimates of labor cost per unit in 1944. The four product groups included in the production measure are: women's seamless (including misses' ribbed hose); cotton and woolen bundle goods; men's socks (including men's seamless half-hose, slack socks, crew socks, and athletic socks); anklets, and children's and infants' socks, and hose (including men's, women's, children's, infants' anklets; women's slack and crew socks; boys', misses', and children's seamless hose, slack socks and crew socks; and infants' seamless hose and anklets). The weights were obtained from unpublished data of the Office of Price Administration on total labor cost (direct and indirect) per pair in a sample of companies manufacturing cotton seamless hosiery.

Production data for both full-fashioned and seamless hosiery were obtained for the years 1939-50 from annual reports compiled and published by the National Association of Hosiery Manufactures. The Association statistics are based on reports received from mills representing approximately 80 percent of the industry; the data for the remainder are estimated by the Association.

Employment and Man-Hours

The production worker employment index for total hosiery is based on the currently published series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics adjusted to levels indicated by the Census of Manufactures in 1939 and 1947.

Production worker employment for full-fashioned hosiery and seamless hosiery was estimated from the Bureau's adjusted employment total for both industries and the percentage of employment in each branch as shown by statistics of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in Condensed Hosiery Statistics.

The man-hour indexes were computed from the employment series and the BLS figures on average weekly hours. Average weekly hours data are available for total hosiery in all years, but for individual industries these data are not available for the years 1940 and 1941.

Ice Cream Industry [2]

Production

The production index for 1939-50 is an unweighted measure based on total gallons of ice cream and sherbet produced at wholesale. The index for 1950 is a preliminary estimate. The production data are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and published annually in Manufactured Dairy Products. For wholesale and retail ice cream production BAE publishes data separately, but shows only the total for sherbet production. Sherbet produced at wholesale was estimated on the assumption that the proportion so produced was the same as for ice cream.

---

[2] The ice cream industry as defined here conforms with the 1939 Census of Manufactures definition for the ice cream industry which included establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, ices, and other frozen desserts including the ice cream manufacturing facilities of establishments engaged in the distribution of fluid milk and cream. (The 1939 Census industry did not include employees assigned by these establishments to the distribution of fluid milk.) In contrast the definition used in the 1947 Census and SIC Industry Number 2024 excludes the ice cream made by establishments engaged in fluid milk and cream distribution and the employees assigned by these establishments to the manufacture of ice cream.

The annual production series was adjusted to levels indicated, by the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures, for ice cream "made in the industry." The quantity "made in the industry" in 1947 was estimated by dividing the total value of ice cream made by establishments which were primarily ice cream producers, but were not engaged in fluid milk distribution (i.e. Industry 2024), and the value of ice cream made by fluid milk distributors (Census Industry 4024) by the average unit value (per gallon) of ice cream made in all industries.

Employment

The production worker index regularly published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is used as an indicator of year-to-year trends in employment. The BLS production worker indexes are usually adjusted to the levels of production worker employment indicated by the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures. The production worker figures in the two Censuses, however, are not entirely comparable for the Ice Cream Industry due to some differences in the reporting of distribution workers to the Census. For ice cream, therefore, it was necessary to use Census figures for total employees in order to adjust the BLS production worker index for trend between 1939 and 1947. The use of Census total employee figures to adjust the BLS production worker trend from 1939 to 1947 has the effect of assuming that the ratio of production workers to all other employees did not change between 1939 and 1947.

The Census Bureau did not publish comparable figures for total employees in 1939 and 1947 because of changes in the industry definition caused by the reclassification of establishments engaged in both the production of ice cream and the distribution of fluid milk and cream. The "total employee" figures, therefore, had to be estimated from the Census data as follows: The 1939 employment level is based on the figure published in the 1939 Census of Manufactures volume less 306 employees. This adjustment was made to exclude 268 production workers and an estimated 38 nonproduction workers employed by establishments that were primarily retail ice cream stores. The 1947 "total employee" estimate is based on the assumption that value added per employee would be the same in both establishments primarily engaged in ice cream production, but not in fluid milk distribution (S.I.C. Industry 2024), and in the ice cream manufacturing departments of fluid milk distributors. The published Census figure for value added by manufacturer for establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ice cream but not engaged in milk distribution plus the value-added figure for the ice cream departments of fluid milk distributors was divided by value added per employee for Industry 2024 to arrive at the 1947 estimate of total employees.

Malt Liquors Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 2082)

Production

The production index is based on the production (measured in barrels) of two types of fermented malt liquor packs -- case goods, and barrels and kegs -- combined with 1947 unit value weights derived from the Census of Manufactures. The data are taken from Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Bureau of Internal Revenue publishes only a total figure for production but gives separate figures for "tax paid withdrawals" of malt liquors in bottles and cans and in barrels and kegs. The production total is prorated on the assumption that the ratio of each class to the total is the same for total production as for tax paid withdrawals. For the years 1939-49, tax paid withdrawals covered between 93 and 96 percent of total production.

Employment

The production worker index regularly published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is used as an indicator for year-to-year trends in employment. The BLS production worker indexes are usually adjusted to the levels of production worker employment as indicated in the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures. The production worker figures in the two censuses, however, are not entirely comparable due to differences in the method of reporting distribution workers to the Census. For malt liquors, therefore, it was necessary to use Census figures for total employees to adjust the BLS production worker index for trend between 1939 and

and 1947. The use of Census total employee figures to adjust the BLS production worker series has the effect of assuming that the ratio of production workers to all other employees did not change between 1939 and 1947. To the extent that the proportion of production to nonproduction workers has increased (for example as a result of the transfer of some of the distribution functions from the breweries to distributors), the trend of output per employee is overstated.

Paper and Pulp Industry (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 2611, 2612, and 2613)

Production

The production index is an arithmetic mean of the indexes for 2 components -- (a) pulp and (b) paper and paperboard -- weighted with 1939 relative man-hours for each industry. The indexes are based on data published in the Census Bureau *Facts for Industry* series and the *Census of Manufactures*.

The pulp production index is composed of 6 classes of wood pulp -- mechanical, unbleached sulfite; bleached sulfite; unbleached sulfate; bleached sulfate; and soda -- weighted with relative man-hours per ton in 1935. The weights were computed by the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration.

The paper and paperboard production index includes 6 classes of paper -- book paper, writing paper, newsprint and similar papers, tissue, wrapping paper, and paperboard -- weighted with relative man-hours per ton. Labor requirements for book paper, writing paper, newsprint and tissue paper, for unspecified dates in the early 1930's, were presented by J. P. Hagenauer in "Labor Cost of Production in the Paper and Pulp Industry," *Paper Trade Journal*, April 25, 1935, page 36. The requirement for wrapping paper is an average, weighted by 1929 production, of figures for Southern States from Hagenauer and for Northern States from C. W. Boyce, "Labor Costs and Value of Paper Produced," *Paper Mill and Wood Pulp News*, February 23, 1935, page 45. The requirement for paperboard is the average of monthly figures for 1935 supplied by the National Paperboard Association.

The production indexes for each component were adjusted separately to levels indicated by the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures. The Census adjustment for pulp was based on Census data for 8 classes of pulp (the 6 given above plus 2 miscellaneous classes) weighted with relative man-hour weights. The Census adjustment for paper was based on the 7 classes of paper (the 6 given above and building paper) weighted with the relative man-hour weights mentioned above.

Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals Group (Copper, Lead, and Zinc) (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 3331, 3332, and 3333)

Production

The production index for 1939-50 is based on Bureau of Mines output statistics combined with 1939 unit-value-added weights. The weights were derived from the Census of Mineral Industries and Bureau of Mines data by subtracting estimates of before-processing value per unit from the respective final average price per unit. For the years 1939-49, the index is based on production at copper, lead, and zinc primary smelters and refineries, of the following product classes: primary copper (smelter and refinery production are treated separately), secondary refined primary lead, antimonial lead, secondary lead, primary zinc, redistilled secondary zinc, nickel, gold from ore, gold from concentrates, silver from ore, silver from concentrates, sulfuric acid from blend, sulfuric acid from sulfur, sulfuric acid from copper smelters, copper sulfate, and cadmium. The 1950 index is based on preliminary figures for primary refined copper, secondary copper, refined primary lead, antimonial lead, primary zinc, and secondary redistilled zinc. The production index was not adjusted to the levels of the 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures, since the Census did not compile detailed production data in 1939.

Employment and Man-Hours

The employment and man-hours series are based on unpublished Bureau of Labor Statistics data for primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc, for the years prior to 1947. The data for 1947-50 are those regularly published by BLS.

Rayon and Other Synthetic Fibers Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 2825)

Production

The production index comprises two segments. The 1939-40 segment reflects the trend for rayon output alone, the 1940-50 segment is a harmonic mean of separate production indexes for rayon and nylon, weighted with estimates of total man-hours required for each product class in each year. The index for the rayon component was constructed from production data for 5 denier groups of acetate yarn (87 denier and less, 88-112 denier, 113-137 denier, 138-162 denier, 163 denier and over); for 7 denier groups of viscose and cuprammonium (the first 4 denier groups listed for the acetate yarns plus yarns of 163-374 denier, 375-999 denier, and 1000 denier and over); and rayon staple fiber. Each group was weighted with 1939 values. The production data for rayon are compiled by the Textile Economics Bureau Inc. and published in Rayon Organon. The nylon production index is prepared from confidential data for total nylon yarn and staple fiber production.

Tobacco Products Industries Group (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 2111, 2121, and 2131)

Production

The production index for the group is a harmonic mean of separate production indexes for the three major products -- (1) cigars, (2) cigarettes, and (3) chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. The separate indexes were weighted with estimates of current year man-hours devoted to the manufacture of each product.

The three component production indexes are based on unweighted series for the aggregate output of the following types of production (1) large cigars, including large cigars made in bonded warehouses; (2) large and small cigarettes; and (3) chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff. The production data were obtained for the years 1939-49 from the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Preliminary data for 1950 were obtained from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The current-year man-hour weights used in combining the three production indexes were derived as follows: man-hours for establishments classified in each of the three industries were obtained from the BLS series for employment and average weekly hours. The man-hour series for the Cigars Industry was used as weights for the cigar production index, since cigars account for virtually the entire output of establishments classified in the Cigars Industry. The man-hours figure for the Cigarettes Industry had to be redistributed between "cigarettes" and "chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff," since a considerable quantity of chewing and smoking tobacco is made in the Cigarettes Industry. To estimate total man-hours involved in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, it was assumed that the value of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff produced per man-hour was the same for that part of the output made in the Cigarettes Industry as for the output made in the home industry. On the basis of 1939 and 1947 Census of Manufactures data, the ratio of the value of chewing tobacco, etc., made in the Cigarettes Industry to that made in the Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff Industry was computed for the two Census years. The ratios were applied to the respective BLS aggregates for man-hours in the Cigarettes Industry to derive an estimate of man-hours devoted by the Cigarettes Industry to the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. These estimates were subtracted from the BLS aggregates for man-hours in the Cigarettes Industry and added to the BLS aggregates for man-hours in the Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff Industry. For other years, no information was available on either the quantity or the value of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff made in the Cigarettes Industry. Ratios for intercensal years were arrived at by interpolating the differences between the 1939 and 1947 ratios. For years after 1947, it was assumed that the proportion of chewing tobacco (in terms of value) made in the Cigarettes

Industry remained the same as 1947, and thus that the man-hours devoted to chewing tobacco production in the Cigarettes Industry remained a constant proportion of total man-hours expended in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. The estimates of man-hours devoted to each product are considered adequate for use as weights, but may not be sufficiently reliable for the derivation of separate measures of output per man-hour for cigarettes and for chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.

MINING

Mining Industries Group

The indexes beginning with 1935 cover the activities of 6 of the Nation's principal mining activities, which together employ between 85 and 90 percent of all production workers in the mining group of industries. The activities included cover the mining of: bituminous coal; anthracite; copper; iron; lead and zinc; and the extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gasoline. Indexes for 5 of the 6 activities are shown separately. The series for crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gasoline were not considered suitable for separate publication. The production index for this series was prepared from production data of the Bureau of Mines for annual output of crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gasoline, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products (condensate kerosine, "special naptha," distillate fuel oil, etc.), weighted with estimated unit man-hour requirements in 1939.

The series for 1915-35 represent almost all mining industries. They are based on an index prepared by the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration. 3/ The NRP indexes, computed on the base 1929 = 100, have been linked to the BLS series.

3/ Production, Employment and Productivity in the Mineral Extractive Industries, 1880-1938, Vivian G. Spencer, National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration, June 1940.

Production

The production index for the mining group for 1935 to date, is a harmonic mean of the production indexes for the 6 component segments weighted with current-year man-hours. The index of usable ore was used to represent iron mining. The recoverable metal indexes, rather than those based on ore, were used for the nonferrous mines in constructing the group index.

Employment

The employment index for the years 1939 to date is based on totals for the 6 component activities. The 5 series for coal and ore mining were obtained from BLS data. The totals for the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gasoline series are based on data from the Census of Mineral Industries for 1939, Bureau of Mines for 1940-41, and BLS for 1942 to date. The 1939 figure for regular producers and contractors was adjusted for undercoverage and the figures for other years for regular producers were adjusted to include estimates for workers employed by contractors performing oil and gas field services.

Man-Hours

The man-hours index for the years 1935 to date is based on totals for the 6 component activities. For a description of the methods used in the construction of the 5 series for coal and ore mining see the technical notes for the individual industries. The series for crude petroleum, natural gas, and gasoline covers both regular producers and contractors performing gas and oil field services. The man-hour figures for 1939 were obtained by adjusting for undercoverage the Census of Mineral Industries data for both regular producers and contractors. Man-hours data for regular producers for 1935 are based on an estimate of average annual hours and employment figures from the 1935 Census of Business; for 1936-38 and 1940-41, from Bureau of Mines data; and for 1942 to date, from BLS employment and BLS average weekly hours. The man-hours for contract workers for 1935 are a NRP estimate; for 1936-38, estimates of man-hours per well drilled were obtained by interpolation from 1935 and 1939 data, and these estimates were applied to Bureau of Mines annual data on number of wells drilled; for 1942 to date, 1939 man-hours per well drilled were applied to Bureau of Mines annual data on number of wells.

Anthracite Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 1111)

The anthracite mining industry includes the mining of all nonbituminous coal in Pennsylvania, and coverage conforms to the Census of Mineral Industries definition. Following the general practice, the mining of semianthracite in Sullivan County is grouped with anthracite mining. Operations include mining and such further preparation (sizing, washing, screening, etc.) as is necessary to produce a marketable product. Included under mining are underground and strip operations, working of culm banks, and dredging of river coal.

Production

The production index is based on Bureau of Mines data for the number of tons of marketable coal produced, adjusted for 1941-50 to exclude "bootleg" coal sold to legitimate operators under an arrangement made early in 1941. "Bootleg" coal, except that sold to legitimate producers, has been excluded from the annual production figures published by the Bureau of Mines and is excluded from the production index. Total production of "bootleg" coal ranged from 6,300,000 tons in 1941 to 1,026,000 tons in 1945. Small tonnages of "slush" -- i.e., settlings from water used in cleaning anthracite -- have also been excluded by the Bureau of Mines from the production of marketable coal.

Anthracite constituted 99.9 percent of the total value of products of the industry in 1939, according to the Census of Mineral Industries. Production reported by the Bureau of Mines fell short of the Census of Mineral Industries total by about 0.7 percent.

Employment

The employment index is composed of two segments linked in 1939. The indexes for 1935-39 are the BLS series adjusted to levels indicated by reports of the Bureau of the Census for 1935 and 1939. The indexes for the years 1939-50 are the regularly published BLS series, based on a sample showing the percent change for identical establishments in overlapping 2-month periods.

The employment definition adopted -- average number of production workers employed during the 12 months of the year, including inactive periods -- is that used by the United States Bureau of the Census. Since anthracite mining ordinarily is characterized by intermittent operation, other employment concepts such as the average number of workers employed on active days are also significant.

Man-Hours

The index of man-hours is derived from the employment series and the BLS series for average weekly hours. The index, based on operations for the first 2-week period in each month, has been adjusted to represent more adequately the entire year in 1943, 1945, 1946, and 1949, when major strikes occurred. The man-hour index for months in which strikes occurred has been adjusted by the ratio of production for the entire month to estimated production for the month at the rate attained during the first 2 weeks.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite Industries (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 1211 and 1212)

The two industries, bituminous coal and lignite, as reported in the 1939 Census of Mineral Industries, are included. The combination covers the mining of bituminous coal and lignite, and of semianthracite and anthracite outside of Pennsylvania. Operations performed in the two industries include the mining of the coal, and the cleaning, washing, and sizing necessary to produce a marketable product.

Production

The production index is based on total tonnages of bituminous coal and lignite, and of semianthracite and anthracite mined outside of Pennsylvania. Production data have been taken from the reports of the Bureau of Mines on the number of short tons of marketable coal produced by mines having an annual output of 1,000 tons or more. Included in the production total is coal loaded at the mine for shipment by rail or water, shipped by truck or wagon, taken by locomotive tenders at the tipple, shipped by conveyor to point of consumption, used by mine employees, used at the mine for power and heat, and made into beehive coke at the mine. Data for Alaska are excluded.

Products included in the index represented 99.6 percent of the total value of products of the industry as reported by the Census of Mineral Industries for 1939. Production reported by the Bureau of Mines for 1939 exceeded that reported by the Census of Mineral Industries by less than 0.04 percent.

Employment

The employment index is made up of two segments -- 1935-39 and 1939-50. For 1935-39 the index compiled by the BLS has been adjusted to the levels indicated by reports of the Bureau of the Census for 1935 and 1939. The index series for 1939-50 is that regularly published by the BLS and is based on a sample showing the percent change for identical establishments in overlapping 2-month periods. The series covers only production and related workers and excludes salaried officers, superintendents, other supervisory employees, and professional and technical employees. The employment definition adopted by BLS -- average number of production workers employed during the 12 months of the year, including inactive periods -- is that used by the United States Bureau of the Census in the 1939 Census of Mineral Industries.

The BLS employment series for bituminous coal will not necessarily fluctuate in close accord with employment series compiled by the Bureau of Mines. Employment reported by the Bureau of Mines relates to the number of production workers, plus some supervisory and technical personnel, employed on active days. Employment totals reported by the Accident Statistics Division of the Bureau of Mines are annual averages derived essentially from total man-hours reported, average hours per shift, and the number of active days reported. Employment reported by the Coal Economics Division of the Bureau of Mines is the average number of workers reported for active days during the year. Since bituminous coal mining is ordinarily intermittent, the employment concept used by the U. S. Bureau of Mines of average number of workers employed on active days is also useful for some purposes.

Man-Hours

The index of man-hours is derived from the BLS employment series and the BLS reports of average weekly hours. The weekly hours figures reported for December 1943 and for 1944-49 have been adjusted to exclude travel time, which is paid for under wage agreements (beginning with the agreement reached in November 1943). The data reported to the BLS for employment, and average weekly hours in coal mining are generally based on operations during the first 2 weeks of each month and ordinarily are typical of the entire month's activities. When major shutdowns occur, however, the 2-week statistics do not adequately represent the labor time for the entire month. Therefore, adjustments have been made in the reported figures for months in which major work stoppages occurred, for 1939 and later years. Man-hour data for individual months were adjusted by the ratio of reported production for the month to estimated production at the rate attained during the first 2 weeks.

The BLS index of man-hours may diverge somewhat from indexes derived from Bureau of Mines data, in part, because of differences in the employment series and, in part, because of differences in method of derivation. Man-hours reported by the Accident Statistics Division of the Bureau of Mines are totals reported for the year by individual mines. Man-hours may be derived from statistics of the Coal Economics Division of the Bureau of Mines by multiplying average employment on active days by the number of days the mines and tipples were active to obtain total man-days worked, and multiplying the man-days total by the number of hours in the weighted average established work shift. The results are necessarily approximate, but have been used for some purposes. Some variations in man-hour totals may arise because of differences in adjustment for travel time in the BLS series and in the Bureau of Mines data.

Copper Ores Mining Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 1021)

The copper mining industry includes the mining of ores containing 2.5 percent or more copper and the mining of ores with lower copper content, if valued chiefly for copper. Operations include the mining and milling of ores, milling of old tailings, leaching of copper ores, and recovery of copper in mine water precipitates. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' industry definition corresponds with the copper ore industry reported by the Census of Mineral Industries for 1939, which included "mines and mills in the United States producing ores and concentrates valued chiefly for their copper content."

Production

Two production indexes are shown. The first series, for recoverable metal, is based on Bureau of Mines data for copper recovered from "ore, old tailings, etc., sold or treated" and from mine water precipitates. The second production index is based on the total tonnage of ore mined (including old tailings), sold, or treated.

Employment

The employment index, which is available only for the years since 1939, is that regularly published by the BLS.

Man-Hours

The index of man-hours includes two segments. The first, for 1935-39, was derived from data published by the Bureau of Mines in its accident bulletins; the second, for 1939-50, has been computed from the employment index and BLS figures for average weekly hours. The Bureau of Mines figures exclude, and the BLS figures include, labor in ore preparation plants.

Iron Ores Mining Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 1011)

The iron mining industry is defined to include both open-pit and underground extraction of all iron ore, with the exception of ore containing 5 percent or more manganese. This industry definition corresponds to the iron ore industry reported by the Census of Mineral Industries, except that the Census industry includes the mining of iron ore containing 5 percent or more manganese. Operations performed in the industry relate to the mining of crude ore and the beneficiation necessary to produce a marketable product.

Production

Two production indexes are presented. They are based, respectively, on total tonnages of usable iron ore and tonnages of crude ore, containing less than 5 percent manganese, produced in each calendar year. Production data have been taken from Bureau of Mines reports on the number of gross tons of ore produced by all iron mines and include all known production. The usable ore is produced with the desired iron content (by selective mining, mixture of ores, washing, jigging, concentrating, sintering, etc.) at or near the mine as a part of the mining process. An index based on iron recovered would follow substantially the same trend as the usable ore indexes. Products included in the indexes represented 99.9 percent of the total value of products reported by the Census of Mineral Industries for 1939. Usable iron ore produced in 1939, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, exceeded the Census tonnage by less than 1.7 percent.

Employment

The employment index, available only for 1939 and later years, is the series regularly published by the BLS.

Man-Hours

The index of man-hours includes two segments. The first, for 1935-39, has been derived from data collected by the Bureau of Mines; the second, for 1939-50, has been derived from the employment index and BLS figures for average weekly hours. Although the production data exclude the output of iron ore containing 5 percent or more manganese, the labor used to produce this ore is included in the employment and man-hour data. Inclusion of manganiferous ore in the production index would change the output per man-hour index less than one-half of one percent.

Lead and Zinc Ores Mining Industries (S.I.C. Industry Nos. 1032, 1033 and 1034)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' lead and zinc mining industry classification includes the mining of ores valued chiefly for their lead and zinc content and corresponds with the lead and zinc ores industry as reported by the Census of Mineral Industries for 1939. Operations performed in the industry include the mining and milling of lead and zinc ores, and also the recovery of lead and zinc concentrates from old tailings in the Tri-State region.

Production

Two production indexes are shown. The series for recoverable metal (representing the output of the end product of the industry) is based on the aggregate output of recoverable lead and zinc (including lead made into pigments and zinc recovered as zinc pigments and salts directly from ore). These production statistics include the recoverable metal content of ores in all sections of the country and of old tailings concentrated in the Central States. Metal recovered incidentally, other than lead and zinc, (which is of some importance in the Western States) is excluded in order to make the production measure comparable with the labor figures. The quantities of lead and zinc recovered from ores processed by the industry are weighted with average prices in 1939, the base year.

The second production index is based on the total tonnage of ore mined and old tailings concentrated in the Central States. All production data are based on statistics collected by the Bureau of Mines.

Employment

The employment index is that regularly published by the BLS.

Man-Hours

The index of man-hours comprises three segments. The first, for 1935-36, was obtained from data published by the W.P.A. National Research Project; these data are based on a special tabulation of Bureau of Mines figures. The second, for 1936-39, was derived from a similar but less comprehensive tabulation of statistics of the Bureau of Mines, and from published figures of the Bureau of Mines for man-hours in the Central States. The last segment, for 1939-50, was obtained from the employment index and BLS figures for average weekly hours. The Bureau of Mines figures exclude, and the BLS figures include, labor in ore preparation plants.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Light and Power Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 4911 and the electricity generation and distribution part of 4931)

Production

The production index represents kilowatt-hour sales by the private utilities to ultimate consumers. The source of production statistics for 1917, 1922, 1927, 1932, and 1937 was the quinquennial Census of Electrical Industries. Minor adjustments were made in census data to account for changes in classification and reporting. For the intervening years, 1917 to 1937, interpolations were made by means of statistics on electricity generated by privately owned utilities, as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The index was continued after 1937 by use of data for energy sold by class A and B utilities to all customers except electric utilities, as published by the Federal Power Commission. The class A and B utilities make up all but a very small proportion of the electric utility industry.

Employment

The employment index for the years 1917, 1922, and 1927 is based on statistics from the Census of Electrical Industries. Interpolations for some of the intercensal years in this period were made by use of a series on employment in private electric companies published by the Edison Electric Institute. For some years, no adequate basis of estimation was available. For the period since 1929, employment is represented by the BLS index for the electric light and power industry, which is essentially comparable with the Census figures. All wage and salary employees are included except main executives and the employees of appliance sales departments. Construction workers are included when their wages are paid out of regular company payrolls. The BLS index is based on a sample which gives high coverage (approximately 90 percent in recent years) of the privately owned electric industry. The inclusion of some employees of gas-manufacturing or distributing departments of companies deriving most of their revenue from sales of electricity was necessary where separate reports were unobtainable, but probably does not affect the index materially.

Man-Hours

The index of man-hours was derived from the employment index and a series representing average weekly hours of wage earners. For the period since 1932, the BLS series on average weekly hours in the electric light and power industry was used. Data on average weekly hours for the years 1917-31 were obtained from a study published by the W.P.A. National

Research Project. This series is based on data obtained for one or two months in each year by the National Industrial Conference Board, with adjustments and interpolations made to place the series on an annual basis and provide figures for missing years. The series was linked in 1932 to the BLS hours series for the later years.

Line-Haul Operating Railroads Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 4011)

All the indexes are based on data published by the Interstate Commerce Commission for railroads classified by the ICC as Class I steam line-haul railroads. (The term "steam railroad" covers railroads using diesel-electric and electric locomotives as well as those using steam. "Line-haul railroads" do not include switching and terminal companies.) During the period covered, these railroads accounted for at least 98 percent of the freight and passenger traffic and at least 94 percent of the total employment of all steam railroads, including switching and terminal companies.

The indexes on pages 28 and 29 (All Hourly Basis Employees) refer to total traffic and all hourly basis employees. The index of total revenue traffic represents aggregate passenger-miles and freight ton-miles, each category being weighted by respective average unit revenues in the base year 1939. The index of car-miles is derived from unweighted aggregate car-miles, both freight and passenger. The index of employment refers to all hourly basis employees and thus excludes executive, professional, and main supervisory employees. The man-hour index is comparable in scope with the employment index and represents the total of straight time actually worked, all overtime paid for, and constructive-allowance hours of train and engine employees.

On pages 30 and 31 (Road Freight Employees), the indexes of employment and man-hours represent engineers, motormen, firemen and helpers, conductors, brakemen, and flagmen attached to road freight service. On pages 32 and 33 (Road Passenger Employees), the corresponding passenger service groups are represented, and, in addition, ticket collectors and baggagemen. Since the employment and man-hour indexes are restricted to the occupations most directly associated with each type of service, the two tables permit a comparison of the trends for freight and passenger service. In both tables, the man-hour indexes include all straight time actually worked, all overtime paid for, and constructive-allowance hours of the respective groups of employees.

Telegraph Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 4821)

The indexes presented for the telegraph industry refer to the operations of the principal wire-telegraph and ocean cable carriers. The companies accounted for 97 percent of the total number of messages reported for land and ocean telegraph systems in the Census of Electrical Industries in 1937. The indexes for 1935-41 were derived from statistics for those carriers which filed annual reports with the Federal Communications Commission in 1941, and for 1942-50 from statistics for those carriers which filed annual reports with FCC in the respective years. The data were obtained from the annual FCC report, Statistics of the Communications Industry in the United States.

Production

The production index is based on FCC series for: (1) number of domestic messages, land-line companies; (2) number of foreign messages, land-line companies; (3) number of domestic messages, ocean-cable companies; and (4) number of foreign messages, ocean-cable. Each series was weighted by the corresponding unit revenue in 1939.

Employment

The employment index is based on FCC data on number of employees, of all classes, in service at the end of selected months (for 1935-43, average of June and December; for 1944 and 1945 average of June and October; for 1946 to 1950, October), adjusted to represent annual averages by the use of ratios derived from BLS employment data. The adjustment ratios for 1947-50 are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because they reflect the inclusion of a small number of radio-telegraph employees but exclude employees compensated on a commission basis, divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in schools, and messengers.

Telephone Industry (S.I.C. Industry No. 4811)

The indexes for the telephone industry refer to Class A telephone carriers. These companies accounted for 90 percent of the total number of calls reported in the Census of Electrical Industries for 1937. The indexes were derived for 1935-41 from statistics for those carriers which filed annual reports with FCC in 1941 and for 1942-50 from statistics for those carriers which filed reports with the FCC in the respective years. The statistics were obtained from the annual FCC report, Statistics of the Communications Industry in the United States. The indexes for 1949 and 1950 are based on unpublished FCC data.

Production

The production index is based on the weighted aggregate of the average number of local and toll calls originated per month. The weights represent average revenue per local call and per toll call in 1939. In 1947 most of the companies filed reports with the FCC covering only 10 months (the months of April and May were omitted owing to a work stoppage) and the 1947 averages, therefore, are on a 10-month basis.

Employment

The employment index is based on FCC data for all classes of employees. Averages of the number of employees in service at the end of selected months in each year (for 1935-42, June and December; for 1943 and 1945-48, June and October; for 1944 and 1949, April and October; and for 1950 October) were adjusted to represent annual averages by the use of ratios derived from BLS employment data. For 1947-50 these ratios reflect a small number of radio-telephone employees included in the BLS employment data and are not strictly comparable with prior years. In adjusting the 1947 monthly average, BLS data for only 10 months were used, data for April and May being omitted to make the employment indexes more nearly comparable with the production index.

Man-Hours

The index of man-hours was derived from the employment measure and a series for average weekly hours. The weekly hours series was obtained from BLS data for the telephone and telegraph industries combined for 1935-39, for the telephone industry alone for 1939-46, and the telephone industry including radio-telephone employees for 1947-50. The man-hour index for 1947 was revised on a 10-month basis, April and May excluded, to make it more nearly comparable with the production series. For the period 1945 through June 1949, the hours data reflect mainly the hours worked by employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act; beginning with July 1949, the hours are that of nonsupervisory employees.

AGRICULTURE

Production

The BLS national production index beginning with 1935 is based on statistics for 73 products -- 8 types of livestock products and 65 crops -- which in 1939 accounted for about 95 percent of total cash farm income. Because a number of products were represented by more than 1 series, 90 separate production series were incorporated into the index. The production figures beginning with 1935 were obtained from releases and unpublished records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The statistics for 1950 are preliminary.

The production statistics for livestock and their products refer to calendar years. The production of meat animals is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics "by deducting the weights of animals shipped into each State from the weight of animals sold off of and slaughtered on farms in each State and by adding or subtracting changes in inventory weights between the beginning and end of the year. The sum of the net production figures for the several States gives a net production total for the United States." 4/

The production figures for crops refer to crop years, but, in most cases, the crop year and the calendar year coincide. The statistics for citrus fruit production represent the crop from the bloom of the designated year. The figures for truck crops include the output of late varieties harvested in the previous year. For several crops -- cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and rice -- the production data represent the crop year beginning in the designated year.

The BAE figures for a few crops include quantities not harvested or not available for market because of economic conditions, marketing agreement allotments, shortages of harvest labor, or damage after harvest by weather conditions. The statistics for fruits and nuts also include quantities harvested but not utilized because of excessive cullage, and quantities donated to charity unharvested.

4/ Meat Animals -- Farm Production and Income, 1935-41, U. S. Department of Agriculture (April 30, 1942)

Because the index of production was computed for use in the derivation of an index of productivity, series for gross farm output were combined with the weights representing the estimated labor requirements per unit of gross output. Gross farm output includes total production, whatever its ultimate disposition. By the use of appropriate man-hour weights, the weighted production aggregate contains little or no duplication. Thus, the man-hour weight for hogs does not include the labor requirement for growing the corn fed to hogs.

Man-Hours per Unit of Output (weights for production indexes)

The estimates of man-hours per unit of output which were used for weighting purposes were computed from data for individual States published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 5/ Statistics for the individual States were combined by use of State production data to derive estimates for the 11 areas and for the United States. The unit-labor-requirement estimates for crops generally apply to 1939 practices and average yields per acre in recent years, in most cases the average yield for the 10-year period 1930-39. The estimates for the livestock products were based on data reflecting farm practices of recent years.

The figures for livestock "include direct labor only for such operations as feeding, caring for, and disposing of the animals and their products. Labor for growing feed and repairing buildings, fences and equipment is not included." 6/ The State figures for labor requirements in livestock production were combined into weighted averages for each of the 11 areas and for the United States as a whole; 1941 production figures were used as weights.

The labor-requirements estimates for crops represent man-hours per acre, in the "pre-harvest" and "harvest" periods separately. These estimates include the "hours for hauling manure, plowing and fitting the land, planting and cultivating, spraying, dusting, pruning, etc., and for harvesting and hauling the crop to storage, local market, or processing plant." Figures for man-hours per unit of product were derived for each State from the totals for "pre-harvest" and "harvest" man-hours per acre and data on average yields per acre. Averages of the State

---

5/ Labor Requirements for Crops and Livestock, by M. R. Cooper, W. C. Holley, H. W. Hawthorne, and R. S. Washburn, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin F. M. 40 (1943)

6/ Ibid

figures were prepared for the 11 areas and for the entire United States by use of weights on average production in each of the States.

Employment

The employment figures for years prior to 1939 include all persons engaged in farm work for two or more days a week, regardless of age: proprietors, family workers, and hired workers. For the period 1939-50, employment figures are based on a new definition which agrees more closely with that used by the Bureau of the Census in its Monthly Report on Labor Force. The revised BAE figures for 1939-50 include: (a) all farm operators who spend 1 hour or more during the survey week at farm work, chores, or in the transacting of farm business; (b) hired workers or members of the operator's family doing 1 hour or more of farm work or chores for pay; and (c) members of the operator's family or household doing unpaid farm work or chores, if they work 15 hours or more during the survey week. When revisions are completed by BAE for the period 1935-38, the index of output per worker for these years will be recomputed to conform with the new employment definition. The estimates of farm employment developed by the National Research Project and continued since 1935 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are based on decennial Census data for the number of persons gainfully occupied in agriculture. 7/ Interpolations for intercensal years were made by BAE by means of crop-reporter estimates of the number of wage workers and the number of unpaid family workers employed for 100 farms, adjusted to corresponding Census levels, and a computed seasonal index.

The production and employment indexes for 1909-35 were constructed by the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration in the course of its studies of changing techniques and employment in agriculture. The NRP indexes, computed on the base 1924-29 = 100, have been linked to the Bureau indexes. The methods used in deriving the two series are similar.

7/ Farm Labor, U. S. Department of Agriculture (published monthly). Data for California are from unpublished records.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1951

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
331UN342B C001
BULLETIN.$WASH DC
1039-1046 1951-52
3 0112 011572408